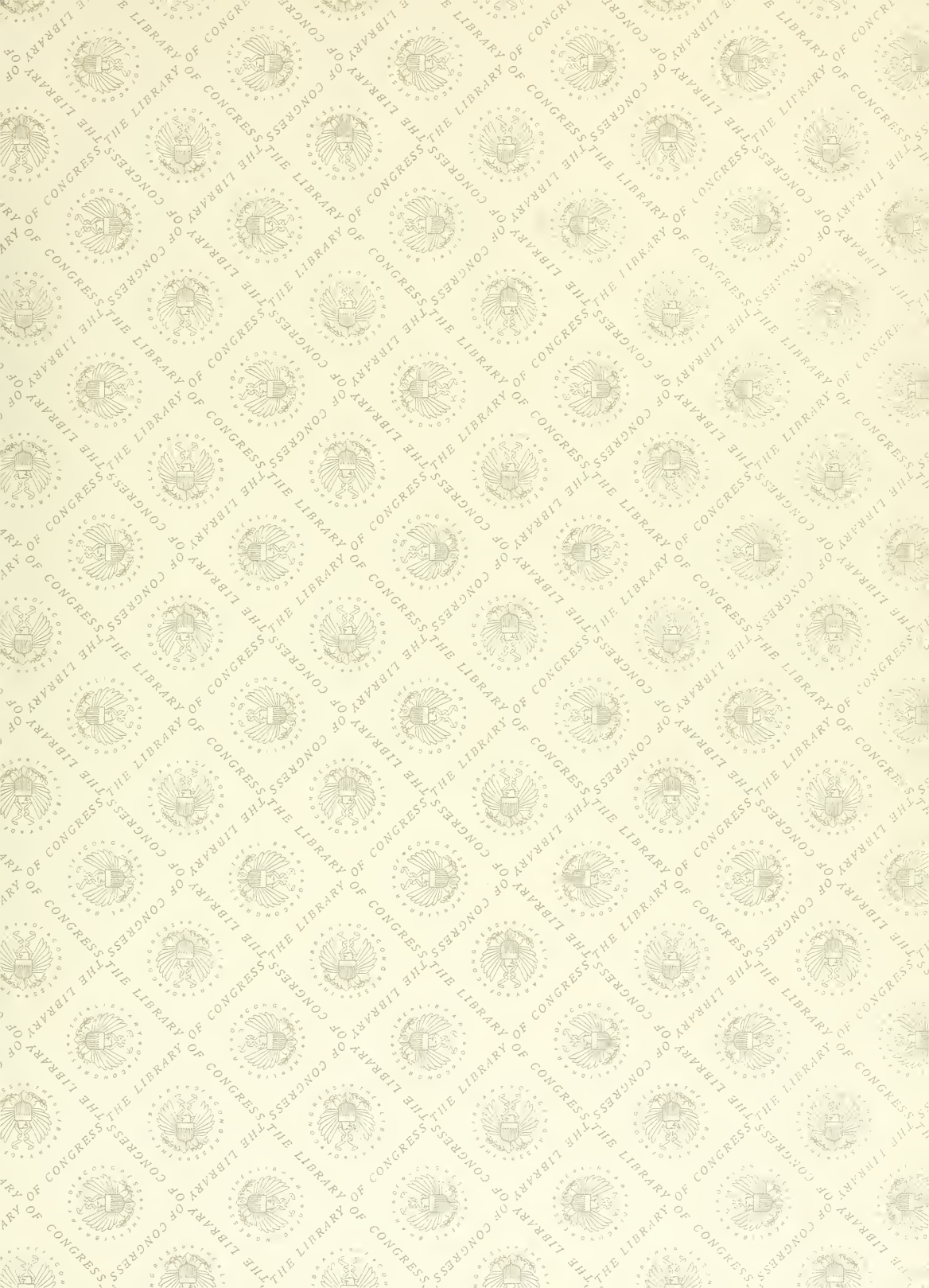


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Felix Agnus

THE BOOK OF MARYLAND

“MEN AND INSTITUTIONS”

A WORK FOR PRESS REFERENCE

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Foreword

Designed as a book of real utility to the newspaper, the artist, and those interested in Maryland affairs. THE BOOK OF MARYLAND has been prepared with a view to meet the demand of newspaper offices for a STANDARD BOOK of reference on representative men and institutions of Maryland.

Gare has been taken to verify every statement made in the data herein, that it may be depended upon to be historically correct. The illustrations are made with a view to their satisfactory reproduction in newspaper work; and the work thus becomes a valuable addition to newspaper libraries, and other places of public interest. It also becomes valuable historically in keeping future generations advised as to the representative men of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, their accomplishments, as well as giving data of the successful institutions.

9-6-10

GENERAL FELIX AGNUS.

General Felix Agnus was born in Lyons, France, May 5, 1839. His family traces its lineage back more than a thousand years. His boyhood was in Paris and his early education was at College Jolie Clair, near Montrouge.

Leaving home in 1852 he spent several years on a voyage that took him to the South Seas, St. Helena, the west coast of Africa, around Good Hope, to the east coast and Madagascar, then across the Indian Ocean, finally arriving upon the Pacific coast of South America, proceeding around Cape Horn and crossing the Atlantic and completing a tour of the world.

His military career began when Napoleon III waged war against Austria. He volunteered in the Third Regiment of Zouaves and was in the battle of Montebello. Afterwards he was detailed to a post in the celebrated Flying Guards under Garibaldi.

When twenty-one years old, in 1860, he came to the United States as chaser and sculptor for Tiffany's in New York. Before he had been long in his new employment the Civil War began, and moved by his military ardor and by his interest in the Union cause he enlisted as a private in Duryea's Fifth New York Zouaves. His career thenceforth carried him to a distinguished place in American affairs. James G. Blaine, when Secretary of State, said of him in a speech to a public gathering, "He is a great Frenchman and a great American, who came to this country with the same zeal that made LaFayette's coming an honor to the land."

He was made a sergeant in the Zouaves May 9, 1861, and on September 6th of the same year was promoted to second lieutenant for saving the life of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick at Big Bethel. July 8, 1862, he was promoted to captain of the 165th New York Infantry; in November of the same year he was made a major. On March 13, 1865, he was breveted lieutenant colonel "for gallant and meritorious services at Gaines Mill." In that battle he was shot through the shoulder. He was made brigadier general of volunteers in 1865. He was in numerous fights. He led the charge at Ashland Bridge, was in the dash at Hanover Court House, was in the storming of the hills near Richmond, and at Port Hudson, where he was a major, he was selected to lead one of the divisions which was known as the "forlorn hope party." In the expedition to Sabine Pass he was on the transport Pocahontas which ran aground under the enemy's guns and which escaped by sending overboard the 120 horses. Major Agnus shot his favorite animal and his example was followed by others. At Fayetteville Major Agnus received a sabre cut in a hand-to-hand fight with a Texas horseman.

When Duryea's regiment, the Old Fifth New York, was so cut to pieces that its extinction was threatened, Agnus, on a leave of absence, went to New York and secured four companies of recruits. He then rejoined his regiment, which had been ordered to the James River to report to General Grant. Agnus' regiment was detailed for the defense of Washington, and when it marched down Pennsylvania Avenue it was reviewed by President Lincoln and Agnus—then a colonel—was greeted by the President and complimented on his troops. Following this was service in the Valley of Virginia, where he joined Sheridan and participated in his brilliant campaign. He was attached to the Nineteenth Corps and was a personal witness of "Sheridan's Ride." When Sheridan started with his cavalry to join Grant in front of Richmond he was instructed to send his best regiment to guard the Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware. The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, with Agnus as colonel, received that compliment. The regiment remained at Fort Delaware three months and was then ordered to Savannah, Ga. Here Colonel Agnus received his brevet as brigadier general. He was then 26 years old, the youngest of his rank in the army. During the war Agnus received eleven wounds, two of them severe. The wound at Gaines Mill was a shot that shattered his right shoulder. He was brought to Baltimore. Charles C. and Edington Fulton, of the Baltimore American, found him prostrated in the cabin of the steamer. Mr. C. C. Fulton had him taken to his home, where he was tenderly nursed by Miss Annie E. Fulton. The young officer recovered and returned to his command. He fought on to the end of the war and then when peace came and with his brevet of brigadier general he hastened to Baltimore and married his gentle nurse. He resigned his commission August 22, 1865, after having served for a time as inspector general commissioned to dismantle old Confederate forts in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

(Continued on page 152)



ALBERT C. RITCHIE, Governor of Maryland, Baltimore City.

Albert C. Ritchie was born August 29, 1876. His father was Judge Albert Ritchie, one of the most distinguished jurists and citizens of Maryland. His mother before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Caskie Cabell, of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Ritchie received his early education in private schools in Baltimore, and graduated from the Johns Hopkins University, with the degree of A. B., and from the University of Maryland Law School, with the degree of LL. B. In 1920, he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Maryland and from St. John's College.

Upon his graduation Mr. Ritchie began the practice of law in Baltimore City with the firm of Steele, Semmes, Carey and Bond, of which firm he became a member in 1900. In March, 1903, he was appointed Assistant City Solicitor of Baltimore City. On July 1, 1910, he resigned.

In November, 1903, Mr. Ritchie formed a law partnership with Stuart S. Janney, under the firm name of Ritchie and Janney, which firm later became Ritchie, Janney & Griswold, and still later Ritchie, Janney & Stuart. Mr. Ritchie was a member of this firm until his election as Governor.

In 1907 he was appointed Professor of Law at the University of Maryland Law School, and served in this capacity until his election as Governor.

On July 1, 1910, Mr. Ritchie became Assistant General Counsel to the Public Service Commission. This is the position popularly known as People's Counsel, and it was in this capacity that Mr. Ritchie represented the people of Baltimore in his noteworthy fight for cheaper gas and electricity, which resulted in reducing the price of gas from 90 to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the price of electricity from 10 to 8½ cents per K. W. H. On February 16, 1913, Mr. Ritchie resigned to devote all of his time to private practice.

In November, 1915, Mr. Ritchie was elected on the Democratic ticket Attorney-General of Maryland by a majority of 25,000.

Mr. Ritchie served as Attorney-General from December 20, 1915, to December 20, 1919. He organized the first State Law Department of Maryland, which took over the legal work of all of the State Departments except the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Ritchie was one of the Maryland delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis in June, 1916, which nominated Woodrow Wilson for his second term, and was also delegate-at-large to the San Francisco Convention in 1920.

On June 3, 1918, Mr. Ritchie was appointed General Counsel to the United States War Industries Board, serving in this capacity until December, 1918, when the Board was dissolved. He secured a leave of absence from his duties as Attorney-General, and moved to Washington, in order to devote his entire time to war work.

In September, 1919, Mr. Ritchie was nominated without opposition as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, and on November 4, 1919, he was elected to that office.

MARYLAND

BY GENERAL FELIX AGNUS



AFTER the Civil War I was invited to join a gold-seeking expedition to Montgomery county. Most persons will smile at this and yet if they will look up the records they will find that Maryland has always been listed among the gold producing States. Gold crops out on the Appalachian chain as far north as Vermont and as far south as the Carolinas.

In Maryland the outcropping is in Montgomery county. Up to June 30, 1873, the total yield of gold in Maryland, as reported by the United States authorities, was \$258.53 in a world total of over eight hundred millions, but why hold back because the sum was small? There was gold in Maryland and we were called upon to explore, invest and develop. It was a lively party of very agreeable friends and we had a good time even if we did not find much gold. Later from time to time Marylanders have put money in the Montgomery county prospects but the whole total produced from the gold mines in Maryland has amounted to only a few thousand dollars.

Now the point of interest is that Cecilius Calvert got from the crown the very remarkable charter making him owner and practically king of Maryland on two conditions; first, that he send every year to the King of England two Indian arrows, and, second, that he give to the King of England one-fifth of the gold and silver he found in the new colony. No silver was ever mined in Maryland and the only gold was that small quantity in Montgomery county discovered long after Americans ceased sending anything in the way of tribute to the King of England.

And Maryland has found more and better wealth than if she had possessed a dozen gold mines. Her soil and waters produce more cash returns and these yields are further and more equitably distributed, so that we can say in all truth that no State can show a higher average of wellbeing. For centuries the Maryland people have lived well and there has been a large surplus to help others to live well. This is the State not of gold perhaps but certainly of the golden mean. Its temperate climate and abundant food and delightful society and pleasant neighbors make it the most comfortable and attractive of all the States. One result is that for generations visitors and writers have showered compliments upon Maryland. From the first discoverers to the latest magazinists Maryland is spoken of as the favored land and the glowing adjectives of Captain John Smith are endorsed and used over and over again.

Recently the master of the National Grange visited us and saw our farms. "You have a great State in little Maryland," he said.

At a meeting of the farmers of Maryland, Bishop John Gardner Murray prayed: "Especially do we thank Thee that Thou hast cast our lot within the border of this State of Maryland, a land whose waters are full of good, a land whose hills are full of fuel, a land whose forests and fields are full of flowers and beauty; a land of brooks, of waters flowing from valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley; of vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of love; of oil and honey; a land in which we feed without scarceness because of the plentitude of its products; a land whose stones are iron and out of whose hills we dig brass."

Maryland is the compact State. It has everything within reach. All towns are neighbors. Every farm is close to market. With a complete highway system, railroads, electric lines, hundreds of miles of bayline and over a thousand miles of rivers the Marylander can step from his front gate into a car or a boat, make his journey and be home the same day. The Marylander can leave the mountains in the morning and eat his dinner by the sea and travel the whole distance in Maryland. The products of Maryland's 43,000 farms and its fisheries and factories have for a ready and profitable outlet the fourteen million urban population within four hundred miles of the center of the State.

In world history it has been the fortune of Maryland to play a part far larger than might be indicated by her size and population. Her area is less than one per cent. of America and she has only one and a third million of the one hundred and five millions that make the American nation, and yet on almost every page of the national expansion and upbringing Maryland is conspicuous. Of American colonies she was first in religious toleration. She did more than her share in the War of Independence. In 1812 the commerce of the Chesapeake kept the young nation going. In the industrial expansion of the first half of the nineteenth century she furnished the first railroad, the first telegraph and scores of innovations of importance in the new life of the world. In the Civil War Maryland was on both fronts of the conflict. In the busy period following the sixties Maryland was

busy in the industrial awakening, and it now seems that fate was preparing her for the unusual and remarkable role which she played in the great War of 1917, for in Maryland were over eighty war operations that touched every part of the tremendous problem of a world struggle, the creation and development of huge military camps, the building of ships, the making and testing of ammunition and the collection and shipping of food for millions of soldiers. We should remember, too, that Maryland provided the site for the capitol of the nation and we may add the proud fact that while other States have not been able to find anthems Maryland men wrote, "Maryland, My Maryland," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

The range and value of Maryland's achievements show better than any detailed history the fine stimulus and spirit of the Maryland people. We have been hearing much about ideals, particularly about the need of ideals to raise the common thought of mankind and guide the world along higher paths. The best inspiration is that born of a fruitful past and Marylanders may look back over their history with a pride that is a satisfaction in itself and also a profound and moving influence to urge them to higher endeavor in any emergency that may confront them or their nation. There is another fine thought: all this record gives the Marylander a keen sense of personal contact with the best the world has done and is doing.

Let us take a look at this State, its population, its resources, its flourishing banks, its thriving industries, its water wealth, its remarkable agriculture, its transportation, and then let us dwell with special interest and appreciation on what it did in the World War.

In the 1920 census Maryland has a population of 1,499,610. The colony began with a population of 200 in 1634. In four years it increased to 700. Then it grew as follows: 1660, 12,000; 1671, 20,000; 1701, 30,000; 1756, 154,188; 1775, about 200,000; 1782, 254,050, and then followed the census years.

Census	Pop.	Increase	Pct.	Census	Pop.	Increase	Pct.
1790.....	319,728	1860.....	687,049	104,015	17.8
1800.....	341,548	21,820	6.8	1870.....	780,894	93,845	13.7
1810.....	380,546	38,998	11.4	1880.....	934,943	154,094	19.7
1820.....	407,350	26,804	7.0	1890.....	1,042,390	107,447	11.5
1830.....	447,040	39,690	9.7	1900.....	1,188,044	145,654	14.0
1840.....	470,019	22,979	5.1	1910.....	1,295,346	107,302	9.0
1850.....	583,034	113,015	24.0	1920.....	1,449,610	154,264	11.9

In Maryland almost every variety of soil, elevation and product may be found. It has three regions. The coastal plain embraces the Eastern Shore, most of which is less than 26 feet above sea level and the southern part of the Western Shore. The Piedmont Plateau includes about 2,500 square miles with an elevation of from 250 to 1,250 feet, being the greater part of Baltimore and Harford counties and the counties of Howard, Carroll, Montgomery and Frederick, in all about one-fourth the State's area. The Appalachian Region takes in Washington, Allegany and Garrett counties and comprises some of the finest mountain scenery in America, reaching these altitudes, Mt. Quirauk, Washington county, 2,400 feet; Dan's Rock, Allegany county, 2,398; Table Rock, Garrett county, 3,700. At one end of the State Pocomoke has an elevation of 8 feet, while Oakland at the other end has an elevation of 2,461 feet above the sea. From east to west Maryland stretches 240 miles. Its extreme length is 125 miles. Its total area is 12,327 square miles, of which 9,941 is land and 2,386 water.

On June 30, 1920, the State Bank Commissioner reported that the total assets of the State banks and trust companies of Maryland had reached the unprecedented figures of \$405,106,729.69, and of this sum the mutual savings institutions held \$133,694,111.28. These figures do not include the national banks whose resources exceed two hundred millions. We get a further understanding of the activity of our banks and the extent of our business when we regard the following figures of the Clearing House Association of Baltimore, bearing in mind of course that these include only the dealings of the membership banks of the Baltimore Association: Clearings, for the year ending December 31, 1918, \$3,355,602,544; for the year ending December 31, 1919, \$4,343,446,572— increase in one year, \$987,844,028.

These figures are more than double the totals of a few years ago. They show impressively the wonderful prosperity that has come to Maryland and that reaches every part of the State. An increase of almost a billion dollars a year in the bank clearings of Baltimore was very significant.

A still better showing of Maryland's growth is found in the facts furnished by the State Tax Commission in its report for 1920. By this commission Maryland has a continuing method of reviewing existing assessments. There was a reassessment of real estate in the counties in 1918. For the levy of 1917, prior to reassessment, the assessed value of lands and improvements was \$325,400,000; in 1918, \$427,500,000, a gain of \$102,100,000. Maryland's taxable basis for 1919, the latest given, was \$1,712,141,646. In the past five years the increase in the State's basis was almost a third of a billion dollars.

The internal revenue district of Maryland includes Delaware and the District of Columbia, more than two-thirds of the population of the revenue district being in Maryland. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the collections of this district reached a total of \$120,752,547, mainly income and excess profits taxes. These figures show that the per capita wealth of the people of Maryland is far above the per capita wealth of the people of the United States. There is no land where prosperity is better distributed than in Maryland. It is the State of general wellbeing.

Maryland's resources are practically inexhaustible. After more than three centuries of development and use the natural supplies of the State exist in great productivity, and the State could easily support a population of five times its present size.

We shall see presently that its agriculture has increased in value more than 300 per cent. within the past ten years, and all its crops have increased in yields per acre as well as in the prices they bring in the markets. The increase in manufacturing has been astonishing; as most of it centers around Baltimore the details are given in the chapter on Baltimore, but we find numerous important industries in the smaller cities and towns. Canning factories on the Eastern Shore, cement works in middle Maryland and coal fields and mills in Allegany and Garrett are productive and profitable. Baltimore county has iron ores that have been worked hundreds of years and the development of its copper deposits led to the establishment of what was for years the largest copper mill in the United States, using copper from Montana. In Baltimore county was found the first chrome ore discovered in the United States. Woodstock granite quarried in Baltimore county almost a hundred years was used in the Congressional Library and the Postoffice in Washington and in many of the important buildings of Baltimore. In the Washington Monument, Washington, the Washington Monument, Baltimore, and in scores of federal buildings the famous Beaver Dam marbles have been used. In Cecil the Principio furnaces once furnished the largest output of pig and bar iron in America. At Port Deposit the granite banks rise over 200 feet and the quality of this granite for building is famous. Cecil has paper, iron, flour, phosphate, kaolin and flour-spar mills. Howard county has iron mines and is rich in marble, granite and building stones. It has modern flour and cotton mills. Carroll has cement mills and cotton and woolen factories and other mills; it has granite, marble, brownstone, iron, copper, flint and much limestone, all of which are worked with profit. Besides being the only county with gold Montgomery has rich deposits of granite and valuable water power in the Potomac. Frederick, one of the three leading counties of America, in addition to its superior agriculture, has iron and steel, lime, copper, and important manufactures of brushes and the Catocin Furnace was in operation as far back as 1774. Washington county has great orchards on its slopes and it also has flourishing factories producing automobiles, bicycles, organs, gloves, agricultural implements, textiles, furniture, carriages, flour, cigars and thirty other articles.

A swift glance at the other counties will show how blessed is Maryland: Worcester builds ships and has basket factories; Somerest is the oyster and crab El Dorado; Wicomico makes fortunes from lumber interests; Dorchester, Caroline, Talbot and Kent and Queen Anne's have canneries, flour mills and basket factories. For years the white oak of Dorchester went into the building of good ships; St. Mary's, the original county, has valuable timber; Calvert and Charles are rich in tobacco; Anne Arundel wins returns from truck and has many industries within sight of Baltimore.

And so we come to the two most western counties which have resources that have only been touched. Allegany's 64,000 acres of coal fields produce an unequalled variety of coal that commands special favor because of its steam-making power. Allegany has fire clay, cement, iron ore, sandstone and other minerals. Its industries include some of the best factories and mills in America, particularly steel and glass. Cumberland, the second Maryland city, is a veritable industrial capital, growing rapidly in population and wealth. Its new big tire plant is one of the finest in the United States.

Then Maryland's newest county, Garrett, offers opportunity and fortune in its rich deposits of coal, fire clay and other minerals, and in its great forests, and it should not be forgotten that its maple trees yield hundreds of thousands of pounds of sugar at a time when sugar is needed.

Here in a few words we have taken a survey of what our State has. Surely we must be impressed by it and must appreciate how fortunate is any commonwealth that can have such benefits and opportunities within its boundaries.

The value of Maryland's ten leading crops increased from \$31,639,251 in 1909, to \$95,576,000 in 1919, or 302 per cent. These are the figures of the Extension Service of the Maryland State College of Agriculture.

Corn is the principal crop. In 1909 the yield per acre on the 647,000 acres harvested produced 17,911,000 bushels worth \$11,015,000. In the ten years the yield was increased to 41 bushels per acre and the production reached 28,413,000 worth \$39,773,000.

In the ten years the value of the wheat crop rose from \$9,876,000 to \$22,930,000; hay from \$6,011,000 to \$15,120,000; oats from \$584,000 to \$1,492,000; barley from \$79,000 to \$244,000; buckwheat from \$99,216 to \$499,000; rye from \$252,000 to \$685,000; white potatoes from \$1,782,000 to \$6,721,000; sweet potatoes from \$483,000 to \$2,234,000; tobacco from \$1,457,000 to \$5,872,000.

These figures show the wonderful uplift that has come to the whole farm situation in Maryland but they do not tell the whole story, for Maryland in 1919 produced 1,944,000 bushels of apples worth \$3,553,600; 731,000 bushels of peaches worth \$1,242,700; 420,000 bushels of pears worth \$546,000, and 200,000 tons of tomatoes worth \$8,000,000.

It has 168,000 horses worth \$17,136,000; 25,000 mules worth \$3,350,000; 180,000 cows worth \$16,020,000; 138,000 other cattle worth \$6,955,000; 250,000 sheep worth \$2,275,000 and 427,000 hogs worth \$8,759,000. These livestock values are higher now; they would probably exceed \$60,000,000 in 1920.

The money that has come to our farms through larger production and higher prices has sent up the price of land and Maryland farms are commanding the highest prices they have ever known. Farmers from other sections, from the more rigorous north and from the distant west are seeking homes in Maryland where they have the comforts of an ideal climate and the benefits of close and profitable markets. For example in Talbot county in the past two years 230 farms have been sold at prices which aggregated more than a million dollars more than the assessed value.

In 1920 the University of Maryland awarded prizes for growing wheat in Maryland offered by the Food Administration to stimulate production. These prizes show the productiveness of Maryland soil. The first prize for a field of wheat over 25 acres went to a tract producing 35.93 bushels per acre. The first prize for a field less than 25 acres went to a tract producing 41.4 bushels per acre. The yield per acre in all crops is steadily advancing in Maryland.

These are the practical results of the fine awakening in progressive agriculture that has come to the whole State. The extent of this is a surprise even to our own people. The Great War stimulated it and the intensive campaign in food production produced the remarkable effect of increasing the soil output of the State at the very time its farms had lost thousands of their best workers who had been called into service. This apparent contradiction of conditions was accounted for by several gratifying facts. First, the producers did more work and worked together as they had never worked before. Second, they made use of modern machinery. Third, they took more care in harvesting their crops. In one year more care in the threshing of wheat added 50,000 bushels to Maryland's crop. A dozen tractor schools were conducted and at one demonstration at the State College 8,000 farmers attended. On the Eastern Shore near the ocean one of the largest orchards and nurseries in the country has been brought to great success. Western Maryland mountain sides are covered with great orchards that rank with the largest and finest of America. In every county there are special agents preaching and demonstrating the latest methods of fruit protection, and there are State experts at work among the growers all the time. Thus we have a continuous session of education for the producers and there is no State that is more thoroughly alive to the latest proven ideas in agriculture.

Work is now going on to organize every county on a community basis. Already there are more than five hundred local rural organizations. Maryland has six of the best State organizations in America, the Maryland Horticultural Society, the Maryland Crop Improvement Association, the

Maryland State Dairymen's Association, the Maryland State Beekeepers' Association, the Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association and the Maryland Sheep Growers' Association. All these are State-wide and are federated in the Maryland Agricultural Society which also admits county councils or county-wide federations of community councils and thus provides the machinery for the representation of every local community organization of the State.

In this associated effort is a high degree of interest, enthusiasm and cheerfulness, and thus the farm life of Maryland has its enjoyment as well as profit. In fact the man who owns a good Maryland farm is one of the fortunate ones of earth. It means much, for, says Dr. Woods, "Each American farmer is equivalent in his producing power to six farmers of any other nation in the world."

George Calvert, born in England in 1579, founded the colony of Maryland, and his son, Cecelius Calvert, carried out his scheme of making Maryland a land where every man might worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. George Calvert was a Protestant who professed the Catholic religion. When raised to the peerage he took his title from the name of his manor of Baltimore in the central part of Ireland. The Irish element has always loomed large in Maryland and accounts in an important measure for the sprightly character of its population and its devotion to the graces and hospitalities of an exceptional social life. Early Maryland was a palatinate. Within its confines Lord Baltimore was practically king; he was called "Cecilius, Absolute Lord of Maryland and Avalon." He could create courts, coin money, grant titles, make peace and declare war, and he was called the Lord Proprietor. Fortunately the Calverts were men of sanity and vision and they used their powers wisely. So, the Palatinate instead of becoming a machine of absolutism or oppression worked out a development of representative government that gave the people a voice in affairs. This spirit of democracy grew and thus Maryland has always been on the front line of the eternal battle of mankind for liberty and justice. One result of this was that the Indians were treated fairly and the new colony escaped the bloodshed and tragedy which some other colonies experienced. The settlers and the Indians lived amicably. The troubles were with the whites of other States or other interests and while these led to occasional turbulence it can be said with pride that Maryland had a happy youth and that while it has never turned from a good fight it has always preferred peace, understanding, of course, that it must be peace with honor.

When the troubles arose between the English King and Parliament in the middle of the seventeenth century the colonies were affected and the situation in Maryland was disturbed. It was then the famous Toleration Act was passed, the date being April 21, 1649, and the Act decreeing among other things, that it be "ordered and enacted . . . that no person or persons whatsoever within this Province, . . . professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be any waies troubled, molested or discountenanced for or in respect to his or her religion." This Act carried out the spirit and the purpose of the original Proprietor and gave to Maryland a world fame for broad-mindedness.

In all history the big thing is the creation of conditions that make for the full liberty of the people. Maryland stood for religious toleration when the right to worship was sadly handicapped. It led in breaking the shackles of monarchy in 1776 and 1812. Jews had been free to worship according to their belief, but their enfranchisement had not been made. In 1825 a bill was passed by the Legislature allowing them to hold office and giving them the same rights as all other citizens. The final great act of freedom was in the adoption of the Constitution of 1864 which in Maryland liberated between eighty and ninety thousand slaves, whose value was estimated to be over thirty million dollars.

There was always opposition to slavery in Maryland. From 1695 a tax was laid on every slave brought into the colony and 1780 this tax was raised to five hundred pounds which was prohibitive. Three years later the Assembly passed an Act forbidding the further introduction of slaves. As early as 1789 a society for the abolition of slavery was formed in Maryland. Roger B. Taney and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and many leading men belonged to it. Excellent work was done by Friends. The constant policy was to reduce the number of negroes in Maryland. The State spent large sums for the colony of Liberia, but the negroes did not want to leave Maryland where they were treated with kindness and where their education was regarded. Gradually many of the slaves were freed, so that when the Civil War came on the number of free blacks in Maryland almost equalled the

number of slaves, the figures being 83,942 free blacks and 87,189 slaves, all of whom were to be freed within a few years. In 1810 there were 111,502 slaves in Maryland. Although the number of negroes in Maryland increased to over 170,000 in 1860 the number of slaves decreased to 87,189. These figures are quoted here because most persons have forgotten them and have classed Maryland among the slave-holding Southern States and have ignored the sentiment that strived throughout more than a hundred years for the lifting of human bondage. The real spirit of Maryland has always been for liberty.

In the Revolutionary War Maryland furnished her full quota of 3,405 men and these were Washington's favorite troops. The first to join Washington's army was Captain Michael Cresap's riflemen who left Frederick July 13 and arrived at Cambridge, Mass., August 9, 1775, armed with rifles and tomahawks and wearing moccasins and hunting shirts. In 1777 on urgent letters from Washington, Maryland raised five more regiments, twice as many as Maryland's share if all colonies had contributed alike. Of Washington's army of forty-three regiments fit for service in 1777 seven were from Maryland. Of the Maryland line there were only five hundred survivors at the end of the war. Moreover, Maryland furnished supplies and went heavily in debt for the cause of independence. Washington was nominated to the command of the American Army by a Marylander, Governor Johnson, and it was in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis that he resigned his commission and surrendered his sword.

For the War of 1812 Maryland was called upon for six thousand men; more than twelve thousand volunteered. Within four months after war was declared Maryland sent out forty-two armed vessels; one of these captured ships and cargo worth \$1,500,000 and took 217 prisoners and the total of damage done was enormous; in seven months 500 British merchant ships were captured. Later the British plundered and burned towns along the Chesapeake and in 1814 the attack on Baltimore was made. The American success at the Battle of North Point helped greatly to win the war. The bombardment of Fort McHenry inspired Key to write the national anthem, "Star Spangled Banner." Baltimore built the Battle Monument and the 12th of September is a Maryland holiday.

In the War with Mexico a battalion of six companies under Colonel William H. Watson of Baltimore, won distinction at the Battle of Monterey and a monument to Colonel Watson is erected in Baltimore. Major Ringgold and his battery were credited with the victory at Palo Alto. In that war so many men volunteered in Baltimore that recruiting was discontinued.

Maryland contributed troops to both sides of the Civil War. The number will never be known, but the estimate is from forty to fifty thousand divided about equally between the Union and Confederate forces. Maryland men fought Maryland men in some of the severest fights of the war. Maryland was invaded by the Confederates three times. In the first invasion the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, one of the bloodiest of the war, were fought. The second invasion led to Gettysburg. In the third invasion Hagerstown paid a ransom of \$20,000 and supplies and Frederick paid a ransom of \$200,000.

In the War with Spain Maryland offered all the men the Government would take, but few of them got to the front. The Maryland name in that war was Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who commanded and won the Battle of Santiago, as fine a hero as any nation ever possessed. Envious rivals tried to tarnish his laurels but they shine brighter today than they did twenty years ago.

Thus through the years that stretched from the first struggles of a people to obtain freedom and make the world better Maryland did more than the average. In all the struggles her men took large part. Therefore it was natural that she should go into the greatest of all wars with a zeal that spared no sacrifice.

From the declaration of war with Germany April 6, 1917, to the signing of the armistice November 11, 1918, Maryland furnished 62,000 men. The Maryland National Guard and Naval Militia numbering 7,442 men were ready before the Government asked for them. The Naval Militia was called in service the day war was declared. The National Guard of Maryland was drafted into Federal service August 5, 1917, before which time it had been guarding the railroad bridges of the State and the waterworks of Baltimore city. Hundreds of young men from Maryland enlisted in the armies of the Allies long before America entered the war. The list of Maryland dead during the war was about 1,800. The Government figures for Maryland in the American Expeditionary forces to February,

1920, were: deaths, 975; wounded, 2,804; prisoners, 33. The other deaths were in the United States. The Johns Hopkins Hospital Unit left on the first convoy of the American Expeditionary forces and was the first hospital with the forces.

It is too early to write a definite record of what the Maryland troops did abroad. The various accounts are available and all are interesting, but the story needs perspective in order that it may be just and satisfactory. What we know is that Maryland men took part in many fights; that they were ably led; that they showed fine courage; that they did their full duty and that they contributed some of the splendid pages to the history of the war. From General Pershing down the line of officers they were praised for their qualities as men and soldiers. They reflected the highest honor on their State and gave the name of Maryland new fame and glory.

I think we are all immeasurably proud of Maryland's home work during the war period. Of course, it is secondary to the service and sacrifice of our young men in uniform, but it was an expression of the desire and power of those not in the army and navy to support and help those who were. In standing back of her men Maryland was a unit in unselfishness and enthusiasm. This work began long before war was declared. As far back as February the Governor had appointed a Preparedness Commission and the organization of the State for war service had begun. Larger crops were put in and the industries of the State began to expand. An extra session of the General Assembly in June, 1917, unanimously resolved "that the State of Maryland pledges all its resources to the Government of the United States for the successful prosecution of the war." It created the Maryland Council of Defense and appropriated a million dollars for its work, adding another million a year later. It passed a remarkable series of laws to meet the exigencies of the war period and to knit the State into a close and efficient organization for practical work. Its Compulsory Work Law became famous and from it came the Government's demand, "Fight or Work." It was one of three States to take a military census. It had the first hospital train.

In food production the State did very unusual work. It provided better seed for the farmers, bought tractors to help the plowing and organized every county for more intensive farming. The result was that 1918, the war year, was the most productive year in the State's history. It was also a year of universal gardening and the value of the war gardens in 1918 was placed at \$6,880,000. This was due to the patriotic co-operation of the women of the State. The Maryland women built up some of the very best organizations Maryland ever had and their value was felt in every direction, food production, Red Cross, Liberty loans, thrift stamps, patriotic celebrations, care of the soldiers, care of their families, in a hundred ways that expressed Maryland womanhood at its highest.

Maryland bankers showed the finest loyalty to their State and Nation. Their banks did everything the Government asked and more, for they gave their services without stint to Washington. The lawyers of Maryland organized under their judges and gave free service to the soldiers and their families. The Maryland doctors achieved new honors. The men from the Johns Hopkins, the University of Maryland and other medical schools were first and foremost with American troops on the battle fields and it might be said that American troops in Europe were under Maryland doctors, for they were at the head of the hospitals and medical units. Maryland was the first State to contribute her quota of physicians as requested by the Surgeon General.

Maryland gave three million dollars to the Red Cross and millions more to other causes. On all the loans Maryland went over the top. In fact there was not a single request from the Government that Maryland did not promptly meet.

No State was more used by the Government than was Maryland. The State spent \$200,000 to clear the ground for Camp Meade, the only State that did this work at its own expense, and Camp Meade became one of the great camps of the war and its value was such that the War Department made it a permanent camp. Camp Holabird, on the edge of Baltimore, is where the trucks were assembled for shipment to Europe, a fine camp with a capacity of 2,800 men. Maryland took care of the army truck men until this camp could be made fit for their accommodation. Then the great proving grounds at Aberdeen, where the ammunition was tested, an estate that will be a permanent government reservation. There were many other camps and grounds. Our navy had its base in an arm of the Chesapeake and our rivers were full of ships loading ammunition and food for the armies of the Americans and the Allies. Already the list is long but it only touches the total. The great

works of Bartlett-Hayward, the Poole Company, the various ship yards and others contributed notable chapters in big work and practical patriotism. In short the whole war story of Maryland is as fine as anything in the records of the human race. And it has given our life a stimulus that will be felt all through the coming generations.

Transportation lines are the arteries of a State. In these Maryland is blessed. Its highway system built at a cost of \$25,000,000 is the best in the United States. Its great railroads, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the Western Maryland are national in fame, while its smaller lines, the Maryland and Pennsylvania, the Annapolis Short Line and the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis give excellent services. Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland have first-class electric lines and the use of the automobile bus has been so well extended that there is constant service between all the population points of the State.

Fifty years ago Maryland spent over a half million dollars a year on public schools; today the sum is over five millions. Its educational facilities embrace every approved school from the open air kindergarten to the Johns Hopkins. These advantages make a high grade of public service and thus our leaders in the professions and in business are known for their trained intelligence, their wide vision and their progressive methods.

All in all, Maryland in the year 1920 looms as a fortunate State with a record of solid achievement and with the destiny of increase and usefulness that will keep it in the front line of the world's happiest progress and prosperity.



HON. WILLIAM F. BROENING.

Honorable William F. Broening, Mayor of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on June 2, 1870. Was educated in the public schools. At an early age, because of an invalid father, was compelled to take his place among the wage-earners, and learned the trade of coppersmith. While working at this occupation, devoted his evenings and other spare moments to a course of special reading and study, later entering the law department of the University of Maryland. Arriving at his majority and while a student at the University he began taking an interest in politics and was elected to membership in the City Council of Baltimore, serving during the term (1897). He graduated from the University in 1898 and engaged at once in the practice of law. Declined renomination to succeed himself as a member of the City Council to accept appointment as private secretary to the Honorable Frank C. Wachter, his personal friend, who was Congressman from the Third District of Maryland. He was subsequently elected as a member of the Legislature, serving in the General Assembly of Maryland during the term for which he was elected (1902). Was chairman of the City Delegation.

Mayor Broening is a man of rare personal qualities, and combines a lovable disposition with a touch of the diplomat and the stern aggressiveness of a strong character; he is a born leader and a friend of all who deserve his friendship.

In 1911 he was unanimously chosen as the Republican candidate for State's Attorney for the City of Baltimore, to which office he was elected by a plurality of 4,070. In 1915 he was renominated without opposition and re-elected by an increased majority, his plurality being about 6,000. In that year he was mentioned for the Republican Mayoralty nomination but declined to allow his name to be considered. In 1919 he was unanimously chosen by his party as its candidate for Mayor and was elected over his Democratic opponent by a majority of nearly 10,000.

During his services in the City Council he was recognized as a man with a vision and of progressive thought and during his term made an enviable record. He was sponsor for the ordinance which caused the removal of the unsightly and dangerous overhead wires and placing them underground in conduits, constructed and maintained by the municipality; for "all night cars" and because he championed the vestibules on the front of street cars, which was bitterly fought by the Railway Company, he became known as the motorman's friend. He took the initiative for the establishment of an eight hour day for municipal employes and was the first to force the giving of free transfers by the railway system, which he accomplished by making it one of the conditions under the franchise grants.

Mayor Broening belongs to many fraternal organizations, being especially prominent in the Loyal Order of Moose, numbering more than 600,000 including some of the most prominent men of the country, of which he was Supreme Dictator and chief executive during the year from September, 1919, to 1920.

During the World War he represented the Government before the Appeal Board and passed on draft exemptions—a task which required executive ability of the greatest order. Was also actively engaged in all patriotic work, such as Liberty Bonds, Red Cross, Salvation Army and other drives, giving much of his time to speaking and committee work.

On September 6, 1905, Mayor Broening married J. Marie Grauel. They have three children. The Mayor is known as a lover of home and fireside, and when not engaged in the affairs of the city, is always with his family.

BALTIMORE

BY GENERAL FELIX AGNUS



NINETEEN 1920 Baltimore entered the billion class. Its taxable basis reached over a billion; its trade exceeded two billions; the wealth of its 733,826 people was several billions.

Baltimore emerged from the big fire of 1904 with the spirit and the courage to handle large undertakings. In no city has there been finer work of reconstruction than that which produced the new Baltimore. Broad-minded men at the head of affairs enlisted the services of the leading experts of the times and thus Baltimore rose to its opportunity. When the Great War came Baltimore was equipped. Baltimore with half the State's population and with most of its industrial facilities and with practically all its commerce rendered very unusual service to the Government. Much of the ammunition was made here; many of the ships were built here; a very large part of the war machinery was assembled here and vast quantities of foodstuffs were handled here. Forty Government operations used Baltimore's equipment to the limit and added enormously to the city's output. Baltimore gave 30,000 men to the service but its population during the war increased because more than 50,000 workers were drawn here to do war work. The timid thought the reaction following the close of the war would affect Baltimore adversely, but instead of reaction there has been increase, and thus two years after the armistice Baltimore holds what the war gave it and greets the future with construction plans totalling more than a hundred million dollars.

In most of the histories of Baltimore the larger space is occupied by the events of the early period and the stretch of years preceding and including the Civil War. It is a story of deep interest and splendid progress worth all the attention it receives, but the greater record of Baltimore lies this side of the sixties. It is the record of a beautiful city full of high spirit and enterprise constantly expanding and improving and growing in grace and wealth, covering more acres with finer structures, reaching higher in the air with its skyscrapers and digging deeper in the earth for its channels of commerce and for its network of utilities that distribute power, gas, electricity, water, heat, transportation and other municipal necessities beneath its surface.

Coming to Baltimore in the sixties and having been a resident and worker here for more than a half century I have been a witness of or a participant in the movements that have produced the progressive city of 1920. I have seen Baltimore rise from a population of a quarter of a million to almost three-quarters of a million, its trade rise from a hundred millions to a round billion, its taxable basis increase from less than two hundred millions to over a billion, its foreign trade grow from a dozen millions to over four hundred millions, and its manufacturing output from fifty millions to a billion, and with all these material advances has been the full fruition of a large and busy population in the arts and graces that make the City Beautiful, for with the best that statistics can show there is the further and better story of Baltimore's happy destiny as the home city of the Western Hemisphere and the capital of its most delightful society and hospitality. To all of these we may add its pre-eminence in education and medicine. No one can write the history of human progress during the past half century without mentioning Baltimore repeatedly in the narrative. This incomparable city has not only grown splendidly as a body, but has also contributed nobly to the great advances in all forms of culture. Its progress has been intellectual even more notably than it has been material.

From 1910 to 1920 Baltimore gained 34.46 per cent. and even allowing for the annexation of the suburbs it is reasonable that the unprecedented industrial growth now going on within the city limits will draw thousands of workers and their families to this city, and largely increase the gain of 175,431 made from 1910 to 1920. An idea of the safe and steady growth of Baltimore can be gathered from the following figures for the decennial years:

1790	13,503	1860	212,418
1800	26,514	1870	267,354
1810	46,555	1880	332,313
1820	62,733	1890	434,439
1830	80,620	1900	508,957
1840	102,313	1910	558,485
1850	169,054	1920	733,826

While Baltimore made a gain of more than a third in the ten years from 1910 to 1920 its standing in the new census is further down than in any previous census span. It stands eighth, the others being New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, and eighth Baltimore. The new alignment was caused by Detroit's wonderful spurt in the making of automobiles and kindred things and by Cleveland's industrial expansion. Baltimore suffered by the loss of immigration during the six years preceding the taking of the new census, and yet it stood fourth among the big cities in the percentage of gain during the census period. No large city on the Atlantic seaboard equalled its rate of gain. Even Washington with its wartime boom did less. It is true that most of this gain came through annexation but this annexation was of population that has rightly belonged to Baltimore city for a full generation. It was of people who lived off the city and who were identified with it in every way except that they lived across a geographical line.

I was present at the first anniversary of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's coming to Sparrows Point, and at the dinner I sat near its genial president, Major Bent, and Wayne McVeagh, one of the wisest and most brilliant men of his day. Both of these told me that while the time might spread over years it was certain that great manufacturing would come to tidewater and that of all the tide-water locations none in America surpassed the Patapsco river. The millions they were investing then seemed tremendous to us, but think for a moment what has happened. Today the officers of this wonderful plant tell us they will spend \$85,000,000 on improvements and enlargements and the amount does not even surprise us. In the yards at Sparrows Point two 20,000-ton ships are being built, the first of a fleet of ten to ply between Cuba and the Patapsco to carry Cuban ores to the Sparrows Point docks. Turn your mind back a bit. The first settlers came to Maryland in the Ark of two hundred tons and the Dove of fifty tons. Anchored in the Patapsco as these words are written are two hundred ships on any of which the Ark and Dove might be stored without the cargo space being missed. We have come to a new age and the great thing about Baltimore is that it has learned to think and act in tens of millions and billions.

In 1920 Baltimore's great project is the proposition to invest \$50,000,000 in harbor improvement. It seems to me that this \$50,000,000 port fund is a capital illustration of the mind of the new Baltimore. Back of it lies the reason of the city's growth. In establishing a commercial point in the colony several sites were tried and finally the new Baltimore got its start on the Patapsco and grew around the head of the "basin"; on January 12, 1730, the town of 60 acres was laid out west of Jones' Falls, and it developed with its commerce. The river channel and the 12 foot depth in the "basin" were ample for the ships of those early years, in fact for more than two centuries, and thus we have Baltimore rising comfortably on its natural facilities and becoming a port well known to the world. The goods of Europe and the products of Asia and South America were brought here and the tobacco, grains and other items of our agriculture were sent abroad. The days of the Baltimore clippers came, those graceful ships with all the sail that could be crowded on them, and of which it was said, "They start before the wind has time to reach their sails, and never allow it to come up with them." The clipper days were full of adventure and profit and Baltimore's name and fame were carried to the four corners of the globe. In the merchants and ship owners of these clipper days was the spirit of risk. They were keen sportsmen in world commerce and no port was too distant for their seeking. This spirit coursed in the blood of the city and became a potent influence in its life, so that Baltimoreans became known for their vivacity and their daring. Whether it be a horse race or a trip to the antipodes the Baltimorean was ever ready for a venture.

As ships grew in size and commerce changed Baltimoreans saw the need of deeper channels. They spent their money in dredging, piers, iceboats and other harbor improvements and then they sought and secured, along with other cities, help from the Government. The point here is that while Baltimore benefited by the Government aid it showed the spirit of self-help when some other places were depending wholly on appropriations from Washington. Only a few years ago Baltimore spent \$10,000,000 on its municipally owned piers.

Thus Baltimore came to possess a large landlocked harbor dredged to 35 feet sufficient for the vast majority of ships afloat, and with a tidal range of only 14 inches. The many miles of shore line allowed unlimited development, and this development jumped by leaps and bounds during and following the Great War. In 1917 Baltimore's commerce rose to its highest figures, imports, \$43,972,790; exports, \$374,033,121. Prior to the Great War Baltimore's overseas services numbered twelve lines serving fifteen foreign ports. Two years afterwards there are 40 lines, representing services operating to more than 80 foreign ports. During 1920 more than 200 ships at a time were

anchored in the harbor and harbor approaches of Baltimore, these including huge cargo carriers. Along with this new life on the water were coal piers, grain elevators and modern equipment by which the loading and unloading of ships could be done more expeditiously and economically in Baltimore than in any other port in the world. Compared with New York the turn around of a ship in Baltimore cost four thousand dollars less than in New York. Men interested in foreign trade organized and co-operated with the city and thus there came a harmonious and admirable policy for handling the whole harbor proposition and developing it systematically.

The result was the passage of an enabling act by the Maryland Legislature of 1920 whereby the city of Baltimore was empowered to spend \$50,000,000 for port development. The scheme is an inspiration, for it is so planned that a great and vital investment will be made without taxing the citizens a penny. After ratification by the voters the expenditures are to be directed and the work is to be handled by a commission of leading citizens. The law states that the money shall not be spent "until the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, with the approval of the Board of Estimates, shall have entered into a binding contract, covering a period of not less than ten (10) years, secured to the satisfaction of said Board for the rental of the property so acquired, or to be acquired, improved or to be improved, at an annual rental charge equal to or greater than the sum of the annual interest on the expenditure for the acquisition, construction or improvement of the said property and the annual sinking or retirement fund charged thereon; and should the construction or improvement be upon or appurtenant to land or other property now owned by the city, the appraised value of such land or other property shall be included as a part of the cost of construction or improvement."

Nothing could better show the enterprise and courage of the modern Baltimore than this investment of fifty million dollars and it is the finest possible assurance of Baltimore's great future as the safest and cheapest port of America—"Baltimore, the most Western of the Eastern ports, the most Northern of the Southern ports and the most Southern of the Northern ports." Being nearest Pittsburg, Buffalo and the West, Baltimore is the natural outlet for the products of the West and the natural distributing point for the products of the West Indies and South America, as well as one of the five great ports of the world for the commerce of all the nations.

Baltimore's new spirit was strikingly demonstrated anew in the overwhelming vote the people gave to the following loans in the elections of 1920: For public improvements, \$26,000,000; for harbor development, a part of the \$50,000,000 loan authorized by the legislature, \$10,000,000; for increasing the water supply, \$15,000,000; for a hospital for contagious diseases, \$750,000.

I have given precedence to the port history and future of Baltimore because it is the factor that underlies Baltimore's rise as a great city.

For the same reason I call attention to the new life that is coming to Baltimore through the deepening and widening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. After almost a century of argument and periodical agitation this dream is coming true. It is a profound satisfaction to me that I had part in the work. I was chairman of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to report upon and appraise the property, my associates being Colonel Flagler, of the Army and Commander Chambers of the Navy, and Lynn R. Meekins, secretary. We gathered and placed before the public the remarkable statistics of the commerce of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays and the possibilities that would follow the deepening of the 9-foot thirteen mile ditch into a sea level ship canal connecting the two great bays and affording the saving of time and danger to ships in the trade of the world. It is not necessary to repeat all these figures here, but they mean millions added to Baltimore's commerce and the placing of this city on the great route of interior traffic that is to be built up along the Atlantic coast. When this canal was built over a century ago Maryland helped with its money. Now after all the years the canal will come to its destiny as a blessing to the main city of the State and to most of the people on the Chesapeake. The Government bought the canal at about the price we fixed and another generation will see the plan carried out. It means a full free channel to our interior commerce, the completion of the main link of the Atlantic waterways movement and the saving of over a hundred miles and a day of time to our European shipping. For all commodities this new canal will be useful and its value to the coal trade will be very large.

In coastwise trade Baltimore has regular services to eight Atlantic and four Pacific ports. It has a score of lines plying on the Chesapeake and its hundreds of miles of tributaries, bringing their richness and succulence to our incomparable markets. So, when we add all the elements and factors of Baltimore's commerce we understand how its water-borne trade reaches well towards the

billion mark and is mounting upward all the time. Better still, the outlook for the future is larger and finer than in any time of the port's history. With a port fully equipped to meet modern requirements Baltimore will move to an unprecedented growth, for it is nearest to the centre of population of the United States, to the wheat and corn fields of the West, to the steel field of Pittsburg district and its railroad connections reach almost half of the manufactured goods of the country and it has an average freight rate to and from the Middle West of about sixty cents per net ton less than the rate to and from New York. These advantages are vital in the upbuilding of a city.

I have referred particularly to Sparrows Point because it was the largest enterprise to lead the movement of big manufacturing to tidewater and its establishment meant the combined and ripened judgment of the wisest and most powerful group of industrial captains in America. It aptly has been termed Baltimore's largest industry. Although it is not actually located on Baltimore territory it is so near that it is a large part of and a very potent influence in the life of the city. Do you realize what it is and what it means? It is the largest tidewater steel plant in America. It brings its own ores from its own mines in Cuba and other foreign countries in its own ships and its electrical equipment can unload a 10,000-ton ore boat in ten hours. Its storage yards hold 1,000,000 tons of ore and its grab buckets can pick up 17 tons of ore at once. Its 360 coke ovens consume 6,000 tons of coal a day and the daily by-products include 25,000,000 cubic feet of gas which supplies all of Baltimore city, 12,000 gallons of motor benzol fuel, 44,000 gallons of tar and 150,000 pounds of ammonia sulphate used in the making of fertilizers. Eight wonderful blast furnaces produce daily 3,600 tons of pig iron. The electrical system represents 117,850 horse power. The steel making plants have a total capacity of 1,250,000 ingots annually. The rail mills turn out 35,000 tons of rails a month—and the Sparrows Point rail is found wherever a railroad exists. The plate mills produce 35,000 tons of plates per month. There are 24 tin plate mills producing 9,200 tons of tin plate per month—and it used to be said that Americans could not produce tin plate. Scores of splendid ships have been built at Sparrows Point; the plant has a capacity of 140,000 tons of shipping a year and practically 100 per cent. of the mills and machinery are fabricated within the plant itself. In the year 1920 ships of 20,000 tons capacity are being built. All this is tremendous and it is being enlarged at an expenditure that will mean practically all of a hundred million dollars.

Charles M. Schwab, the president, is on record as promising to make Sparrows Point the greatest steel plant in the world. It means not only more population for Baltimore and more wages to build homes and make wealth, but also the establishment of many other industries along the Patapsco. The Bethlehem Steel Company, which Mr. Schwab bought for \$15,000,000, now represents an investment close to a half billion dollars. From these huge sums and plans we get an idea of the way it does things, so when it plans to make Sparrows Point the greatest steel plant in the world it carries with it an assurance of enormous increase to Baltimore.

Many other enterprises spending millions and employing thousands line the Patapsco and dot the environs of Baltimore. There are excellent shipbuilding plants. For example, the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company, covering an area of 60 acres under the shadow of Fort McHenry. Mr. Holden A. Evans, the president of this company, is one of the foremost shipbuilders of the United States. It has turned out more than a score of modern ships of very superior character and it has won a reputation for exceptional speed and promptness. The Barstow illustrates this. The ship had been seriously damaged and bids for the repairs were asked, time being important. The Baltimore plant agreed to do the work in 65 days, the nearest competitor naming 130 days. The Baltimore plant delivered the ship in 64 days. It is not only the volume of work but the quality of work that has brought Baltimore to the front. Other plants which are well known and which have contributed their share to the making of the new Baltimore grew almost by magic to meet the demands of the Great War and the needs that followed. Their owners and managers have become a large influence in the business and financial life of the city.

And yet, big as the big plants are and wonderful as they seem, they are only a part of the story of Baltimore's eminence as one of the leading manufacturing centres of the country. The Civic and Industrial Bureau of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has kindly supplied me with a detailed commodity list carefully prepared, these commodities being the products of Baltimore factories and each of them being on record in the Association's office for the information of buyers. The list comprises almost two thousand items, covering thousands of different articles, practically everything that is made, from a pin to a modern ship. You can equip a family, a home, or a farm, a store or a mill, or a fleet of ships straight from Baltimore factories. Now observe, please,

the economic value of such a circumstance. The number and variety of Baltimore factories are such that any serious interruption of its industrial life is never probable. It has the big enterprises but it is especially blessed with the moderate-sized plants that keep going. Thus we get to understand why Baltimore suffers less from strikes or lockouts than any other American city. The suspension of even a considerable part of Baltimore's working force is beyond the range of probability.

In Baltimore are over 150,000 laborers engaged in manufacturing with an output of almost a billion dollars a year. In the number of manufacturing establishments Baltimore stands seventh in the major group of leading American industrial cities. It produces an enormous volume of clothing, millions of straw hats, millions of shirts, more canned goods than any other city, tinware fabrications in great number, and is the largest manufacturer of fertilizers in the world. These are a few items of the many.

Fifty years ago Baltimore's jobbing and retail trade was from short distances, although good customers came on the coastwise ships and there were buyers from beyond the Alleghenies. Today the wholesale trade takes up acres of floor space in modern warehouses and sends agents to every State of the Union and every country of the globe. Baltimore is doing a larger trade with the South than it ever did, although both the North and the West have tried their best to shake its hold. Furthermore, Baltimore merchants have invaded the markets of the North and West and they are driving in deeper every year. It would be a hazard to even guess the total of this jobbing business but it is enormous.

In retail trade Baltimore has widened wonderfully within the past generation. The enterprise and reliability of the merchants, the freshness and dependability of their goods, the excellence of their service and the attractions of their stores have combined to give them success beyond expectations. To Washington flock the representatives of the American people and the diplomats of the world. Every week scores of them run over to Baltimore to do their shopping. The ladies of the White House and the ladies of the embassies seek the attractions and bargains of the Baltimore stores. Shoppers from half the States come to Baltimore. Here again, figures would be only speculation but I am told that the value of the jobbing and retail trade of Baltimore is now well over a billion dollars a year.

Underlying all of the growth of the past fifty years has been the great work of the Baltimore financiers. Baltimore banks have a history of safety, vision and help that is unique and it would fill a book. Not only do their figures run far into the millions and touch all the points of finance but they demonstrate that the finest asset of all is the character of the solid and farseeing men who guided the city's financial institutions to their present greatness.

Sixty per cent. of the homes of Baltimore are owned by their occupants. Every city calls itself a city of homes but I think the term can be applied to Baltimore with gratifying truthfulness. Naturally the Baltimore people are sociable and home-loving. All visitors have remarked upon that fact and the impressions they have carried away have been those of families happily sheltered, with abundance on their tables. Miles and miles of Baltimore streets are lined with attractive two-story houses and most of them are owned by the occupants. Baltimore is not only the home of homes but it is also the home of the Building Association. In the year 1920 there are six hundred of these associations in Baltimore, with capital resources said to be over \$60,000,000. This form of association is usually a neighborhood affair in which a group of friends and neighbors make it possible for their friends and neighbors to purchase their homes and pay for them in weekly payments, usually covering a period of seven years. It brings a home within reach of every family that has a regular income or a regular worker and the good it has done has been inestimable.

In the home idea and the ownership of homes by the workers we find the cause of the excellence and reliability of the labor of Baltimore. The home owner hates a red flag or a strike. He is the type of citizen who makes a city of law and order and whose own investment is a sheet anchor of public security. A number of great industries which will give employment to more than twenty thousand persons are settling in Baltimore as I write these words and in almost every instance they have been drawn here by the peaceableness of the labor conditions. One of them, the head of a ten million dollar concern, said, "Nowhere in America, so far as I know, are the living conditions for every man, woman and child as comfortable and as inviting as those provided in Baltimore."

If one wishes a measure of Baltimore's ability to meet a great crisis and to emerge from it victoriously it can be found in the history following the year 1904 when the big fire devastated the

heart of Baltimore and destroyed property worth more than \$125,000,000. The taxable basis of Baltimore in 1904 was \$503,144,182. The taxable basis of Baltimore in 1920 is \$1,086,349,852. Here is an increase of practically one hundred per cent. Fine as that is, it does not tell the full story. Baltimore's rise from its most prostrating disaster was cumulative, so that we find that the increase from 1919 to 1920 was \$22,500,000 and this new growth in wealth and well-being is going on with larger speed as these words are written in the new census year.

I am sure that none of us will ever forget the fine spirit that kept us moving forward in the days of the fire and its aftermath. There was born a larger and more stimulating pride in our city, with a wider vision of its value and destiny. For more than a century Baltimore had been helping others. When misfortune visited a people or a community Baltimore was among the first to send aid. Baltimore dollars went to practically every State and city. It was particularly kind and generous to the South. Its donations embraced all forms of useful gifts, from cargoes of food to thousands of dollars. I can recall a score of funds we raised in the Baltimore American for the sufferers from fire, flood, earthquake and pestilence. This was good work and it was fitting that our big-hearted city should share its good fortune with those who had been visited by misfortune. So, when we had our fire, which to that moment was the most costly any American city had known, it was natural that other cities and States and some of the foreign lands should rush to our relief. They came in splendid spirit and abundance. Money, food, shelter, every form of aid was offered as swiftly as the wires could bring it, and these offers were accompanied by tributes that showed how Baltimore was beloved throughout the world. It was here the Baltimore people rose to a new height. They met through their representatives and boldly decided to stand on their own strength. Every offer of aid was declined with thanks and Baltimore went to work while the ruins were still burning. Nothing precisely like that ever happened before in the history of the world. It was not fully understood at first and some believed that Baltimore was a bit too proud. Here was a city with a loss equal to a fifth of its taxable basis, with its business section of many acres and scores of business blocks in ruins and yet it was refusing any help to make a new start and get on its feet. The fact was Baltimore never got off its feet. It did not lie down for a single fleeting minute. I know I was at work on plans for a new home for the Baltimore American before the fire was out and I know some of my neighbors were doing the same and we all felt the forward urge of each moving for a greater and better city and of all working in high enthusiasm for the success of our plans. I take pride in the fact that the American Building was the first big office building completed after the fire but I wish at the same time to pay tribute to my fellow-citizens who worked so zealously in the upbuilding from the ashes. The best thing Baltimore ever did was to decline the aid so generously and unselfishly offered, for it created a new independence that made a finer people as well as a finer city.

Like other old cities Baltimore had grown along cowpaths and narrow streets. The very sections that needed ample spaces were cramped and congested. A commission laid out the new plan with wise liberality. For example the lane known as Light Street became a splendid avenue with abundant room for the commerce to and from the fleets of steamers that trade on the Chesapeake Bay and its hundreds of miles of tributaries. Light Street today is one of the notable business streets of America. The narrow street that ran along the Marsh Market section was a disgrace. Here a great avenue of commerce was created; fine buildings in advance of any of their kind in America were erected and there followed in natural development the building of municipal piers that are models and the covering of Jones Falls that gave a smooth and continuous driveway connecting the northern sections of the city with its harbor. At the critical moment Baltimore had the courage to stand on its own resources and the wisdom born of this new independence modernized its whole business area.

Baltimore had often been called slow and its other name was the Terrapin City. One of our wits said the best way to make a terrapin move was to place a hot coal on its back. The fire was the hot coal that made the terrapin city find its pace—a pace that grows as the years roll on.

Baltimore was first in many things, the first Cathedral, the first Methodist Church, the first monument to Washington, the first railroad, the first telegraph line, the first linotype, the first electric railway in the United States, the first dental college in the world, the first medical society in the United States, the first gas company; and it has many attractions, the Walter's Gallery, Fort McHenry, the second largest armory in the world, where Wilson was nominated, and a score of other possessions that interest the visitor.

Captain John Smith and his companions, who visited the upper Chesapeake in June, 1608, were the first white men to see the site of Baltimore. In 1662 Charles Gorsuch patented 50 acres of land on Whetstone Point. In 1682 David Jones settled on the north side of the harbor and gave his name to the stream which afterwards divided the new town. On January 12, 1730, a town of 60 acres was laid out west of Jones Falls and called Baltimore in honor of Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore. In 1732 a new town of 10 acres in 20 lots was laid out on the east side of the Falls and called Jonestown, and in 1745 the two towns were united. The county town was removed from Joppa to Baltimore in 1767. The court house and whipping post were perched on a hill that existed where the Battle Monument now stands. In 1773 William Goddard established the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, now the Baltimore American, and during the Revolutionary War this paper was edited by Katherine Goddard, the first American woman in journalism. In 1775 Baltimore contained 564 houses and 5,934 inhabitants. In 1776 Congress met in Baltimore at the corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets. Baltimore took a fine part in the Revolutionary War. Washington and Lafayette visited Baltimore. Rochambeau and his troops camped on the Cathedral street hill near the present Catholic Cathedral. After the Revolution Baltimore grew rapidly. In 1796 it had a population of 20,000; in 1797 it was incorporated, and the first mayor was James Calhoun. Lines of packets and stage coaches and turnpikes brought new prosperity. The trade of the Chesapeake was developed. In the War of 1812 Baltimore was prominent. Its ships became famous. The Battle of North Point stopped the British and gave the nation its anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." There was a fine intellectual life in the first half of the century and literature and journalism prospered. It was also a great time for church building. July 4, 1823, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, laid the cornerstone of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and then began the great era of railway construction which meant the conquest of a continent and in these new facilities Baltimore moved to larger and larger prosperity. Baltimore troops won honors in the War with Mexico. In the Civil War Baltimore suffered much and changed greatly, but between 1860 and 1870 its population increased 55,000, and this increase continued in larger ratio after the war.

Baltimore has been fortunate in its mayors. I have known them since 1870 and I have served under many of them on commissions and committees. There have been the usual differences due to the acute politics natural to our people, but the mayors I have known have been men devoted to the best interests of the city, keenly loyal to its welfare and zealously assiduous in everything that could promote its growth and trade. Thus we have had a forward policy that was practically continuous. Fifty years ago the city was wise enough to invest \$800,000 in Druid Hill Park and to establish a tax on gross street railway receipts that has resulted in a park system which money could not buy and which costs the people nothing. From time to time came the larger improvements, the bridges, the city hall, court house, the water supply, the many schools, the markets and all the other accessories of municipal efficiency. George Peabody's gift of a million dollars for the Peabody Institute, Johns Hopkins' great fund for the university and the medical school, Enoch Pratt's free library, from which Andrew Carnegie took his library plan, and Carnegie's gift of the Maryland Institute Building are among the many benefactions that came to the growing city. Baltimore's growth in culture, in music and in educational facilities was splendid and people came here from every land drawn by the fame and the skill of our teachers and our doctors. The credit for the most intelligently planned and systematically developed suburban development belongs to Baltimore. It has gained enormously in handsome residences and its streets are noted for their good pavements. Fifty years ago the streets were not all paved and I recall horse races along Baltimore Street, the course being from Jones Falls to Howard Street. Then the city got along with modest expenses. Note the contrast! For this year, 1920, Baltimore's budget calls for \$28,593,637.70.

Nothing Baltimore has done excels the Washington Monument which stands in the centre of the city and gives distinction to Mount Vernon Place. This monument is a Doric column of white marble on a base 50 feet square and 35 feet high, the shaft of the column rising 160 feet and surmounted by a statue of Washington fifteen feet high. Second to this beautiful column is the Battle Monument also of marble on Monument Square. There are a score of other monuments including memorials to Poe, Key, Bruce, and the first monument to Christopher Columbus, and they fully justify the title of Monumental City. Following the close of the Great War Maryland desired to erect a memorial to her brave sons who played their part in the mighty struggle. Both State and city appointed committees and then the matter went to the General Assembly with the result that it came out with an appropriation of \$200,000 and a new commission. Now city and

State got together and decided: "That it is the sense of the joint committee that the soldiers, sailors and marines memorial consist of a memorial building of artistic design, containing proper utilitarian features, to be determined by the committees of the State and city in conjunction with a building committee recommended to be named by the respective commissions, said memorial building to be located on the ground offered by the city of Baltimore, lying between the following: Gay, Fayette and Lexington streets."

To the \$200,000 of the State the city will add a share and thus we shall doubtless secure a building worthy of its purpose and of the Maryland people. The contrast between the monument to Washington and the memorial under way is an interesting illustration of the idea that has come into the American mind—that it must justify the ornamental by making it useful. Let us hope that the tribute to the brave men of the Great War will be as successful in its way as has been the monument to Washington, one of the noblest columns ever erected.

From past 80 one may look back and see an active life of fully 65 years. Mine began early; in my teens I was circling the world, and I had four years of seeing other countries before I came to America and served five years in the Union Army. It was my happy fate to love Baltimore the first time I saw it and began to know its people. After the war I entered its life and became one of its workers. For more than a half century I have been in this work. As manager of Maryland's oldest newspaper I have been called upon almost continuously to meet and co-operate with the men and women who have made Baltimore what it is. They are splendid people, the best in the world. Baltimore is fine, generous, cheerful, forward-looking, prosperous because of the people. First and foremost are the people, my friends and your friends. They are the cause and the explanation of the virtues of our city. We have climate, location, water, railroads, nearby mountains and sea. We are next door to the nation's capitol and all the great cities are our neighbors. All are good, but the people are first. In people and position and resources we are blessed beyond other places. If I had my life to go over again I would stay here and find still more happiness among my good neighbors and good workers who are proud of their city and who always are glad to do an unselfish service for its welfare. Baltimore is great and fine—but the Baltimoreans, the people who love their city—they are the salt of the earth!



HIS EMINENCE, JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Though occupying a position of great power and influence, there is no leader in the affairs of America who sets a more noble example of humility and gentleness of mien, nor is as a counselor and friend of rich and poor alike, more acceptable, than is His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons.

Born July 23, 1834, he was baptized at the Cathedral in Baltimore, and at an early age accompanied his parents to Ireland, there to receive his primary education. From childhood he had devoted his every mental faculty to acquirement of that knowledge which was eventually to result in his occupancy of the most exalted position possible to bestow upon one of his faith in his native country.

With the determination to devote his life to the service of the Church, he came to Baltimore from New Orleans, in which place he had resided for two years, and was admitted to St. Charles College, Maryland, from which he graduated in 1857, then taking up his theological studies at the Seminary of St. Suplice, St. Mary's University, Baltimore. He was ordained priest by Archbishop Kendrick June 30, 1861, and became assistant to Rev. James Dolan, at St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore. His next charge was the small congregation of St. Brigid's Church, Canton, Maryland. In 1865 he became private secretary to Archbishop Spalding, who made him chancellor of the archdiocese. The following year he was made assistant chancellor over the Second Plenary Council at Baltimore, and Pope Pius IX having erected the State of North Carolina into a new Vicariate Apostolic, March 3, 1868, he nominated Chancellor Gibbons titular Bishop of Adramyttium, and the first Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina; he being consecrated by Archbishop Spalding at the Cathedral in Baltimore, August 16, 1868.

Bishop Gibbons was sent to the Diocese of Richmond on July 30, 1872, as successor to the Right Reverend John McGill, who had died the preceding January, and Archbishop Bayley installed him as Bishop of Virginia, October 20, 1872.

On July 29, 1877, he became titular Bishop of Jinopolis, with right of succession to the Primate See of Baltimore. Upon the death of Archbishop Bayley, October 3, 1877, he became Archbishop of Baltimore. He was created Cardinal by his His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, June 30, 1886, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.



FRANK A. FURST.

In June, 1910, a contract was awarded for the drainage of the Everglades, great Florida swamps which were one hundred and sixty by eighty miles in extent, reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, with an acreage of eleven million acres of land, an area equal to the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware. This contract was awarded to Frank A. Furst, of Baltimore, Maryland, president of the Maryland Dredging and Contracting Company, and though one of the largest enterprises ever attempted, it is merely an illustration of the esteem with which the man who accepted the contract is regarded, and is but one of his many projects.

Frank A. Furst was born in Baden, Germany, December 30, 1845, and with his parents, arrived in America when in his third year. The family settled in Baltimore, and the son attended St. Michael's Parochial School, at Lombard and Wolfe Streets. The family lived at Fell's Point, in the mansion which was the first house on this neck of land and which had first been occupied by Thomas Fell, in whose honor the section was named. His father died in 1852, and Mr. Furst worked at various trades.

During the Civil War Mr. Furst enlisted in the Union Army, served throughout the conflict. He was wounded at the Battle of Bull Run. The war over, he went West to Missouri and Montana, and received a wound while in the latter State during an engagement with a band of Indians; being taken back to St. Louis, he was engaged for a short time in the elevator business.

He returned to Baltimore at the age of twenty-one; became inspector in the grain trade and held other offices in connection with elevators; among others, being manager of the Northern Central Railway elevators, a position which he resigned in 1901, after thirty years.

In addition to the presidency of the Maryland Dredging & Contracting Company, Mr. Furst is president of the Furst-Clark Company, a subsidiary organization. He is connected with the following organizations: President of the Assurance Building & Loan Association, Fidelity Deposit Company, Metropolitan Savings Bank; director of the Continental Trust Company; president of the Arundel Corporation; director of the Fidelity Trust Company.



DANIEL WILLARD.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with offices in Baltimore, was born at North Hartland, Vermont, on January 28, 1861, son of Daniel Spaulding and Mary Anna (Daniels) Willard. He was graduated from Winsor (Vt.) High School in 1878, and attended Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1878 and 1879.

Mr. Willard served in various duties on different railroads until 1899, in which year he became assistant general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. He continued in that position until 1901, when he became assistant to the President of the Erie Railroad, subsequently becoming third vice-president and general manager of the latter company. He continued with the Erie Railroad until 1904, when he became second vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. In 1909 and 1910 he was also president of the Colorado Midland Railroad Company, and vice-president of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company. On January 15, 1910, he was elected to the presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

On October 30, 1916, Mr. Willard was appointed by the President a member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, and when the Commission was organized, was elected Chairman, in which position he served during the period of the war. He also became Chairman of the sub-committee on transportation and communication of the Advisory Commission, and in that capacity, at the request of the Council of National Defense, brought about the co-ordination of the steam railroads for war purposes, which plan continued in effect until the railroads were taken over by the Federal Government on December 28, 1917. He also arranged for the appointment of committees representing the different agencies, such as electric railways, highways, inland rivers and canals, thereby obtaining a larger degree of co-operation than ever before.

On November 17, 1917, Mr. Willard was appointed by the President as Chairman of the War Industries Board. Owing to the serious transportation difficulties which developed in the Eastern section of the United States, because of the unusual severity of the winter, he resigned the Chairmanship of that Board on January 11, 1918, in order to devote his entire time to the management of the Baltimore & Ohio property.

On October, 1918, at the request of General Pershing, Mr. Willard was commissioned Colonel of Engineers, with orders to proceed at once to France for service in the Transportation Section of the Engineer Department, but owing to the signing of the armistice it was unnecessary for him to go, and shortly afterwards he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Willard is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity; the Chicago Club (Chicago) Maryland, Baltimore Country, Merchants' and University Clubs, Baltimore, the Lotus and Century Clubs of New York. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins University since 1914.

On March 2, 1885, Mr. Willard married Bertha Leone Elkins, of North Troy, Vermont. Daniel Willard, Jr., their son, left the Harvard Law School in April, 1917, and joined the first Officers' Instruction Camp at Fort Myer, near Washington, D. C. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Artillery in August, and was ordered to France; attended Military School of Instruction for three months at Saman, France; was attached to the New England or 26th Division and served as Second Lieutenant with the Battery until June, 1918, and in various capacities thereafter, such as Regimental and Brigade Adjutant, and Aide on General Edwards' staff. He was cited for bravery in the battle of Stochprey and awarded the Croix de Guerre in that connection.

Residence, 266 Goodwood Gardens.

Offices—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Building, Baltimore and North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.



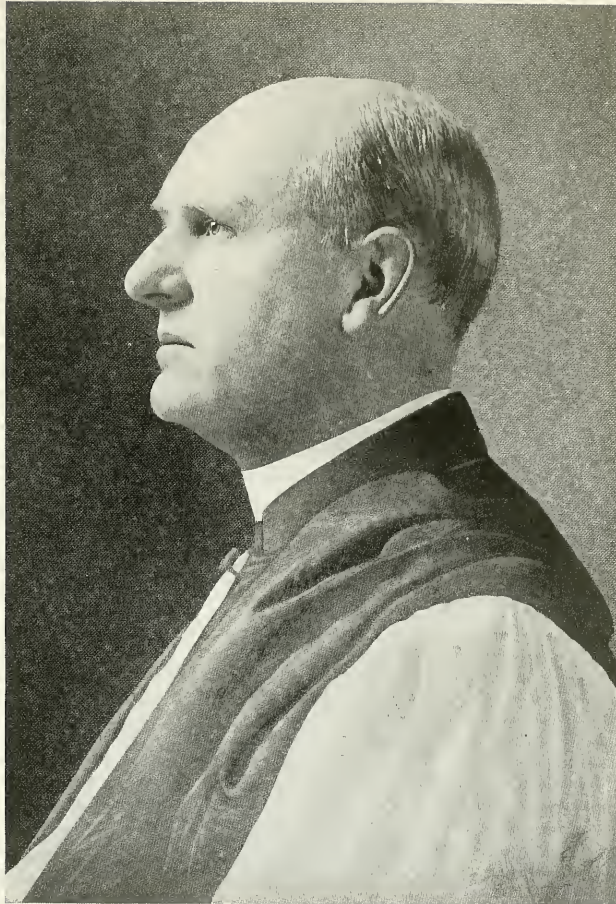
CAPTAIN ISAAC EDWARD EMERSON.

Captain Isaac Edward Emerson, president of the Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, and the originator of Bromo-Seltzer, was born at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, July 24, 1859; son of Robert J. and Cornelia Lewis (Hudson) Emerson.

He graduated at the University of North Carolina as chemist in 1879, and assisted one year in the laboratory of the University. In 1881, he came to Baltimore to enter the retail drug business, and establish a laboratory. After originating the formula of Bromo-Seltzer, he retired from retail business; devoting his time to the manufacture of this now world famed product, and to his numerous other interests.

Captain Emerson organized the Emerson Drug Company in 1891, becoming its president. He is also president of the Citro Chemical Works of America, at Maywood, N. J., a subsidiary of the Emerson Drug Co., manufacturers of citric acid, acetanilid and caffeine. He organized and is chairman of the board of the American Bromine Co., manufacturers of bromine and bromides, Midland, Mich. He also organized and controls the Maryland Glass Corporation, Mt. Winans, Baltimore, the largest manufacturers of blue glassware in the United States. He erected the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore and Calvert Streets, Baltimore, at a cost of \$2,000,000. This hostelry ranks among the finest in the Eastern States.

His war record is an enviable one; he having organized the Maryland Naval Reserve, which mustered into service in 1898, under his personal command. He was commissioned lieutenant in command of the 5th Lighthouse District, U. S. N., and elected captain of the Maryland Naval Brigade. Although actively in touch with the executive departments of his various chemical and commercial interests, he spends much of his time at his county estate, Brookland-wood, Green Spring Valley, where he has a model dairy with 125 head of registered Guernsey and Holstein cows, which are under the supervision of U. S. Government.



BISHOP JOHN GARDNER MURRAY.

Bishop John Gardner Murray, head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, was born August 31, 1857, in Lonaconing, Maryland, son of James and Ann (Kirkwood) Murray. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native State, afterward attending Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. Intending to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, he studied at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey. The death of his father, however, forced him to turn his attention to business, he being the eldest of the family. His interests included the mining of coal, the manufacture of iron and steel, the raising of stock, and farming. He began business in Kansas and Colorado, but soon moved to Alabama, where he engaged in the coal and iron industry. The works were situated in a region remote from church facilities, and every Sunday a visiting clergyman of one denomination or another would conduct religious services for the community. Mr. Murray held a lay license in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and on many occasions himself officiated at these services when no minister was available.

In 1886 Mr. Murray was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He then became a lay reader, and January 1, 1893, was made a deacon by Bishop Jackson, receiving ordination as a priest April 16, 1894, from the hands of the late Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama. His first charge was the Alabama river missions, a territory of about two hundred miles along the Alabama River from Selma to Mobile, and included, at that time, three separate congregations. The missions were not altogether self-supporting, nor were they well organized, but at the end of his four years service they had increased in number to eight congregations, were entirely self-supporting, and contributed regularly to aid others.

In 1886 Mr. Murray became rector of the Church of the Advent, in Birmingham, Ala., and under his management the edifice, which had never been finished, was completed in handsome style, and the congregation became noted for its strength and good works throughout the State.

In 1903 he accepted a call to the rectorship of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, in Baltimore. During his six and one-half years at that church 482 persons were confirmed and the Mission Chapel of the Guardian Angel was built and paid for.

Immediately after coming to Baltimore, he was elected Bishop of Mississippi, and the following year was chosen Bishop of Kentucky, but declined both elections, desiring to devote his services to Maryland. He was elected Bishop Coadjutor of Maryland May 26, 1909, on the first ballot, and was consecrated in his own parish church, on its patronal feast, September 29, 1909, with eleven Bishops in attendance.

In the administration of the affairs of his diocese Bishop Murray has the hearty, harmonious co-operation of all his people, both clerical and lay, to which is due in a large measure the present vigorous and successful church and community work of the Protestant Episcopal body in Maryland.

Bishop Murray married December 8, 1889, in Osage City, Kansas, Clara Alice Hunsicker, originally of Chicago. They are the parents of five children, one son and four daughters, all of whom reside in Baltimore. The Bishop's residence is on the Cathedral grounds, Charles Street and University Parkway, and his office is at the Diocesan Church House, 409 N. Charles Street.



JOHN RANDOLPH BLAND.

John Randolph Bland, President of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, with central offices in Baltimore, was born on March 24, 1851, in Brigteton, a suburb of the city of St. Louis, Mo., son of Dr. Richard Edward Bland and Henrietta (Williams) Bland. The history of the Bland family is traceable back to approximately the eighth century in the affairs of ancient England. The first member of the family to seek America as a place of abode was Theodorick, who settled in Tidewater, Virginia, in 1654, and married the governor's daughter, later becoming a member of the King's Council for Virginia. The tomb of Theodorick still stands over his grave in Westover churchyard, Charles City county, after nearly two hundred and fifty years.

John R. Bland was sixteen at the time of his father's death in 1867, at the age of fifty-four. The lad was at the time a student at Washington University, St. Louis. His mother having died twelve years before her husband, it followed as a matter of course that the son should return to the state of his parents' birth. He went to Norfolk with his mother's brother; studied for a year at William and Mary College, and in 1872, when he attained his majority, he went to Baltimore in quest of what might await him in life. He was in the steamship business for eight years, then became secretary of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, a position which enabled him to associate with men whose acquaintance and friendship were of inestimable value in the furtherance of his future business aims.

In 1896 Mr. Bland organized and became the President of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, with a capital of \$250,000. The Company has now increased its resources to over \$29,000,000. It was organized for the purpose of giving bonds in judicial proceedings and for public officials, such as treasurers, auditors, tax collectors, court clerks, for officers and employes of banks and railroads, and all persons occupying positions of trust, covering the loss of money through dishonesty or failure to fulfill agreement. The Company also writes all casualty lines, including compensation, automobile, burglary, liability, accident and health, and plate glass. This great corporation is now represented by thousands of agents and branches throughout the United States, under the direction and supervision of its chief executive at his offices in the company's building at Calvert and Redwood Streets, Baltimore. The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company is having erected a large auxiliary building in Baltimore, immediately adjoining its present building on Calvert Street. It is also having remodeled a large building recently purchased in New York City, at the corner of William and Liberty Streets, at a cost of near \$1,000,000.

Mr. Bland is also interested in other institutions of Baltimore and elsewhere. He is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, Maryland Motor Car Insurance Company, Industrial Corporation of Baltimore. He is a member of the following Clubs: Maryland, Baltimore, Merchants, Rolling Road Golf Club, Baltimore Country Club, University Club.

Mr. Bland married, in 1876, Miss Maria Harden, daughter of John Summerfield Harden, a former treasurer of the Western Maryland Railroad, and his wife Emma (Ayers) Harden. Their two living children are Mrs. W. W. Symington, wife of a vice-president of Mr. Bland's company, and Richard Howard Bland, an attorney of Baltimore. Mr. Bland maintains a city residence at 11 East Chase Street, and a country home on Rolling Road, Catonsville, Md.



JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE, A.B., A.M., M.D.

Honorable Joseph Irwin France, United States Senator for the State of Maryland, and noted physician and surgeon of Baltimore, was born on October 11, 1873; the son of Joseph Henry France, (LL.B., A.B., D.D.), and Hannah Fletcher James, (A.B.). His father's ancestors settled in Baltimore before the Revolution, and his mother was the daughter of Colonel William James, of Richmond, Virginia; his great-great-grandfather was Captain Thomas Boyle, of Baltimore, who commanded the warships "Comet" and "Chasseur" during the War of 1812.

He graduated from Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1895, and was awarded the Ellis Root Foreign Fellowship degree in Physical Science; was a student of Physical Science, University of Leipzig, Germany, and at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and was head of the Department of Natural Science at Jacob Tome Institute, after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, graduating in 1903.

Senator France was a member of the Maryland State Senate from Cecil County, from 1906 until 1908; a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1908; and served as secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland from 1916 to 1917, inclusive. He was nominated on the Republican ticket for the senatorial direct primaries, and elected to the United States Senate by direct vote over his opponent, Congressman D. J. Lewis, Democrat, for the term which expires in 1929.

Senator France was married in 1903 to Mrs. Evelyn S. Tome, daughter of Henry Clay Nesbitt, of Port Deposit, Maryland.

Business address, Washington, D. C.

Residence address, 15 West Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore.



HON. O. E. WELLER.

The life history of Hon. O. E. Weller, United States Senator from Maryland, is a story of achievement which is true inspiration for the American youth. At the age of fifteen, without a dollar, Mr. Weller, by his own efforts, began to win his way into the confidence, respect, and admiration of the people of Maryland.

Born at Reisterstown, Md., on January 23, 1862, the son of parents whose forebears had been Marylanders for over 150 years, young Weller was graduated at the age of fifteen, at the head of the first graduating class from Franklin High School. Vacations and leisure hours were spent by him at work on the farm and in the country store; he thus laid the foundation for the name he has since earned throughout the State—as a “worker and doer.” He won a competitive appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, and there trained for four years, graduating with honors in 1881 and receiving his diploma at the hands of President Garfield. He cruised on the U. S. Flagship Tennessee with Admiral Sims and Admiral Wilson, and in 1883 was honorably retired from the Navy.

Mr. Weller passed a Civil Service examination, again at the head of the list; entered the Postoffice Department, Washington, where for four years he served the Government in an executive position. At the same time he studied law, winning his B. L. in two years, his master's degree in one year, and a gold medal as honor man of his class, of which he was elected president. He resigned his Government position and became a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He later engaged in business, covering a wide field of financial, manufacturing, and other enterprises, and was uniformly successful.

After travels embracing most countries of the world, he turned in 1903 to public service, taking an active part in local, Congressional and State campaigns. Chosen by Governor Goldsborough (Republican), the Democratic Legislatures of 1913 to 1914 entrusted Chairman Weller of the State Roads Commission with the expenditure of \$16,000,000, and all know his success in building the Maryland State Roads System. Nominated in 1915 for Governor, though defeated, he polled more votes than ever before received by anyone, with the exception of his opponent for Governor, and President Wilson. Since, he has yearly become more prominent in State and National politics, and a leader of his party in the State. His nomination by acclamation for the United States Senate on May 25, 1920, and his election by a great plurality to the United States Senate on November 2, 1920, is recognition by his constituents of the service he has rendered and will render his State and country.



JACOB EPSTEIN.

Jacob Epstein, founder and practically proprietor of the American Wholesale Corporation (Baltimore Bargain House), Baltimore, was born December 28, 1864, in Taurogen, Russia. He came to Baltimore at the age of seventeen years, and in 1881 he started a wholesale notion business on Barre Street, the dimensions of the store being 18 by 30 feet. The business grew rapidly, necessitating the addition of numerous buildings. The American Wholesale Corporation, product of the brain and labors of Mr. Epstein, now covers almost the entire block of Baltimore Street, Howard Street and Liberty Street, running through to Fayette Street, and also the entire block of Scott, Wicomico, Cross and Stockholm Streets. His enterprises also occupy part of the buildings located at Baltimore and Eutaw Streets, running through to Redwood Street, for his clothing factory, and a large part of the building located at Eagle and Payson Streets for his shirt and overall factory, in addition to which he operates several other cloak and suit factories. The varied enterprises now occupies a total of about 1,175,000 square feet, or twenty-seven acres of floor space.

The sales of the American Wholesale Corporation in 1919 were \$35,346,711.91. Though known as a catalogue house, the best portion of the trade is that of thousands of merchants who come to Baltimore to purchase goods from the Corporation. To his motto, "More goods for same money—same goods for less money," Mr. Epstein ascribes his great success in creating the huge concern of which he is the head. The American Wholesale Corporation payroll is among the largest in the city, and Mr. Epstein states that much of his success is due to "employing better men and paying better wages than other houses do."

Mr. Epstein is a director of the Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore Steam Packet Company, City-Wide Congress, Continental Trust Company, Eudowood Sanatorium, Industrial Corporation of Baltimore City, Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, National Exchange Bank, Clothiers' Board of Trade, and on the Executive Committee of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities. He is also interested in numerous benevolent and charitable institutions, in the furtherance of which he devotes much time as a Board member and gives unlimited financial assistance. He is a lover of art and music, and has been a factor in making Baltimore an art and music-loving city.

Mr. and Mrs. Epstein, with their son-in-law, Mr. A. Ray Katz, and wife, reside in the beautiful home at the entrance of Druid Hill Park, Baltimore. He has another daughter who is the wife of Mr. Sidney Lansburgh, who is associated with Mr. Epstein in the supervision of the affairs of the American Wholesale Corporation.

HOLDEN A. EVANS.

Holden A. Evans, President of the Baltimore Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Company, Baltimore, Maryland, is one of the best known of that group of men who have been instrumental in the upbuilding of many of the greatest industrial enterprises of the country. A business executive of the most efficient type, he possesses in addition an unsurpassed knowledge of both the construction and operation of modern vessels which has enabled him to create and perfect the great shipbuilding organization the name and reputation of which is known throughout the world.

Holden A. Evans was born in Greenville, Ala., December 6, 1871, the son of Holden and Martha Anderson (Van Allen) Evans, both sides of the house being connected with several of the most prominent old Southern families and dating their ancestry from early colonial days. His preliminary education was acquired at the Alabama High School at Tuskegee, Ala., and after its completion, he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892. He first served as a Midshipman and Ensign, and, having evinced great aptitude, was selected by the Navy Department to specialize in naval construction. From 1895 to 1897 Mr. Evans took a two years' post-graduate course in naval architecture and marine engineering at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, being awarded class prizes in both years, with certificates of merit with "great distinction."

In 1897 Holden A. Evans was appointed as Assistant Naval Constructor in the United States Navy and assigned to duty at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company. He continued on duty there until the outbreak of the war with Spain, when he was assigned to take charge of repairs to the blockading fleet, with headquarters at Key West, Florida.

Following the war, Holden A. Evans was assigned to duty with the Bureau of Construction, and later he supervised the construction of naval vessels at Crescent Bay Ship Yard at Elizabethport, N. J. He then undertook similar duties at the plant of the Gas Engine & Power Company, at Morris Heights, New York City, where he remained until August, 1899, and from that date until 1909 he was Constructor and Manager of the Mare Island Navy Yard, California. He was then assigned to special duty at yards at Seattle, Wash., Bath, Me., Boston, Washington and Norfolk, continuing until 1910.

In 1911 Mr. Evans resigned from the service to become Vice-President of the Seattle Construction and Dry Docks Company, which he had improved to a high standard of operating efficiency, when he was elected, in 1914, Vice-President and General Manager of the Skinner Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company at Baltimore. The aggressive efforts of the newly-appointed General Manager accomplished notable results, which were recognized when later the company was absorbed by the Baltimore Dry Docks & Ship Building Company, Mr. Evans being continued as Vice-President and General Manager until September 1, 1916, when he was elected to the Presidency of the combined companies.

His comprehensive knowledge of the shipping industry, his sound judgment in the selection of associates and subordinates, and his great business ability and complete grasp of the emergency situation that arose in connection with the rapid building of the new South Plant, were main factors in the successful culmination of the work undertaken for the Government.

As the business activities of the plant returned to a more strictly commercial basis, his ability to cope with and adapt the enterprise to the new conditions confirmed the assurance that this great organization will ever continue to succeed with the guidance of its master mind, Holden A. Evans.

Mr. Evans is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Bankers Club, India House, and Whitehall Club of New York, and Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Baltimore Country Club and Maryland Club of Baltimore, and the Seaview Golf Club of Absecon, N. J.



Howard A. Evans



CHARLES CHRISTOPHER HOMER, JR.

Charles Christopher Homer, Jr., was born in Baltimore, Md., October 15, 1870, son of Charles Christopher and Frances M. (Holthaus) Homer and grandson of Charles Christopher Homer, who came from Germany in his youth and became a successful business man of Baltimore.

Charles C. Homer, Jr., attended private schools and was graduated at Loyola College with the degree of A. B. in 1892 and the degree of A. M. in 1894, also at the college of law at the University of Maryland in 1894, with the degree of LL. B. He was then admitted to the Maryland bar, and became associated in law with Luther M. R. Reynolds and George R. Willis. In 1896, upon his election as Vice-President of the Second National Bank of Baltimore, he relinquished his law practice. Upon the death of his father, in 1914, he succeeded him as President of this bank. In 1915 he was elected Vice-President of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, of which he has been President since 1918. He was formerly Vice-President, and from 1915 to 1929, President of the Baltimore Clearing House. He also succeeded his father as President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Currency Association of Maryland, thus serving until this organization ceased to exist. He is President of the Maryland State Bankers' Association, having previously served a term as Vice-President; has been a Director, Baltimore Branch, Federal Reserve Bank, from the opening of the branch bank, March 1, 1918; has served as a member of the executive committee of the American Red Cross, Baltimore Chapter; as member executive committee Liberty Loan Committee of Maryland; is a member of the Board of Managers, Maryland Institute School of Art and Design; Trustee Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital; President Association of Savings Banks of Baltimore, and member also American Academy of Social and Political Science, Academy of Political Science, American Asiatic Association, American Forestry Association, American Geographical Society, American Institute of Banking, Maryland Historical Society, Municipal Art Society, National Economic League, National Municipal League, and many other societies; also member of the prominent Baltimore clubs.

Mr. Homer is Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Maryland, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and an active member of the Supreme Council of the 330 of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is one of the best known members of the order in the United States.

Politically he is an Independent Democrat. He was appointed in November, 1919, a member of the Civil Service Commission. He married August 23, 1899, Margaretta Virginia, daughter of Milford Fiske Lackey, of Washington; they have two children, Charles Christopher III (born 1901), Margaretta Virginia (born 1903).



GEORGE C. JENKINS.

When the relative merits of the great men of Maryland are under discussion in any assembly, the name of George C. Jenkins is invariably to be found as an acknowledged leader in the financial, business, public and philanthropic activities of Baltimore and the State.

George C., son of Thomas C. and Louisa (Carroll) Jenkins, was born in Baltimore on October 15, 1836. His educational advantages were of the best obtainable, and at the age of twenty-five he entered upon the threshold of a business career the success of which has not been surpassed by any individual in Maryland or elsewhere.

Mr. Jenkins has been a factor in the organization and direction of many of the most noted business, financial and industrial institutions of the State, and has been actively interested in at least a score of the largest corporations in Maryland and many whose scope reaches beyond the confines of Maryland. He has for many years been active as a director of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, the Consolidation Coal Company, the United Railways & Electric Company, Canton Company and numbers of other interests in Baltimore and elsewhere.

Mr. Jenkins has relinquished active participation in the affairs of a number of the great business interests with which he has been identified for a number of years, among them the Baltimore & Ohio-Southwestern Railroad. He continues, however, a director in the Atlantic Coast Line, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Consolidation Coal Company, the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, the Canton Company and the United Railways of Baltimore. He had succeeded his brother, the late Michael Jenkins, as a stockholder and director in many of the above corporations.

No one individual has done more by philanthropic bequests and active social labors than has George C. Jenkins, but the public seldom learns of his activities in these directions. As an enthusiastic worker in the cause of an even greater Baltimore, Mr. Jenkins is without a peer. In affairs of national trend he has also been active, notably so during the period of the World War, when he was unceasing in his co-operation with the Government in furthering the Allied cause. He served during that period as chairman of the Knights of Columbus National War Council, the efficiency of which organization has been nationally proclaimed by citizens and soldiers regardless of creed. Mr. Jenkins is probably the oldest surviving Confederate veteran of the Civil War living in the State of Maryland.

Mr. Jenkins celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday on October 15, 1920, at the side of Mrs. Jenkins in their beautiful home in the Green Spring Valley in Baltimore County. Mrs. Jenkins was Katherine Key, great-niece of Frances Scott Key, whose name will be revered till the end of time as the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins celebrated their golden wedding on November 19, 1918, and now they look forward to their fifty-second wedding anniversary. Their children are Thomas C. Jenkins, and Mrs. Iral Parr, wife of Captain Iral Parr, of Baltimore.

Mr. Jenkins has been a governor of the Maryland Club of Baltimore since its founding, and is popular with his fellow members, as he is with all who know him, for his even disposition, urbanity of manner and keen judgment.

His mansion in the Green Spring Valley is ever the center of attraction for those of his friends who crave genuine hospitality, and that home has sheltered distinguished visitors of international fame in the years gone by.



HERBERT APPLETON WAGNER.

Herbert Appleton Wagner, president of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 24, 1867; son of William and Clara W. (Appleton) Wagner, of that city.

He was educated at Stevens Institute of Technology, graduating in 1887 with the mechanical and electrical engineering degree.

In 1887 he became connected with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company as construction engineer; in 1889 became general superintendent and manager for the Missouri Electric Light & Power Company of St. Louis. He organized the Wagner Electric & Manufacturing Company in St. Louis, in 1892, and was president of same for a number of years. In 1900 he became consulting engineer for many electric light and power companies, including the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of Boston, Mass., and the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore. In 1911 Mr. Wagner was elected vice-president, and in 1915 president of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore; and during the years 1916-1917 was also president of the National Electric Light Association. He served the Government during the recent war as a member of the National Committee on Gas and Electric Service in Washington, a part of the War Industries Board.

He is a member of the following clubs and societies: Maryland Club, Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore Athletic Club, Baltimore Yacht Club, City Club, Merchant's Club, Press Club, Advertising Club of Baltimore, Maryland Academy of Sciences, Engineer's Clubs of New York and Baltimore, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, National Electric Light Association.

Mr. Wagner is a director of the Merchant's & Manufacturer's Association and the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore, and a member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Rose Margaret Keller on the 12th of January, 1926.

Residence, Chantolance, (Garrison Post Office), Maryland. Business address, Lexington Building, Baltimore.



FREDERICK HENRY BAETJER, M. D.

Frederick Henry Baetjer, M. D., was born in Baltimore, Md., on August 7, 1874, son of Henry and Fredericka Baetjer.

Dr. Baetjer received his elementary education in the public schools of Virginia. He received the A. B. degree at the Johns Hopkins University, 1897, and M. D. degree at Johns Hopkins University, 1901; graduate student at Berlin and Vienna; Roentgenologist to the Johns Hopkins Hospital and associate professor of roentgenology, Johns Hopkins Medical School; visiting physician, Union Protestant Infirmary, Church Home and Infirmary, and the Hospital for the Women of Maryland.

Since 1901 Dr. Baetjer has been engaged in the practice of his profession. During the war with Germany he was Major, Medical Corps, United States Army, serving from May, 1917, until February, 1919.

Dr. Baetjer is a member of various medical societies and of the Baltimore and Bloomsbury Clubs.

On October 14, 1903, Dr. Baetjer married Mary Yarnell, daughter of Alexander G. and Eleanor E. Carey, of Baltimore, Md. Their children are Eleanor Carey Baetjer and Harold Hayward Baetjer. His residence is at Catonsville, Md., and Dr. Baetjer maintains his offices at No. 4 East Madison Street, Baltimore.



RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

It is probable that no other man in Baltimore has such a remarkable collection of autograph letters of appreciation from the great leaders in the World War as Richard H. Edmonds, Editor of *Manufacturers Record*, of this city. Indeed there are probably few men in America who have such a collection. Among those from whom letters of appreciation were received by Mr. Edmonds of his work in behalf of the Allies and of the United States in the war against Germany may be named: Marshal Foch, General Pétain, the President of the French Republic, the King of Belgium, Sir Douglas Haig, Lord Northcliffe, General W. R. Robertson, David Lloyd-George, Arthur J. Balfour, A. Bonar Law, Rudyard Kipling, the Lord Mayor of London, General Smutz, and other leaders in Europe, as well as many letters from President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt, General Pershing, Admiral Sims and other leading Americans aggressively identified with the great World War.

Mr. Edmonds was one of the men who at the very beginning of the war, when Germany invaded Belgium, saw its meaning, and in an editorial which was published on August 6, 1914, said: "Humanity may be staggered by the horrors of Europe's war, but civilization will not be destroyed. Millions of men and billions of treasure may be lost in this devilish work; thrones may totter, and new maps of Europe may be necessary before the end is reached; but mankind will, on the wreck of these ruins, build a better civilization—one in which the people, and not a few unscrupulous men who feel that they have been Divinely appointed, will rule."

Immediately upon the opening of the war in Europe the *Manufacturers Record* took an aggressive part in demanding that this country should begin a campaign of preparedness, as it was absolutely certain, according to Mr. Edmonds' forecast, that we would be forced into the war in order to save ourselves from destruction. Carrying on this campaign with ceaseless vigor he wrote a large number of pamphlets which were widely distributed throughout the United States and abroad. Among the more important ones were the following: "National Insnedness Through National Preparedness"; "America's Relation to the World War"; "Shall America Live or Perish?" "War Eagle Series"; "Germany—The World's Blackest Criminal"; "Germany—The Super-Fiend"; "The Most Damning Revelation of Germany's Turpitude Ever Published"; "Germany's War Plans and Her Atrocities in Belgium and France."

This vigorous campaign for National Preparedness to meet what Mr. Edmonds felt sure was ahead of us, and his merciless exposure of Germany's criminality, commanded the widest attention throughout Europe as well as in the United States, and brought forth from the statesmen and the military leaders of England and France enthusiastic expressions of their appreciation of his work.

The *Manufacturers Record*, which was established by Mr. Edmonds in 1882, is one of the largest business publications in the world, and since the opening of the European War, has become known as "The Exponent of America." Originally established with a view to centering its attention upon the industrial development of the South, the scope of that publication has broadened until it has become a great national leader of thought, and is said to be more widely quoted in this country and abroad than any other publication of its character in existence.

Mr. Edmonds was born in Norfolk, Va., October 11, 1857. His father, Rev. Richard Henry Edmonds, a Baptist minister, died in 1858. His mother, Mary Ashley Edmonds, died in 1912. Mr. Edmonds' mother and her children came

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WILLIAM J. DONNELLY.

William J. Donnelly, member of the leading Baltimore fire insurance firm of Maury & Donnelly-Williams Co., was born in Pike County, Pa., in 1858 and with his parents came to Baltimore at the age of two years, where he has resided ever since.

His business career began in 1875 with J. S. Maury, (fire insurance), and he soon became a member of the firm of J. S. Maury & Company. Upon the death of J. Sifrein Maury in 1893, Mr. Donnelly succeeded to and carried on the business, as the sole member of Maury & Donnelly, for five years; then giving Charles E. Anderson, (now deceased), an interest.

After the Baltimore conflagration in 1904, the firm of Williams & Thompson, (of which firm Mr. Edward W. Thompson was the only living member), was consolidated with Maury & Donnelly; the firm then becoming "Maury & Donnelly-Williams & Thompson Company," and shortly afterward Mr. Howard T. Williams entered the firm.

Edward W. Thompson died in April, 1912, and the present firm consists of William J. Donnelly and Howard T. Williams, operating as "Maury & Donnelly-Williams Company."

"Maury & Donnelly-Williams Company" occupies the Donnelly Building, Northwest corner of Commerce and Water Streets, Baltimore, widely known and spoken of by insurance company officials as one of the best equipped and hand-somest structures for fire insurance purposes in the entire United States.

Mr. Donnelly personally enjoys an extensive acquaintance with prominent officials of the various fire insurance companies and with nearly all the leading fire insurance agencies and brokers in the large cities throughout the country.

He is on the executive committee of the Maryland Casualty Company; a director of the National Bank of Baltimore; president of the Loyola Perpetual Building Association, (the largest of its kind in Maryland); is a member of the board of directors of the Merchant's & Manufacturer's Association, and a member of the Merchant's and Baltimore Country Clubs of Baltimore and of the Maryland Country Club.

Business address, Donnelly Building, northwest corner Commerce and Water Streets.

Residence, 3701 North Charles Street, Baltimore.



WILLIAM HENRY O'CONNELL.

William Henry O'Connell, chairman of the board of directors, Citizens National Bank, Baltimore, was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, July 29, 1843, the son of William and Wealthy Ann (Kärner) O'Connell. He received his education in the Little Red School-house in his native State, and while yet but a boy he journeyed to the Middle West States of Indiana and Illinois, there engaging in the grain business for the period of three years. He eventually decided that the East afforded greater opportunities for the business career which he had in mind, and in 1865, having come to Baltimore, he entered the employ of the Citizens National Bank of that city. His first position was that of bank runner or errand boy, which led to his being promoted to paying teller within a few years. His efficient discharge of the duties of paying teller were promptly recognized by the officials of the Citizens National Bank, and Mr. O'Connell was elected to the office of vice-president and later president.

For about five years Mr. O'Connell has been chairman of the board of directors of the Citizens Bank. He has literally brought up the employees and officers of the institution, having perfected an organization of the highest degree of efficiency, the individual members of which are trained to a fine conception of their several duties, and are furthermore desirous of maintaining perfect co-operation in the interest of their clientele and the leader who has shaped their business destinies.

William Henry O'Connell married in 1868 Miss Caroline B. Brown, of Berkshire County, Mass. Offices, Citizens National Bank. Residence, Edmondson Avenue and 19th Street, Baltimore.



CAPTAIN RAL PARR.

Captain Ral Parr, son of Henry Albert and Harriet A. (Howell) Parr, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1877. Henry Albert Parr, his father, was born in Baltimore, February 19, 1847, and for many years has been a leader in the financial and business circles of Baltimore, having been interested financially in practically every great business and financial undertaking of the past decade.

Ral Parr received his early education in Carey's School, Baltimore, and at a school at Lawrenceville, N. J. In 1897 he engaged in the grain exporting business as a member of the firm of I. M. Parr & Sons. This concern being wiped out by the Baltimore fire of 1904, he went into the insurance business with his brother, Henry Albert Parr, Junior, the office of the firm was then located at the corner of Charles and Saratoga streets, and is now on Redwood near South street, the firm style being Parr & Parr.

Mr. Parr is of the alert type of business man, and popular with his clientele and acquaintances. He enjoys a reputation for honesty and uprightiness in his business dealings, and has thus acquired and retained an enviable position in the insurance brokerage circles of the city.

Upon the declaration of war with Germany, Mr. Parr immediately proffered his services to his country, and served as Captain in the Remount Division, U. S. A., for about two years; seven months of this period being in overseas service.

Mr. Parr is a member of the Maryland Club, the Elkridge Hunt Club, Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, the Brook Club, and Racquet Club of New York, and the Jockey Club. Racing is his chief hobby, and he is among the best known sportsmen in the United States.

Mr. Parr is the owner of many noted racing horses which have won many trophies for his stables, among the number being Paul Jones, the thoroughbred that recently won the Kentucky Derby and also the Suburban Handicap at Belmont Track, and Blazes, Breeders Futurity, etc.

Mr. Parr married, in 1899, Laura, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins, members of one of Baltimore's oldest families. Mr. Jenkins has occupied for many years a prominent place in the financial and business activities of the City of Baltimore and the State.

The offices of Mr. Parr are at 216 E. Redwood Street, and his residence is in the Green Spring Valley, and is known to those who partake of its hospitality as "Laural," the name being formed by merging the family name of Mr. Parr and the given name of his wife.



DR. MERVILLE HAMILTON CARTER.

Doctor Merville Hamilton Carter is a native of Virginia, having been born in Frederick County, Va., on August 21, 1857; son of Doctor James Pendleton and Mary Sophia (Stier) Carter. The Carter family of Virginia is in the line of direct descent from Robert Carter, a noted character of the American colonies who achieved fame by reason of his great land possessions and his dominating personality. His name has been brought down in history, which usually refers to him as "King" Carter.

Doctor Carter received his earlier education in local schools of the village in which he was reared, and later attended the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He was a school teacher for two terms, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, graduating in 1878. He practiced medicine near Martinsburg, West Virginia, and in 1884 moved to Baltimore, being for fifteen years visiting physician of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He was a member of the Board of School Commissioners from 1892 until 1898, and a member of the Baltimore City Water Board from 1900 to 1904. From 1898 until 1918 he was a director of the Drovers and Mechanics National Bank. He is now a director of The National Exchange Bank, President of the Board of Directors of the Southern Hotel Company, active on the Executive Boards of the Boyden Steel Corporation, Emery Steel Castings Company, Westport Paving Brick Company, Federal Finance Company, and other companies.

Doctor Carter was engaged in the practice of his profession when he originated the basic formulas now constituting the Resinol preparations, the value of which he demonstrated in the treatment of persons afflicted with various skin troubles. These preparations were brought to the attention of the medical profession in 1896, and their successful application brought the Resinol preparations into the favor of both physicians and the public. The demand became so great that Doctor Carter abandoned the active practice of medicine and has since supervised the manufacture of the preparations, the Resinol Chemical Company and its products being now nationally and internationally known.

Doctor Carter is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies from the Blue Lodge to the Shrine; is a member of the Baltimore Yacht Club, Commonwealth Club, Annapolitan Club of Annapolis, Baltimore Athletic, Maryland Jockey Clubs. He is also a member of the advisory board of the Old Colony Club and identified with other civic, social, and commercial organizations.

On May 20, 1880, Doctor Carter married Emma Sheppard Gold, daughter of William H. and Margaret (Wood) Gold, of Winchester, Virginia. To this union were born two children, Julian G. and H. Leroy Carter.

Dr. Carter's country residence, "Mer Villa," on the Severn River near Round Bay, is one of the most beautiful country places in this region of magnificent suburban abodes.

His city home is at 2900 North Calvert Street, and his offices are at the plant of the Resinol Chemical Company, West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.

HON. JOHN LOWRY SANFORD.

The legal practitioners of Maryland having as a body always been in the vanguard of their profession, it is with difficulty that one may refer to any individual as being pre-eminent in the ranks of his endeavor. However, when his distinguished colleagues at the Bar hail John L. Sanford as one of the most brilliant jurists, counsellors, and pleaders in the courts of Maryland, we concede with pleasure the honor which is undoubtedly his.

John Lowry, son of N. Knight and Annie M. Sanford (nee Iglehart), was born at Baltimore, Maryland, on June 9, 1872. He was graduated from Baltimore City College in 1893, and accepted the Chair of History in that institution. Notwithstanding the active part he has taken in the professional, political and social life of Baltimore, he continues to be a close student of history and is a writer on subjects connected with English history in particular. He studied law, was admitted to practice, and has continued in close application to his profession from that time—1895, until the present.

Mr. Sanford has also found time to devote to public affairs. He represented the Second Legislative District of Baltimore City in the Legislatures of 1900 and of 1901, and has also served as Commissioner for Opening Streets and as a member of the Annex Improvement Commission. In the latter capacities his tenure in offices was from 1913 until 1916, during the greater portion of which time he acted as President of the Commissions and brought the offices up to a high grade of efficiency.

Mr. Sanford has been connected with much important litigation and is an active trial lawyer, although during the past few years he has devoted the major portion of his time as a consulting attorney.

On December 7, 1909, Mr. Sanford married M. Jennings Carroll, daughter of S. John and Susan P. Carroll. To the union have been born five children, four of whom are now living, viz.: John L. Sanford, Jr., Anne Iglehart Sanford, David Hoyle Sanford and William L. Sanford. His residence is at 2729 North Charles street, and he maintains a suite of offices in the Munsey Building, Baltimore.



HON. JOHN L. SANFORD.



S. PROCTOR BRADY.

S. Proctor Brady, president of the Poole Engineering & Machine Company, Baltimore, was born at Brooksville, Baltimore County, Maryland, July 17, 1878, son of Samuel and Helen Brady.

After attending the public schools and Baltimore City College, Mr. Brady was employed by the old wholesale shoe firm of Shingluff, Johns & Company for six years. He was then associated with the American Surety Company for one and a half years, and at the end of this time, he founded his first business enterprise, the Brady-Robinson Chemical Company. This undertaking rapidly expanded under his direction, and its success was assured, when the great fire of 1904 wiped out the plant.

Forced to secure another start in business, Mr. Brady connected with the Western Maryland Railway Company for several years. He then organized the Terminal Warehouse Company, and when this concern was merged with the Baltimore Fidelity Warehouse Company he remained with the new company as vice-president in charge of all operation until 1914, having, during this time, perfected and systematized the entire terminal warehouse organization of the Western Maryland R. R. in Baltimore.

In July, 1914, Mr. Brady assumed the presidency of the Poole Engineering & Machine Company, recognized throughout the United States as one of the greatest enterprises of its kind. This entire organization and its officials were at the disposal of the Government during the Great War, and an immense volume of work was done which facilitated the progress of military activities.

Mr. Brady is prominent in the social activities of the city, and is a member of the following clubs: Maryland, Baltimore, Elkridge Hunting, Green Spring Valley Hunt, Harford Hunting, Baltimore Country, City, Merchant's, and Press Club.

Mr. Brady married in November, 1901, Eleanor H. Emory. They have one son, S. Proctor Brady, Junior. Residence, Brooklandville. Offices, Poole Engineering & Machine Company, Woodberry, Maryland.



JOSEPH F. HINDE.

Joseph F. Hinde, president and general manager of the Emerson Drug Company, (Bromo-Seltzer manufacturers), Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 24, 1862, son of Joseph F. and Mary A. (Secombe) Hinde, and grandson of Samuel Hinde, one time police commissioner and also sheriff of Baltimore, who was also a candidate for mayor of Baltimore, but was defeated by Judge George William Brown. Joseph F. Hinde, father of our subject, was also a very prominent and active citizen of Baltimore, and for twenty-six years was paying teller of the Savings Bank of Baltimore until his death. During the Civil War, when Harry Gilmer's Confederate forces threatened an invasion of Baltimore City, he held a high position of trust in the sub-treasury of the United States, at Baltimore, and all the treasury funds being placed upon a revenue cutter under the care of Mr. Hinde, Senior, the cutter steamed down the Bay and remained away until all danger of invasion was over and the Confederate forces had passed.

Joseph F. Hinde, Junior, our subject, was educated in the public schools, Baltimore City College, and Eaton & Burnett Business College, Baltimore. He was first employed by George P. Frick in the dry goods commission business, which position he resigned on account of ill health. He was then bookkeeper for Francis O. Cole & Company, hat manufacturers, and later for D. Oppenheimer & Brothers, wholesale jewelers.

On July 12, 1890, Mr. Hinde accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Emerson Drug Company, and on March 23, 1891, when the company was incorporated, was advanced to the position of secretary and treasurer, which offices he continued until July 1, 1906, then being chosen to occupy the positions of president and treasurer.

On January 29, 1918, Mr. Hinde assumed the offices of president and general manager of the Emerson Drug Company. Mr. Hinde is also vice-president of the Emerson Hotel Co., Baltimore, Md.; vice-president of the Maryland Glass Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; vice-president of the Citro Chemical Co., Maywood, N. J.; vice-president of the American Bromine Co., Midland, Mich.; vice-president of the Cream Chemical Co., Maywood, N. J.;

Mr. Hinde is a member of the Baltimore Yacht Club, of the Baltimore Athletic Club, and of the Rolling Road Golf Club. For many years his greatest hobby has been the pleasure he derives from his kennel of bird dogs on his beautiful estate of forty-five acres at Relay, Maryland, of which he possesses some of the finest in the world. He was the owner of the notable Champion Count Whitestone II. This dog was the world's champion field trial dog in 1908, and the only champion field trial dog ever owned by a Marylander. Whitestone II won the championship at Grand Junction, Tenn., beginning January 20, 1908, competing with the greatest dogs of the time, among whom were Tonopah, Danfield, Fishel's Frank, Oakley Hills King, Odessa, Caesar, and Champion Prince Whitestone, the last named dog having won the championship the previous year. All the dogs in the contest had won first one or more times in the all-age stake in the various State trials. Champion Count Whitestone II had wins in public field trials were as follows: (First), all-age, Georgia Field Trials Association, 1906; (Second), all-age, Independent Field Trials Club, Huntsville, Ill., November 4, 1907, 22 starters; (Fourth), Continental Field Trials Club, Barber Junction, N. C., November 31, 1907, 20 starters; (Second), United States all-age, Grand Junction, Tenn., 28 starters; winner national championship, Grand Junction, with 8 starters. The sire of Count Whitestone II was Count Whitestone, the greatest setter sire ever known.

Mr. Hinde was also the owner of another noted field trial dog, Milton. Following are his wins: 1907—Third, North Dakota all-age stake, 20 starters; first, Maryland all-age stake, 14 starters; equal fourth, Virginia free-for-all, 13 starters. 1909—Second, Kentucky all-age stake, 29 starters; second, Pointer Club of America's free-for-all (two-hour heats), 10 starters. 1910—Third, Eastern all-age stake, 36 starters; third, Eastern Subscription stake, (two-hour heats), 21 starters.

J. M. WILLIS.

The career of J. M. Willis, the Vice-President and General Manager of the Baltimore Dry Docks & Ship Building Co., is typical of an alert and ambitious American youth who possesses pluck, determination and a definite intention to excel in a chosen pursuit.

Mr. Willis began his shipbuilding career in 1898, at the age of thirteen, as a rivet boy in the Mare Island Navy Yard. He started in with the intention to combine diligent study with faithful work and following out this plan he was soon able to secure a position as an Apprentice Electrical Machinist. While so serving he studied diligently, and after two years passed a competitive examination for appointment as Draftsman. He served in the drafting room for four years, and it was while so engaged that he first attracted the attention of Mr. Holden A. Evans, then Manager of the Mare Island Yard. Five other boys were engaged in the same department with Mr. Willis, all serving in the same capacity, but Mr. Evans discovered that these five were of the type who merely attended to their routine work and made no effort to secure the more advanced education which would have resulted in their efficiency and subsequent promotion. Since that time Mr. Willis has been almost continuously in association with Mr. Evans.

In 1908 Secretary Meyer, of the United States Navy, selected Mr. Evans to reorganize the Navy Yards of the United States, directing him to begin at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and Mr. Willis was appointed to assist him in that great task.

In 1910 Mr. Willis resigned to take charge of the machinery department of the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company, of Seattle, Washington, which position he left in 1911 to become Shop Superintendent of the Navy Yard at Puget Sound. In 1914, when Mr. Evans went to Baltimore to take charge of the Skinner Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company, it was his wish that Mr. Willis accompany him to assist in the management of the company, and the two executives speedily enlarged the scope of its operations.

It was not long before the Skinner Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company was incorporated under the name of the Baltimore Dry Docks & Ship Building Co., with Mr. Willis as Superintendent of the Yards.

In 1916 he became Vice-President of the Company, which had by then more than doubled its earning capacity, and in June, 1917, Mr. Willis was promoted to the position of Vice-President and General Manager of the Baltimore Dry Docks & Ship Building Company.



J. H. Wilson

GEORGE McLEAN SHRIVER.

George McLean Shriver, Senior Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, with offices in Baltimore, was born in Hightstown, New Jersey, son of the late Rev. Samuel S. Shriver and Caroline McCluskey Shriver.

Mr. Shriver was educated in the public schools of Baltimore City. He entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in 1887 as a clerk in the accounting department. He was promoted to private secretary to the President of the Company in 1888, and in 1901 became assistant to the President, which position he occupied until 1911, when he was elected Second Vice-President. He is now Senior Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, with offices in the General Office Building of the Company, Charles and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore.

In June, 1891, Mr. Shriver married Miss Elizabeth M. Chism. They are the parents of five children. Residence, Pikesville, Maryland.



PARKER COOK.

Parker Cook was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 16, 1875, the son of Henry P. and Catherine E. (Jarboe) Cook, both descendants of families who are noted in the historical annals of the State.

Mr. Cook was educated at Baltimore City College, and in 1892 entered the employ of Tate-Hendricks & Company, remaining with this concern a short time. He then entered the service of the Emerson Drug Company, a corporation which is internationally known as the manufacturers of Bromo-Seltzer. From a minor position Mr. Cook worked his way upward throughout the various departments, and was eventually rewarded for his ability by being elected secretary of the company.

Mr. Cook is president of the Emerson Hotel Company, which owns and operates in Baltimore one of the finest hotels in the United States. He is secretary of the Maryland Glass Corporation, another great industry.

During the Spanish-American War Mr. Cook served as paymaster in the United States Navy, being stationed aboard the U. S. S. "Dixie."

Mr. Cook is a thirty-second degree Mason. He belongs to the Merchant's & Manufacturer's Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and the Baltimore Drug Exchange. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is identified with the Baltimore Yacht, Maryland, University, Baltimore Country, Elkridge Hunt, Maryland Jockey, Baltimore Press, and Merchants' Clubs.

Mr. Cook married July 3, 1899, Mrs. Henrietta McKee.



J. COOKMAN BOYD.

J. Cookman Boyd, director and counsel for numerous large Baltimore business concerns, was born in that city December 13, 1867, son of William H. and Sarah E. (Jackson) Boyd.

He was educated in the public schools, Johns Hopkins University, (law department), and the University of Maryland; was admitted to the bar in 1888 and has since been actively engaged in the practice of law.

He has always been a Republican in politics and for many years was one of the legal advisors of the Republican State Central Committee of Maryland. In 1896 he was presidential elector-at-large, having been elected by a majority of over 33,000 votes, and he cast the first vote for a Republican President balloted in the State of Maryland since the World War. He has frequently been requested to become candidate for various high offices, but has invariably declined.

In 1915 Mr. Boyd was appointed a member of the Board of Park Commissioners by the then Mayor James H. Preston, and in February, 1919, was made president of that board, which position he still holds. He is also a member of the Annex Advisory Commission, (appointed by Mayor Broening to provide ways and means for the development and financing of the territory recently annexed to Baltimore), and a member of the Municipal Art Commission of Baltimore.

He is recognized as an orator of note and is in constant demand for public speaking. Has for a long while been prominent in the deliberations of the Grand Lodge of B. P. O. E. of America; is a member Fidelity Lodge (Baltimore) A. F. & A. M., and is a Knight Templar and Shriner.

The public parks of Baltimore are his great hobby; he spends much of his time in the interest of the parks to benefit those who frequent them; especially the children, for whom he advocates children's playgrounds in all public parks. Is an enthusiastic yachtsman, having served many years as Commodore of the Maryland Yacht Club, and golfer.

Mr. Boyd was married in 1898 to Miss Hallie Antoinette Smith, of New Haven, Conn. He is the father of two children—J. Cookman, Jr., and Kathelyn Antoinette Boyd, and is a devoted family man.

Offices, 2 East Lexington Street, Baltimore. Residence, Garrison and Forest Park Avenues, Forest Park, Baltimore.

HON. WILLIAM PURNELL JACKSON.

Honorable William Purnell Jackson, banker, business executive, Republican National Committeeman from Maryland and former United States Senator, was born in Salisbury, Maryland, January 11, 1868, and comes of that historic family of Jackson, which has made history in Maryland. He is the son of William Humphreys Jackson, who in his time was prominently identified with many great business enterprises in the State of Maryland, and is the nephew of the late Governor E. E. Jackson.

He was educated in the public schools of Wicomico County, Maryland, and at Wilmington Conference Academy. During his vacations he spent his time in familiarizing himself with the details of his father's various business interests, and in 1887 he became a partner in the firm of E. E. Jackson & Company. When the Jackson Brothers Company was organized in 1893, he became its Secretary and Treasurer, and in 1915, its President. He was formerly Secretary-Treasurer of the Jackson Lumber Company, Alabama, another large concern which was founded by his father and uncle.

He has been Maryland's representative on the Republican National Committee since June, 1908, (and was unanimously re-elected at the 1920 convention). In 1912 he was appointed by the then Governor of Maryland to fill the unexpired term of the late Isadore Raynor, as a member of the United States Senate, which position he filled with honor and dignity.

Senator Jackson is President of the Salisbury National Bank, the Jackson & Gutman Company, business enterprises of Salisbury, Maryland, and a director of the Equitable Trust Company, of Baltimore. He has lumber interests in North Carolina. He is President of the Board of Directors of the Peninsula General Hospital, and an official of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Salisbury; a member of the Maryland, Union League of Philadelphia, and of the Manufacturers' Club.

Address, Salisbury, Maryland.



W. P. Garrison

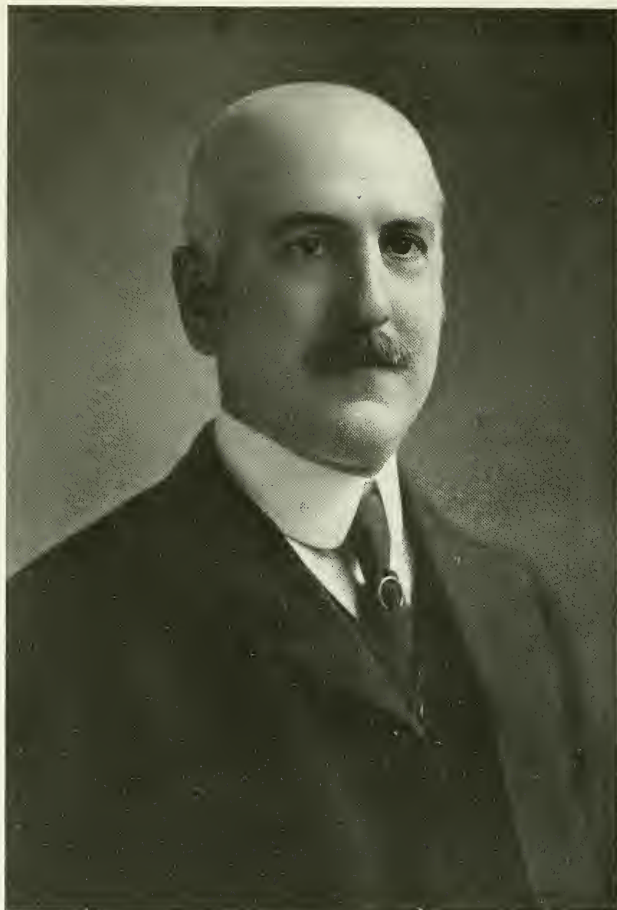


J. LINDSAY CLARK.

J. Lindsay Clark, of the firm of J. Lindsay Clark & Company, general insurance agents and brokers, was born in Baltimore. His father, Matthew Breckenridge Clark, was the founder of the old Rocklaud Mills on Falls Road at Green Spring Valley. His mother was Martha Bigham Clark.

He attended the Baltimore Public Schools and entered the employ of the Western Maryland Railroad as messenger. After serving in various departments of that company, he accepted a position with the Baltimore & Washington Car Demurrage Bureau, serving in the capacity of chief inspector until the Bureau was closed in September, 1910. Mr. Clark then organized this firm, and has built up a very substantial business. In 1918 he purchased the four-story building at 40-42 South Street, now known as the Clark Building, his offices occupying the lower floor. His firm represents strong companies, and does a general insurance business, being one of the principal insurance offices in Baltimore.

Mr. Clark was married in 1903 to Maud Elsie Rice, of Towson, Md., and their residence is on Cromwell's Bridge Road, Long Green Valley, Baltimore County, Md.



CLINTON OAKLEY RICHARDSON.

In the city of Baltimore is located the oldest fire insurance agency in the entire United States, namely, the firm of E. J. Richardson and Sons, established in 1847, and continuously operated by the descendants of the original founders.

Our subject, Clinton Oakley Richardson, and his brother, James A. Richardson, represent the third generation of the family in the firm, and are now bringing up a fourth generation to follow in their footsteps; the former has one grandson, one of the fifth generation, E. J. IV, age three and a half years.

Clinton Oakley Richardson was born in Baltimore, October 28, 1864, son of Edward A. and Marcelina Richardson, and was educated in the public and private schools of Baltimore and vicinity.

He was first associated with Johnson, Sutton and Company, wholesale dry goods dealers. He then entered the firm founded by his forebears, the offices of which are in the Richardson Building, 13 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore.

Mr. Richardson has been very active in matters tending to improvement and expansion of Baltimore; served as president of the Fire Board, president of the Board of Public Safety, and was an untiring member of the Baltimore Electric Commission. He also served as treasurer of the City Republican Committee, and handled all campaign funds for the past ten years. The improvement and upkeep of the fire department through his position on the Fire Board has ever been his hobby.

Of social organizations and clubs Mr. Richardson is a member of the following: Merchants, Baltimore Country, Athletic, and Yacht Clubs, Press Club, Masonic Order, 32nd degree, and various others.

On the 19th of October, 1886, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage to Miss Grace Johnson, granddaughter of the late J. J. Abrahams, noted shipbuilder, and former president of the Second National Bank of Baltimore. They have one son, Edward J. Richardson, a graduate of Princeton University and associated in the firm with his father.

Offices, Richardson Building, 13 Guilford Avenue. Residence, Algonquin Apartments, Baltimore.



ROBERT CRAIN.

Although more widely known, perhaps, as a highly successful corporation lawyer and a political leader in his State, Hon. Robert Crain must be recorded as one of the foremost farmers of the country, certainly the foremost farmer of Maryland. And it is as a scientific and practical agriculturist that he prefers to be regarded by the people who know his love for broad acres, for blooded stock and for growing crops. Mr. Crain was born in Charles County, Maryland, November 12, 1865, the son of Dr. Robert and Nellie Morgan Crain. He received his education at Charlotte Hall Academy, St. John's College, Annapolis, and the degree of LL.B. from the University of Maryland in 1886. He formed a law partnership with Omer P. Hershey and continued said partnership, under the firm name of Crain & Hershey, until October 1, 1916. This law firm grew to be one of the largest firms in the city of Baltimore, devoting special attention to corporation practice.

For more than twenty years Mr. Crain has served as General Counsel for the United States Brewers' Association, a New York corporation comprising 95 per cent. of the brewers of the country.

Always a Democrat, Mr. Crain was a delegate at twenty-one years of age to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, where he organized the National League of Democratic Clubs, which played a very important part in the election of President Cleveland. As a young man he managed the campaign of his close friend, Frank Brown, who was elected Governor of Maryland by 40,000 majority. He has never sought political office, but has served as a Supervisor of Elections and also a member of the Excise Board for Baltimore City.

In 1911, at a largely attended meeting in the Mayor's office, Mr. Crain was unanimously chosen to represent Baltimore in its efforts to secure the Democratic National Convention of 1912. The press of the country laughed at the idea of holding a National Convention in Baltimore, but Mr. Crain quietly went about the country, and when the National Committee met in Washington to select the Convention City, it was found Mr. Crain had succeeded in raising \$100,000, which was handed over to the Committee and Baltimore was selected. Under Mr. Crain's personal supervision the Fifth Regiment Armory was transformed into the most beautiful Convention Hall in the history of the country.

Mr. Crain attended the San Francisco Convention in 1920 as a delegate-at-large from Maryland.

Born at Mt. Victoria, the ancestral home of the Crains for five generations, throughout his life Mr. Crain has been identified with agriculture. For more than thirty years he has been acquiring gradually the colonial estates adjacent to Mt. Victoria, and now owns and operates on the most scientific scale a ten thousand acre farm—the largest agricultural enterprise east of the Ohio River. He has succeeded in bringing back to life a section of Maryland which for thirty years after the Civil War was a wilderness. While his farming has been diversified, he has given special attention to the breeding of registered Shorthorn cattle, and his herd is now recognized as second to none in the country. A few years ago at the International Show at Chicago his great young bull, Mt. Victoria Stamp (436234) was sold for \$9,000.

Appointed first by the late Governor Warfield as a member of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Agricultural College, Mr. Crain has served consecutively to the present time. As the chairman of a committee on reorganization, he

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RICHARD BENNETT DARNALL.

Richard Bennett Darnall, son of Frank H. and Eleanor Carroll Darnall, was born at the family home, "Portland Manor," Anne Arundel County, on January 9, 1877. He received his collegiate education at Georgetown University and graduated in law at the University of Maryland, in 1899. He entered the practice of law in Baltimore in 1900 and was formerly associated with Judge Walter I. Dawkins. In September, 1919, a partnership was formed with Mr. Harry E. Karr and Mr. Edward M. Hammond, the firm style being Karr, Hammond & Darnall. Mr. Darnall is a member of the University, Baltimore, Merchants and L'Hirondelle (of Ruxton) Clubs, also the Maryland Historical Society. He married Frances Hopkins, of Cecil County, Maryland. He resides at Ruxton, Maryland, and his law offices are in the Fidelity Building, Baltimore.

Mr. Darnall comes of very distinguished ancestry. Henry Darnall, of Birds' Place, Parish of Essenden, England, counselor at law of Gray's Inn, London, left at his death in 1607 seven children. (The portraits of Philip the fourth, son, and that of his wife are at "Poplar Hill," one of the Darnall estates.)

John Darnall, Esq., a Secondary of the Pipe, married (first) Susan, daughter of John Mynne, secondly, Susan, daughter of Roger Lawrence and Elizabeth Mynne. As Sir George Calvert married for his first wife Anne Mynne of the same family, the relationship between the Darnalls and the Calverts is apparent, proofs of lineal descent being accessible in England. Hence it is not surprising to find two young scions of the Birds' Place Darnalls emigrating to Maryland, in 1672, to fill high and confidential offices under the Calverts. John, younger brother of Colonel Henry Darnall, was secretary to his Lordship, while Colonel Henry was made Collector of the Port of St. Mary's, Justice of Provincial Court, Member of Council, and Colonel of Horse. Later he was agent for the Proprietary and one time Deputy Governor of Maryland.

John Darnall located at Portland Manor, Anne Arundel County. He married Susannah, granddaughter of Governor Richard Bennett, of Virginia, the forbear of so many prominent Marylanders. This is the same Portland Manor, a large portion of which remains in the possession of Mr. Darnall and his father.

Upon the death of John Darnall in 1684 his widow became the wife of Colonel Henry Lowe, a nephew of Lady Jane Baltimore. Colonel Henry Darnall, who outlived his younger brother, was called "The Woodyard," the rather peculiar name of his great estate in Prince George's County. In addition to "The Woodyard," Colonel Henry Darnall owned other large estates, notably "My Lord's Kindness" and "The Girl's Portion." At the time of the Protestant Revolution, Colonel Henry Darnall, a strong adherent of his kinsman, the Proprietary, was active in raising a large force of men from up the Patuxent, with whom he hoped to go to the assistance of Col. William Digges, Deputy Governor of the Province, in his defense of St. Mary's. Unfortunately, Col. Darnall's men did not reach the capital in time to render the much-needed service for which they had taken up arms, and the little city had to be surrendered to Coade and his followers. St. Mary's was the social centre for the high Colonial officials and their families in the winter season. Here lived Col. Wm. Digges, Attorney-General, Charles Carroll and evidently the Darnalls part of the year at least.

For his second wife the dashing Colonel Henry Darnall, possessed of many dignities and wide-spreading acres, married the widow of Col. Thomas Brooke, of Brookfield, the erstwhile charming Elinor Hatton, by whom he had a large family.

That social lines were not relaxed in Provincial Maryland is strikingly illustrated in the marriage of the Darnalls, all of whom for four generations at least married representatives in the Province of titled English or Irish families, so descendants of the two early settlers could easily outrank in their quarterings many of the peerage of to-day.

Three beautiful Darnall women became wives of distinguished Carrolls, of Maryland, the men winning for their brides daughters of the early lords of the manor and their descendants. Henry Darnall, fourth of his name in Maryland, continued the family custom of marrying ladies of high degree by taking to wife the niece and ward of George, fourteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. Henry Darnall built for his son Henry, Jr., on the occasion of this marriage, "Poplar Hill," which has continued in the family, but curiously has not descended from father to son, and is now owned by Henry Dangerfield, who inherited it from an aunt, who in turn inherited it from an uncle, Robert Sewell, nephew of Robert Darnall.

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RICHARD BENNETT DARNALL.



ALFRED JENKINS SHRIVER.

Alfred Jenkins Shriver, a most brilliant and progressive member of the Baltimore bar, was born in Baltimore on June 5, 1867; son of Albert and Annie (Jenkins) Shriver, members of prominent and old families of Colonial times. Mr. Shriver was named for his grandfather, Alfred Jenkins, who died in 1874, one of the most prominent and opulent citizens of Baltimore's history.

Mr. Shriver attended private schools until 1882, when he entered Loyola College, graduating in 1888 with highest honors from faculty and from his fellow students. In his last two years he received medals in all his classes, and the "Whelan" medal for general excellence in all studies. In a contest in which more than twenty-five hundred students of seven colleges were entered, he was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars in gold for the best answers to certain questions on the Ten Commandments submitted by the committee of judges in New York City. In 1889 he entered Johns Hopkins University, graduating in 1891 with the B.A. degree in the largest (until 1920), and most distinguished class ever graduated from that university. In his senior year, he also led his class, receiving, with one exception, the highest obtainable scholarship mark in every subject; in the excepted subject he received second highest mark. He won both the "Hopkins" and "University" scholarships, and was president of his class. In 1892 he took a post-graduate course, and the following year, as president of the Hopkins 1891 Class Alumni Association, he edited, with Professor George Lefevre, the first publication compiled by a post-graduate class of this university. During this period Mr. Shriver attended also the law department of the University of Maryland, being there secretary of his class, and graduated Bachelor of Laws in June, 1895, standing second in scholarship in his class, and second in the thesis contest—his thesis on "Res Gestae" being specially recommended. In 1894 he received from Loyola College the M.A. degree; and later began the practice of law in Baltimore.

Mr. Shriver has had sole charge of some of the most important litigation in the legal annals of the State, a notable case being the "Riordon Wills," in which by his legal mastery, large amounts were secured by various philanthropic institutions. For his successful services in this case the Orphans Court of Baltimore awarded him the highest fee ever awarded by it to any lawyer. Cardinal Gibbons in an autograph letter to the Court (now on file among the records of the case) expressed his highest appreciation and eulogy of Mr. Shriver's valued services in the case. Mr. Shriver enjoys the general reputation of winning his cases in court and of carefully preparing them for trial.

Mr. Shriver is the author of various important legal publications, viz., "Res Gestae as a Rule of Evidence," "The Law of Wills of Personal Property in Maryland Prior to August 1, 1884," "Status of the Preferred Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company," etc., etc.

The following are the clubs, societies, etc., with which Mr. Shriver is affiliated: Charter member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity of Johns Hopkins University; the Johns Hopkins Club, of which he was a founder and for many years an officer; General Alumni Association of Johns Hopkins University, of which he has for ten years been secretary; vice-president and ex-president of the 1891 Class Alumni Association of Johns Hopkins University; member (and one of the Board of Governors) of the University Club; member Maryland Club; Baltimore Country Club; Municipal Art Society; Bachelor's Cotillion; Baltimore Assembly; Merchants and Manufacturers Association; City Club; Old Colony Club; Proctor of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Roland Park; member (and member of Council) Society of Colonial Wars; and of the War of 1812; Archaeological Institute of America, Baltimore Society; member Baltimore City, Maryland State and American Bar Associations. His biography appears in the "Who's Who in America."

Mr. Shriver is unmarried. He resides at the University Club, and his offices are in the Munsey Building, Baltimore.



WALTER BAYARD SWINDELL.

Walter Bayard Swindell, executive head of Swindell Brothers, Baltimore, manufacturers of glassware, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on July 21, 1850, a son of William and Henrietta (Mallard) Swindell. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and after engaging in various occupations, he determined, when at the age of eighteen, to enter the business which had been followed by both his grandfather and father before him.

The firm of Swindell Brothers was organized in 1873 by William Swindell, (whose life career is recounted in the memorial section of this volume) our subject, Walter Bayard Swindell, and his brothers. They entered the Crystal Window Glass Works, the first mill of this great industry, shortly after organization of the company, and in 1880, a factory was added to manufacture green bottles. In 1883 another factory was erected, for the purpose of making flintware.

At the time of the organization of Swindell Brothers, Walter B. Swindell was junior member and his father senior member of the firm. Since the death of his brothers, John W. and George E., (in 1876 and 1885 respectively), and of William Swindell, his father, (in 1891), Walter Bayard Swindell has been the active head of this great company, which owes its present position in business to the ability and powers of directorship possessed by its leader.

In Mr. Swindell one finds the wonderful personal traits of his late father, one of which is the power to make himself beloved by all with whom he comes in contact—acquaintances, friends, and employees. One need not have known him for a great length of time to appreciate the sterling character and lofty ideals which are cherished by this gentleman, whose conception of his every transaction is based on an unalterable standard of honor.

Not alone in the industrial development of his city and State has Mr. Swindell been active. He has been a foremost advocate in all matters of civic advancement, and has on various occasions occupied responsible offices of public trust where his keen powers of discernment and efficient supervision have been of benefit to the public. He served the City of Baltimore in 1893 as a member of the Second Branch of the City Council from the 19th and 20th wards; was secretary of the Water Board during Mayor Hooper's regime, and was a member of the Harbor Board in 1904 under Mayor McLane. For six years he served the State, under Governor Lowides, as a member of the board of the Maryland House of Correction, an office which requires of its occupant the closest application and utmost efficiency.

Mr. Swindell is a member of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, the Baltimore Country Club and the Merchants Club of Baltimore. In politics he is a staunch believer in the policies of the Republican party. His church affiliations are with Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is one of the trustees.

On August 1, 1877, Mr. Swindell married Miss Margaret Omid. To this union were born five children, four of whom are now living: Marion O., born May 19, 1878, having died in December, 1884; Walter Bayard, Junior, born April 1, 1880, is active in the management of Swindell Brothers; Sue is the wife of C. C. Nuckols, of Albany, N. Y.; Jane the wife of Charles H. Smith, of Short Hills, N. J.; Margaret the wife of Robert Q. Baker, of Coshocton, Ohio.

Upon men of Mr. Swindell's type, devoted alike to family, friends, and the welfare of the general public, rests the present and future prosperity of our city, State and country.



OSCAR BECHTOL COBLENTZ.

Oscar Bechtol Coblentz, President of the McLean Contracting Company, Baltimore, was born in Frederick County, Md., on November 24, 1878, the second son of Edward L. and Luella F. Coblentz. The Coblentz and allied families of Frederick County and throughout the State have occupied a prominent place in Maryland affairs since the earliest days of the colonies.

Oscar Bechtol Coblentz was a student at elementary and high schools of his native county, and was graduated from Middletown High School in 1897. In 1901 he was graduated from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and in 1906 from Maryland University School of Law. He was a leader in a number of college activities, having served as president of his Literary Society, business manager of the college athletic association, president of the Y. M. C. A., and business manager and editor of the college monthly paper.

Mr. Coblentz began his career as assistant postmaster at Middletown in 1895, in which office he served for six months. The following sixteen months he acted as chief clerk in a leading general store. During his high school and college courses, and intermittently thereafter, he took up and practiced land surveying and civil engineering. From 1901 to 1903 he was principal of the Middletown High School. For two years thereafter he engaged in land surveying and civil engineering, and as chief engineer of the City of Frederick. He was superintendent of Schools of the county from 1906 to 1908, practiced law thereafter for several years, principally corporation law, and at the same time was chief engineer for the railroad interests of Frederick County, which are now merged into the Hagerstown & Frederick System. During this period the Frederick Railroad System developed handling of standard railroad freight equipment on an interchange basis with the steam railroads, being one of the first electric roads to accomplish this end.

Mr. Coblentz, as general contractor, constructed the Security Power Plant and Transmission Lines for the Hagerstown & Frederick Railroad Company. He was president and a director of several industrial and development projects in Frederick, and designed and built the Walkersville Water Works and the Braddock Heights Water System. For three years he was general manager of a foundry and machine shop known as the Morris Iron & Steel Company. In 1916 he became president of the McLean Contracting Company, of Baltimore, specialists in the construction of bridges, docks, bulkheads, foundations, railroad construction and other work of similar character. The offices of this company are in 1415 Fidelity Building, Baltimore City.

Mr. Coblentz is affiliated with the following clubs and fraternities: Baltimore Yacht, Old Colony, and Kiwanis Clubs; Columbian Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 58, also various Masonic fraternities.

On April 22, 1903, at Middletown, Mr. Coblentz married Margaret, oldest daughter of Rev. John W. Pontius, Children: Oscar Bechtol, Jr., Edward Pontius, Katharine Reid, John Philip and Joseph Apple Coblentz. The family residence is at the corner of Beechwood Avenue and Frederick Road, Catonsville, Md.

Mr. Coblentz believes that to attain success in any business the executive should be sufficiently familiar with the detailed affairs of his organization to appreciate the point of view of his associates and employees. He declares that too many so-called "specialists" are not generally well informed, inasmuch as they are seemingly unable to place themselves in the position of others. In summing up the requirements of a successful executive, he states that "breadth of view, liberality in criticising the acts of others, when applied to business will inspire confidence and develop a spirit of co-operation necessary to stabilize faith in our institutions and social life."

(Note: Additional data in History of Frederick County, Md.)



J. HARRY ULLRICH, Ph.G., M.D.

J. Harry Ullrich, Ph.G., M.D., was born July 8, 1874, in Lyncoming County, Pa., son of John C. and Sarah E. (Cupp) Ullrich. He attended the public schools; graduate Ohio Northern University, Ph.G. degree, 1894, and University of Maryland, (Baltimore Medical College), M.D. degree, 1897; took post-graduate courses, New York School of Surgery, 1902, at Johns Hopkins University (Gastro-enterology), 1915, at Sorbonne University, Paris, France, (Gastro-enterology, public hygiene, and laboratory work), 1919.

Dr. Ullrich was a pharmacist in 1894; lecturer on chemistry and toxicology, Baltimore University, 1897; surgeon U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1898-1904; medical examiner, B. & O. R. R. and its surgeon, 1905-1909; lecturer Women's Medical College, 1905-07; medical examiner Prudential Life Insurance Company, 1905 to date. Was Professor of Physiology, Maryland Medical College, 1907-10; Proctologist, Franklin Square Hospital, 1908-10; Associate Professor Gastro-enterology, University of Maryland, 1915 to date, and has a large private practice. From 1913 to 1916 he was health warden for the Department of Health, Baltimore.

Dr. Ullrich was Regimental Hospital Steward, 4th Infantry, M. N. G., '94; 2nd Lieutenant '96; 1st Lieutenant '97. He was in the Navy '99-'03; Captain 1st Infantry, retiring 1909; joined the Medical Corps, M. N. G., as 1st Lieutenant, later Captain; was Surgeon with rank of Major, 4th Maryland Infantry, 1912; commanding officer, 1st Maryland Field Hospital, 1914-17; called into United States service June, 1916; established Field Hospital, Laurel, Md. This organization entrained July 6th for Eagle Pass, Texas; became Camp Surgeon, Camp Shafter; mustered out of service January 6th, 1917; recalled and stationed Howard Street Armory, Baltimore. Ordered to Camp McClellan, Ala., August 18th, 1917, as Sanitary Inspector, Staff of Commanding General, 29th Division; commanded recruit camp; Detention Camp about 5,000 soldiers passed through same, either as suspects or contacts with contagious diseases; as a result McClellan was one of the few camps free from epidemics. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel March 6th, 1918, Medical Corps in command of 104th Sanitary Train, to prepare for overseas service; embarked from Camp Mills, New York, for Liverpool; arrived in six days; entrained for Winchester; rested two days; proceeded by rail to South Hampton. Commanding officer of troops H. M. S. "King George" crossing English Channel to Cherbourg. The Division took defensive position in Alsace; his hospital section composed of 113th, 114th, 115th and 116th Field Hospitals, (from Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia), functioned as two surgical, one medical and one gas hospital, Massevaux, Romagny, Chavannes, Montreux Juene, and other places.

His ambulance section consisting of 112th, 113th, 114th and 115th companies, rendered all ambulance service during this period direct from front line trenches to his hospitals and others. The Division moved into the Verdun sector October 1st, 1918, Colonel Ullrich becoming Acting Division Surgeon in the Meuse-Argonne battle. He had three advance dressing stations close behind the lines in the Consenvoye woods, Brabant and Haumont areas, and three hospitals at Charney and Glorbeux for gas, medical and surgical cases. In 21 days he directed collection, transportation, treatment and evacuation of 7,000 casualties, mostly from the 29th, 1,000 from the 26th, some from the 33rd Division, some French and many Germans. Established Divisional Field Hospital at Mangeville, Bar-le-duc area. On December 10th Colonel Ullrich resumed command of the 104th Sanitary Train, and established a communicable disease hospital at Voisey, Bourlonn Les Bain area, France. On March 6th, 1919, he was detached to enter Sorbonne University;

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LUTHER MARTIN REYNOLDS WILLIS.

Eminence in the legal profession is less difficult of attainment when the student is enabled to study the complex problems of litigation under the tutorage of a qualified authority. Our subject was fortunate in that he studied under his father, George Robert Willis, (until his demise on September 11, 1919, one of the foremost members of the Baltimore bar), and also in that he possessed the ability to profit by his teaching to the extent that he in turn has made his mark in legal circles.

Luther Martin Reynolds Willis was born in Baltimore in 1882. He received his earlier education at Eli Lamb's School, from 1899 until 1900; studied at Johns Hopkins from 1900 until 1904, graduating with A.B. degree, and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Maryland in 1906.

As before stated, Mr. Willis started to practice law in the offices of his father, (who was senior member of the law firm of Willis, Homer, France & Smith) in 1906, and became a member of the firm of Willis & Homer in 1909, which partnership continued until 1912, at which time Mr. Willis practiced with his father under the firm name of Willis & Willis, until the death of Mr. George R. Willis in 1919. Luther M. R. Willis then formed a partnership with William H. Hudgins, Esquire, under the firm name of Willis & Hudgins, and continued his practice at 213 Courtland Street, Baltimore, where he has been located during his entire professional career.

Mr. Willis is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, of the Maryland Club, Merchant's Club, Baltimore Country Club, and of the Johns Hopkins Club.

He was married April 18, 1911, to Miss Sophie Caroline Vogeler, and has two children, Mary Helene and George Alan Willis.

Offices, 213 Courtland Street. Residence, 13 Overhill Road, Roland Park.



ALBERT FRED WOODS.

Albert Fred Woods, President University of Maryland, (College Park, Md.), and Baltimore, was born at Bonus Prairie, near Belvidere, Illinois, on December 25, 1866, son of Fred Moffit and Eliza Olivia (Eddy) Woods. He attended the public schools of Downer's Grove, Illinois; received at the University of Nebraska the B.S. degree in 1890, M.A. degree in 1892, and D.Agr., Honorary Course, in 1910.

Was assistant botanist, University of Nebraska, 1890-1893; assistant chief and first assistant pathologist, Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, 1893-1900; pathologist and physiologist and assistant chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, 1900-1910, United States Department of Agriculture; dean Minnesota State Agricultural College and director of Experimental Station, 1910-1917; executive officer Maryland State Board of Agriculture since July, 1917, and president the Maryland State College of Agriculture, since 1929 the University of Maryland.

Was United States delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, in 1905, and International Botanical Congress, Vienna, in 1905. Was general chairman of the commissions on food production and conservation, Maryland Council of Defense, in 1917.

Is a member of Sigma Xi, Honorary Society of Agriculture (Gamma Sigma Delta), and of Alpha Zeta Honor Fraternity; member of the Botanical Society of America; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member the American Phyto-Pathological Society; American Society of Agronomy; life member the National Farmers' Congress and the Minnesota Horticultural Society; member the National Conservation Association, the American Forestry Association, the American Agricultural Society; member executive committee, Division of Biology and Agriculture, of the National Research Council, at Washington, D. C.; member Society of Morphology and Physiology, Botanical Society of Washington, and Washington Academy of Sciences. Patrons of Husbandry, Maryland Agricultural Society, Maryland Forestry Association, etc.

Is a member of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. Is author of numerous reports and publications of the Department of Agriculture, scientific journals, Plant Diseases in the Encyclopedia Americana, etc.

Dr. Woods married in June, 1898, Miss Bertha Gerneaux Davis. Has two sons, Mark Winton, age ten, and Winton De Ruyter, age six years. Address, Berwyn, Md.



JAMES RUSSELL WHEELER.

For nearly four score years, the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore has been fortunate in retaining the good will and co-operative activities of that able financier and public-spirited citizen, James Russell Wheeler.

Born May 21, 1843, at Cheltenham, England, son of James and Ann (Barrett) Wheeler, his parents brought James Russell Wheeler to America and to Baltimore, he being educated in the public and private schools in Baltimore and vicinity. He then became a newspaper compositor, but at the outbreak of the Civil War entered the Confederate army. On October 9, 1863, he was taken prisoner and was in confinement for six months. He served throughout the war, then returned to Baltimore. Governor Warfield desired that Mr. Wheeler accept the rank of Inspector General of Maryland in recognition of his services. Mr. Wheeler, however, declined, declaring his intention of remaining as a private citizen. He engaged in the contracting business, which was successively followed by various activities. He was manager of the Maryland White Lead Company from 1870 until 1890. In 1894 he organized and was elected president of the Commonwealth Bank. This institution has expanded under the conservative but progressive policies of its leader, to a position of power in Baltimore's financial circles.

Mr. Wheeler is also president of the State Mutual Building Association, which he organized, and of the Fear Improvement Company.

He is president of the Two Houses of the Good Shepherd, and of the Confederate Widows' Home; member of the Board of Managers of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, of the executive committee of the Federated Charities, the Consumers' League and the Playgrounds Association. He is a leader in many Catholic societies, and one of the most intimate friends of His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons.

So devoted to his business and public obligations is Mr. Wheeler, he has never married. His is a life devoted to others, and he is known above all as "one who loves his fellowmen."

WILLIAM T. WARBURTON.

William T. Warburton was born in Cecil County, in the Ninth Election District, and there grew to manhood. His father was one of the leading agriculturists of the county, owning fine farms, on one of which he resided.

The subject of this sketch was educated at West Nottingham Academy and Delaware College. After leaving college he studied law, and has, since his admission to the bar, resided at Elkton, where he has practiced his profession.

He has a large and lucrative practice, and is regarded by the profession as one of the leading lawyers of the State.

He is an eloquent speaker and orator, and his public addresses, made in all parts of Maryland, have attracted great public notice.

He is president of the Second National Bank of Elkton and has been since 1889.

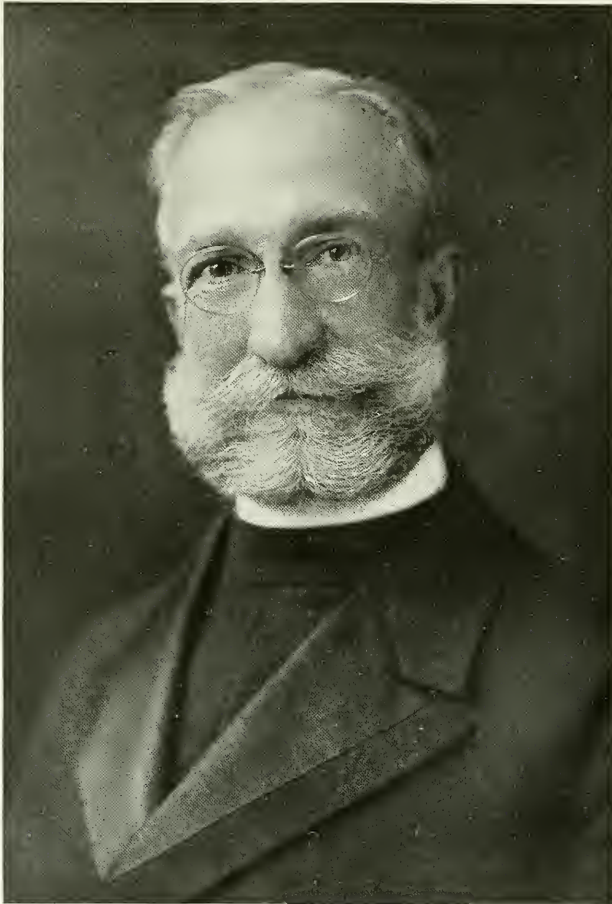
He is owner of one of the largest and finest apple orchards in this section of the country.

He is owner of the Gilpins' Falls Electric Company, one of the best hydro electric plants in the State.

He is a Republican in politics.

His family consists of a wife and two sons, Charles E. Warburton, prominent in business life, and Henry A. Warburton, who is a lawyer and is now State's attorney for Cecil County.

Mr. Warburton has been very successful in his profession and business ventures, and is now possessed of valuable property from which he derives a large income.



REV. LEANDER M. ZIMMERMAN, D.D.

A man whose life is dedicated to his fellowmen, who seeks not glory nor personal gain, who lives for and incessantly labors that others may, while living, make their peace and prepare for that day of entrance into the presence of their God—such a man is the Reverend Leander M. Zimmerman, D.D., who has created joy in the hearts of many despairing throughout the land by his rare gifts as minister of the Gospel, author, counsellor and friend.

Doctor Zimmerman was born at Manchester, Maryland, August 29, 1860, son of Henry and Leah Zimmerman. He graduated at Pennsylvania College and Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1884; was ordained to the ministry and sent in 1887 to Baltimore by the Lutheran Board of Home Missions to found a Lutheran church in South Baltimore. He began with neither members nor church building, and yet within one year he had organized a church which was self-supporting. Since February 5, 1888, Christ Lutheran Church in the downtown section of Baltimore, has developed to a church which seats nearly one thousand and which is ever filled to overflowing with the faithful of not only Baltimore City, but also from the outlying districts for many miles around.

The beloved pastor of Christ Lutheran Church, (upon whom the degree of Doctor of Divinity was bestowed in 1901 by Susquehanna University), has the sincere admiration of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore and Maryland. The following extracts from the editorial published in the "Baltimore American" on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Christ Lutheran Church, on Sunday, December 15, 1912, enables one to appreciate the exalted position of Doctor Zimmerman in the eyes of all, rich and poor alike—"Dr. Zimmerman, who has grown gray in his faithful service to the church to which he was called . . . will preach a special sermon for the eventful occasion and tell his flock of the reminiscences which come to him down through the long cycle of years that he has been in their midst.

"There are few pastors in Baltimore to-day who have finer records than Dr. Zimmerman. . . . He has sacrificed all the pleasures that life can give for the spiritual welfare of his congregation. He has laid his life on the altar dedicated to his Christ in the field to which the Savior called him. Dr. Zimmerman is in his fifty-second year, but he is not one whit less active than he was twenty years ago. . . . Dr. Zimmerman's sterling worth has long since been tested and few there are, indeed, in the local ministerial field, who have such a wide circle of friends, irrespective of denomination or creed. . . . For him the Bible, a pen and pad are all-sufficient. He does not choose his sermon from the latest news sensation of the day, but studies the Word of God alone to teach his people the precepts of Jehovah. . . . A short time ago a minister wrote to Dr. Zimmerman from far-off Nome, in the frozen North, to ask his secret of success. Dr. Zimmerman replied, "If you want to achieve success in the ministerial field, you must be willing to lead a life of pure unselfishness."

"Year in and year out Dr. Zimmerman may be seen trudging over the cobblestoned streets of South Baltimore, making his daily visits. The greatest pleasure that he knows is to enter the home of a poverty-stricken family and to quietly give them the wherewithal to obtain food and warm clothing. . . . Dr. Zimmerman is beloved by men

(Continued on page 153)



ROBERT BRUCE BIGGS.

The paternal ancestors of Robert Bruce Biggs came to America from England in 1760, settling first in Bucks County, Pa. In 1779 they removed to Frederick County, Maryland, where they took up a large tract of land on what is now known as the Great Bend of the Monocacy River.

His maternal ancestors who were related to the Bruce family of Scotland, came from that country to America at the close of the War of 1812 and settled in Frederick County, Maryland.

Robert Biggs is a son of Joshua Biggs and Phebe S. Biggs. He was born in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 23rd day of February, 1861. He received his earlier education in the public schools of that county and later went to Mt. St. Mary's College for his collegiate education. He graduated from that school in 1880 and in the fall of that year entered the University of Maryland, law department, from which school he graduated in May, 1882.

Mr. Biggs began the practice of his profession in 1885 in the City of Baltimore and is now recognized as being among the most eminent attorneys in the State.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Mt. St. Mary's College in 1908 and the same degree was later conferred upon him in 1913 by Loyola College.

Mr. Biggs has always been actively interested in civic and philanthropic movements which might tend to benefit the city and its people. He takes a prominent part among the laymen of the Catholic Church in all of their charitable movements and has for the past fifteen years been the president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, a world-wide organization of Catholic laymen organized for the relief of all persons who fall into need or who require help of any kind.

Mr. Biggs is affiliated with the Catholic Club, the City Club and the University Club.

As an expression of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, Mr. Biggs was elected in January, 1920, to the Maryland State Senate, to succeed the Honorable Peter Campbell. It may be regarded as fortunate that the State is enabled to secure the services of a man of his great ability and knowledge, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Biggs has hitherto declined all offers of public office.

Mr. Biggs married on June 17, 1891, Miss Alice C. Betts, of Baltimore City. One daughter, Eleanor Crawford Biggs, was born of this marriage.

Mr. Biggs' residence is at 203 St. Martins Road, Guilford, Baltimore, and his suite of offices is in the Union Trust Building, Baltimore.



RT. REV. MSGR. CORNELIUS FRANCIS THOMAS.

Cornelius Francis Thomas was born on West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, on May 12, 1858, and was baptized in St. Peter's Church by Father McColgan. His father was Cornelius Thomas, of the Thomas family of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and his mother was Mary Clare Boorman, of the old Maryland family of that name, whose ancestors came to the colony of Maryland in 1648.

He received his early education at St. Peter's School, and then at Calvert Hall, which was then on Saratoga Street, near Cathedral Street. In the fall of 1873 he entered St. Charles' College near Ellicott City, where he spent five years, being graduated in June, 1878. He pursued his course of philosophy in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, for one year, and followed the theological course for the next three at the same place. He was ordained a priest on December 23, 1882, by Archbishop Gibbons, who assigned him to St. Patrick's Church, Washington, as assistant to Father J. A. Walter. In January, 1886, the Archbishop sent him to St. Stephen's Church, Washington, as assistant to Father McNally, where he spent two years. He was then assigned to St. Peter's, Baltimore, for one year and a half. In July, 1889, he was made pastor of the Sacred Heart parish, Mt. Washington, Md., and chaplain and confessor to the Sisters of Mercy, whose mother-house is at that place. In November, 1891, he was called to the Cathedral and made chancellor of the Archdiocese; and when Father P. J. Donohue was appointed Bishop of Wheeling, in April, 1894, Father Thomas was appointed Rector of the Cathedral. He was assigned to St. Ann's as pastor in May, 1900; and during the year from July, 1900, to March, 1901, he had charge also of Saints Philip and James' parish. When Monsignor Russell was made Bishop of Charleston, S. C., in April, 1917, Father Thomas was appointed Rector of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, where he had begun his sacerdotal career. St. Mary's Seminary decorated him with the Magisterium of Sacred Theology in June, 1882, and with the doctorate of Canon Law in June, 1907. Loyola College, Baltimore, awarded him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1911. On the recommendation of His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, His Holiness, Pope Pius X, in 1914, appointed Father Thomas a Domestic Prelate with the title of Right Reverend Monsignor. Father Thomas, at the request of His Eminence, took up the work of establishing and editing the Baltimore Catholic Review in 1913, the first number appearing on November 29, 1913.

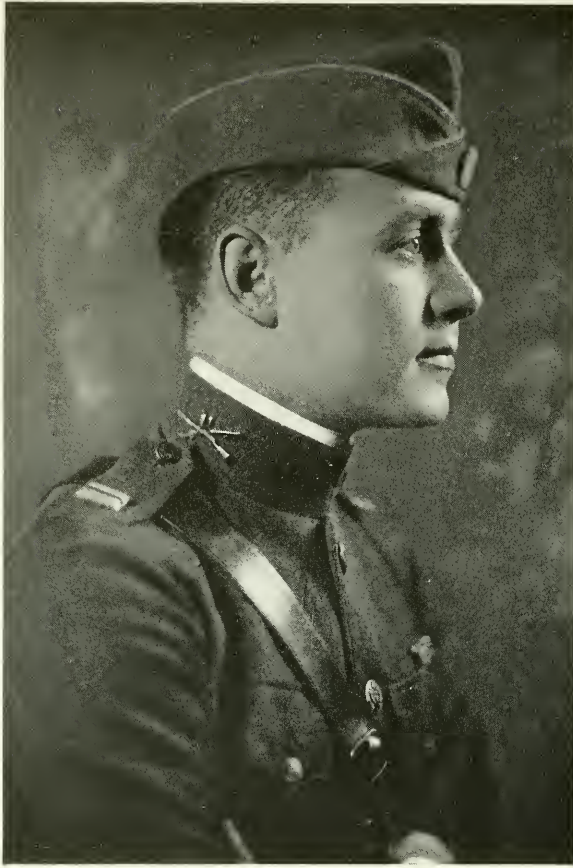


COLONEL ROBERT J. GILL.

Robert J. Gill, member of the Baltimore law firm of Gill, Walter Murray & Greene, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army during the World War, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on June 22, 1889, the son of John M. and Emma C. Gill. He was educated for the legal profession at Western Maryland College (A. B., 1910). At college he was Captain of the football team in 1909. At the University of Virginia he received the degree of LL. B. in 1913. While at the University he was a member of the Varsity track and basket-ball teams, and was selected for "forward" in the All-Southern basket-ball team of 1913. In 1914 he began the practice of law in Baltimore.

Colonel Gill commanded the first Maryland troops to embark for overseas service on October 18, 1917, the 117th Mortar Battery. He was later promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and was assigned as assistant Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division. On October 30, 1918, he was assigned to the General Staff, American Expeditionary Forces.

In all, Colonel Gill served with the Army of Occupation from December 1, 1918, until April 11, 1919. He participated in five major engagements—the Champagne-Marne Defensive, July 15, 1918; Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 18, 1918; St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12, 1918, and the two Argonne-Meuse Offensives of October 1 and November 1, 1918. He was twice awarded the Croix de guerre by the French Commanding General, one award being the Croix de guerre with Palm, an honor but rarely bestowed. Colonel Gill received his honorable discharge from the service on May 23, 1919, and returned to his law practice in Baltimore City, where he maintains offices in suite 1010, Keyser Building.



EDMOND SHEPPARD DONOHO.

Edmond Sheppard Donoho, son of Thomas Winfield and Cecelia G. Donoho, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 19, 1891. He graduated from the Baltimore City College, 1909, received the A. B. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1913, and studied at the University of Maryland School of Law in 1915 and 1916. After the completion of his legal studies he was associated with P. H. Goodwin & Co., Bankers. In 1915, Mr. Donoho entered the First Business Men's Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York. He became a member of the Maryland Machine Gun Motorcycle Battery at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, in 1916; was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry, O. R. C., on April 28, 1917, and ordered to active duty as a student officer at the First Officers' Training Camp, Fort Myer, Virginia. At the conclusion of training he was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry, Regular Army, and joined the 11th U. S. Infantry, stationed at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where he was promoted on March 15, 1918, to first lieutenant. He served with the 11th Infantry until July, 1918, the regiment having sailed for Brest, France, the previous spring. The regiment entered the front line in the Anould Sector in June, 1918, and Lieutenant Donoho served as a staff officer of the 10th Infantry Brigade from July, 1918, until March, 1919, under Brigadier Generals Walter H. Gordon and Paul B. Malone. He took part in the defensive operations of Anould Sector (Vosges), St. Die Sector (Lorraine), and the Frappelle attack. His offensive operations included the St. Mihiel attack and both phases of the Meuse-Argonne battle. On October 4, 1918, during the first Meuse-Argonne battle, he was promoted to Captain of Infantry.

Following the signing of the Armistice, he served on the staff of the 10th Infantry Brigade with the Army of Occupation in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; was later executive officer of the Fifth Division Training School and subsequently commandant of the Fifth Division Vocational School.

In May, 1919, Captain Donoho was detailed to General Headquarters and stationed in Paris, serving in the G-5 (Athletic Section) which had charge of the Inter-Allied Games at the Pershing Stadium. While in Paris, Captain Donoho received a letter of commendation from the Commanding General, 10th Infantry Brigade, expressing the highest appreciation of the former's services during the various engagements in which he was a participant. Later Captain Donoho received a citation from the Commanding General, Fifth Division, A. E. F., for distinguished conduct in action during the offensive operations of the 10th Infantry Brigade. He returned from France in August, 1919, and in December received from the War Department at Washington the commission of Major of Infantry, Officers Reserve Corps.

He is affiliated with the following clubs and societies: American Legion, Society of American Officers of the Great War, Society of the Fifth Division (Regular) U. S. A.; University, Baltimore Country, Johns Hopkins and American Flying Clubs, also the Municipal Art Society, Bachelors' Cotillion and the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, Baltimore.

He is unmarried.

Residence, 1706 Park Place. Offices, Strayer's Business College, Charles and Fayette Streets, Baltimore, Md.



ALBERT S. GILL.

Albert S. Gill, only surviving member of the law firm of N. Rufus Gill and Sons, Baltimore, was born in that city March 11, 1875, a son of the late N. Rufus and E. Agnes D. Gill.

He attended the Baltimore Public Schools, graduated with the degree of B.S. from the Maryland State College in 1897, and from the University of Maryland, class of 1900, with the degree of LL.B.

Mr. Gill began law practice in 1900, as a member of the firm founded by his late father, and continued his practice under the original firm name after the death of his father and brothers.

Aside from legal matters, he has always been an interested student of military affairs, and is a veteran soldier. He entered the 4th Maryland Infantry as a private in the fall of 1897, and in April, 1898, became a first lieutenant in Company "L." He was made captain of Company "E" in 1900, and in 1911 became major in the 4th Maryland Infantry. In 1916, he served on the Mexican border with Maryland troops at Eagle Pass, Texas, and during the recent war, when the 29th Division was organized, he became assistant division inspector of the division, and was later transferred to Inspector General's Department at Washington. Prior to the 29th Division sailing, he was transferred back at his own request. In France, he was assigned to the 113th Infantry, and in October, 1918, was sent to 80th Division and assigned to command the First Battalion of the 313th Infantry. In May, 1920, he assumed command of the Regiment, and was discharged from service June 2, 1920.

Mr. Gill married Miss Blanche Grape, of Baltimore, on April 26, 1906. They have one child, Edward Albert, aged 13 years.

Office, 224 St. Paul Street. Residence, 2720 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.



JOHN EDWIN GREINER.

John Edwin Greiner, nationally prominent as a Consulting Engineer, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, February 24, 1859, son of John and Annie (Steele) Greiner.

He attended Wilmington High School, graduated from Delaware College in 1880 with B. S. degree; later receiving from this same college degrees of C. E. and Sc. D.

From 1880 to 1885 he was Bridge Draughtsman at Edgemoor and Keystone Bridge Works. From 1885 to 1908 was in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as draughtsman, bridge inspector, assistant engineer of bridges, engineer of bridges and buildings, and assistant chief engineer. From 1908 to the present time he has been engaged in private practice as a consulting engineer for many railroad companies, cities and states.

He constructed the large railroad bridges over the Ohio River at Louisville, Parkersburg and Benwood; over the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace; over the James River at Richmond; over the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers at Pittsburgh; architectural city bridges over the Middle Branch of the Patapsco River at Baltimore; over the Pequonock River at Bridgeport, Conn.; over the Norwalk River at South Norwalk, Conn.; over the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Memorial bridge at Harrisburg, Penn.

When the Baltimore & Ohio piers 8 and 9 at Locust Point burned down at the end of 1917, Mr. Greiner was empowered by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to rebuild these piers in the shortest possible time, owing to the necessity arising out of the war conditions. He started the work of reconstruction before the fire was out and has Pier No. 9 in service in three months and Pier No. 8 in four months. This was considered the quickest construction work ever accomplished in this vicinity, considering the amount of money involved, which was over two million dollars.

Mr. Greiner was appointed by President Wilson as a member of the American Railway Commission to Russia in 1917, to examine and report to the Government the existing conditions on the Trans-Siberian and Russian Railways, with recommendations for their betterment. He was appointed by Governor Goldsborough in 1912 as engineer member of the State Board of Health. In July, 1920, he was appointed chairman of the Port Development Commission for the city of Baltimore.

He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Institute of Consulting Engineers; American Railway Engineering Association; American Society for Testing Materials. Member of the Maryland, Maryland Jockey, Baltimore Country and Elkridge Fox Hunting Clubs.

Mr. Greiner was married to Miss Lily F. Burchell, of Virginia, December 16, 1886, and is the father of two children, Lillian Burchell and Gladys Houston Greiner.

Offices, Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.
Residence, 4304 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.



WILLIAM L. ANDREWS.

Among the many great business and industrial enterprises which have been prime factors in bringing Baltimore and the State of Maryland to the fore in the world of commerce, none have been more truly active, more desirous to further the interests of the community, than has that great industry, the Consolidation Coal Company.

Founded by and under the direction of men whose names are spoken in connection with many of the most noted financial and business transactions in this and other States, the Consolidation Coal Company merits and receives the respect due an enterprise of its magnitude, both as concerns its officials and the organization as a whole. It is our desire to submit to the public in general and to the citizens of Baltimore in particular, a brief outline of the career of one official of the company with whom Baltimoreans are best acquainted—namely, William L. Andrews, its vice-president.

William Lincoln Andrews was born in Wellsville, Ohio, September 30, 1864, son of the Reverend John Kennedy Andrews and Sarah Wood Andrews.

He was educated in the High School of New Castle, Pa., and at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. His business career began in 1885, as a member of a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer corps. In 1886 and 1887 he was employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad; in 1888 and 1889 by the St. L. A. & T. Railway; November, 1889, to 1896, by the C. C. C. & St. L. Railway, and from 1896 until 1904 by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. On the first of February, 1904, Mr. Andrews entered the service of the Consolidation Coal Company, and was selected to fill many positions of responsibility, his election to the vice-presidency taking place in January, 1929.

Mr. Andrews is fond of yachting and golf, and is a member of the Maryland, Merchant's, Baltimore Yacht, Baltimore Country, and Elkridge Koumels Club of Baltimore, and of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Martha Henry Piper, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Andrews were united in marriage in 1899. Their children are John K., William L., Henry P. and Martha.

Offices, Continental Building. Residence, 1903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.



J. M. JONES.

J. M. Jones, president of the Eastern Rolling Mill Company, Baltimore, was born in Great Britain in 1869; son of David and Sarah Jones. During his youth Mr. Jones was prominently known as an amateur athlete in various European countries. He married in 1894, prior to coming to America, Miss Decima S. M. Griffith, of South Wales.

Mr. Jones' business career started when he was quite a young man in the South Wales Tin Plate Works and the Swansea Tin Plate Works, under the tutorage of his father, who was general manager of both companies. At the age of twenty-two, he went to Staffordshire, England, and became manager of the Stephen Thomas Sheet Plant.

On coming to the United States in 1895, Mr. Jones became cold-roll foreman for the Irondale Iron & Steel Company, at Middletown, Ohio; being made general superintendent of the plant six months later. He remained with the company until 1898, and then went to Joliet, Illinois, as manager of the Great Western Tin Plate Company. This concern was purchased by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Mr. Jones remaining with this company as general manager until 1901, when he was transferred to the "Humbert" plant at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, as general manager. Two years later he was transferred to the "Dommer" Works of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1905 as general manager. He then became general manager of the Harrisburg Plant of the Lalance & Grossjean Manufacturing Company. In October, 1914, Mr. Jones was elected vice-president and general manager of the Massillon Rolling Mill Company, Massillon, Ohio, which office he occupied until his election in 1916 to the presidency and general managership of the Baltimore Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Baltimore, Maryland, which plant was sold to the Bethlehem Steel Company in the same year.

Mr. Jones built the Tin Plate plant at Sparrows Point, Md., for the Bethlehem Steel Company, remaining at the plant until January 1, 1919, as its general manager. On February 1, 1919, he resigned his position with the Bethlehem Steel Company to become president and general manager of the Eastern Rolling Mill Company at Baltimore, Md., which plant he built and is now chief executive. The plant is known to be the most modern specialty sheet steel plant in the United States.



ISAAC LOBE STRAUS.

Isaac Lobe Straus was born March 24, 1871, in Baltimore, Maryland, his parents being Annette Lobe and William H. Straus, both members of old and prominent families of that city. His early education was by private instructors and somewhat later at the Baltimore City College. He entered the Johns Hopkins University in October, 1887, taking the historical and political courses, supplemented by studies in the classics and natural sciences. He graduated with the University scholarship in the class of '90 and continued his studies, as post-graduate, for one year at the University. He read law in the offices of the late United States Senator Isidor Rayner, and having entered the Law School of the University of Maryland in 1890, graduated in 1892 and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. He soon acquired a large civil and equity practice, and entering the political field soon became one of the leading public speakers of the State. He was nominated for the General Assembly in 1895, but was defeated with the general Democratic ticket of that year. In 1899 he was conceded the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General, but being under 31 years of age, was ineligible under the State Constitution. In 1901 he was elected to the General Assembly of Maryland, and during the following session of the Legislature he led and controlled the House of Delegates of Maryland, proposing and forcing the passage of many important public measures. At this session he fought and defeated the Democratic State Machine. In 1904 he was appointed and served as a member of the Burnt District Commission of Baltimore City. In 1906 he was, together with the late Hon. William Pinkney Whyte and Hon. John Prentiss Poe, appointed by the General Assembly special counsel for the State of Maryland in its dispute with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in which important legal controversy he took a leading part and was largely instrumental in the State's brilliant success, wherein it recovered \$2,500,000 for the State's stock in the Washington branch from the railroad company. The following year, 1907, he was nominated by the Democratic party for Attorney-General of Maryland, and in November of that year elected to that office. From 1907 to 1911, together with the late Governor Crothers, Mr. Straus practically directed the administration of the State of Maryland. He was successful as the highest law officer of the State in much important litigation and wrote and brought about the passage of a great many of the progressive measures of legislation adopted by the State during that period, including reforms in the general election laws, direct primary election law, corrupt practices act, public service commission law, State roads law, pure food law, reformed educational laws, motor vehicle laws and various amendments to the State Constitution. In 1908 he was one of the four delegates-at-large from Maryland to the Democratic national convention at Denver, in which he took a leading part. Since leaving the Attorney-General's office, Mr. Straus has been engaged in the Court of Appeals of Maryland and in almost every case involving public or constitutional questions adjudicated in that tribunal. In 1914 Mr. Straus was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate, but was defeated by the present incumbent, Senator Smith.

Mr. Straus' law offices are in Baltimore City and his home at Hillstead Farm, near Brooklandville, in the Green Spring Valley, Maryland.



EMANUEL BAUM.

Emanuel Baum is local business manager for the Baltimore American and Star, two of Maryland's leading newspapers, of which General Felix Agnus, nationally known editor and political figure, is the editor and publisher.

Emanuel Baum, son of the late Isaac and Sophia Baum, was born on June 20, 1868, at Cumberland, Maryland. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore City, where his parents removed in 1869 to establish their residence.

At the age of fourteen, Emanuel Baum entered upon his newspaper career through the medium of an apprenticeship upon a German newspaper. The apprenticeship continued until April of the same year, 1882, being terminated by his acceptance of a position with the Baltimore Herald, with which publication he served as an errand boy in the editorial rooms. On May 10, 1888, he became clerk of the Baltimore American, and shortly afterward he was appointed to the position of advertising and assistant business manager. In 1916 he assumed the local business management of the Baltimore American and Star.

Mr. Baum is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and with the Phoenix Club, of Baltimore.

He married, on July 31, 1918, Miss Lillie Greenblain, of Baltimore. Residence, Alhambra Apartments. Office, American Building, Baltimore.



WILLIAM M. SCOTT.

William M. Scott, foreign business manager for the Baltimore American and Star, is a native of Baltimore, having been born in that city in 1875, son of William G. and Mary R. Scott. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore City.

Mr. Scott has devoted the entire period of his business career to the service of the two newspapers of which General Felix Agnus, their publisher, has for many years been the active head. Mr. Scott entered the service of The Baltimore American in 1888, when in his thirteenth year. He demonstrated his capability in various minor positions, and was advanced to those of greater importance in accordance with his increased efficiency. In 1916, when the American required the services of a capable executive to assume charge of the foreign business department, Mr. Scott received the appointment. He has continued as foreign business manager since that year, with supervision over the out-of-town business affairs of one of Maryland's most popular and influential newspapers.

As is usually true of the men who direct the destinies of our great news mediums, Mr. Scott devotes his entire time to the affairs of the publications with which he is connected. He affiliates with no social or fraternal organizations.

Mr. Scott married, in 1897, Miss Lillian McPee, of Baltimore. They have three children, two boys and a girl. Residence, 3370 Walbrook Ave., Walbrook, Baltimore, Md. Office, American Building.



JAMES R. PRATT.

James R. Pratt, president of the Federal Finance & Credit Company, Baltimore, was born in Talbot County, Maryland, the son of Philemon W. and Mary E. Pratt. After attendance at Trement Seminary, Norristown, Pa., he entered Baltimore Law School and graduated in 1897 with the degree of B.L.

In 1891 Mr. Pratt began his business career as a conductor in the employ of the Baltimore Traction Company. He then became a motorman in the service of the same company, and then advanced through the successive stages of assistant claim agent, claim agent, assistant to the general manager, second vice-president and general manager, and on October 1, 1920, became vice-president of the United Railways & Electric Company, which now includes in its system the old Baltimore Traction Company. On the first of March, 1920, Mr. Pratt resigned his position to become president of the Federal Finance & Credit Company, commercial bankers, with offices in the Munsey Building, Baltimore.

Mr. Pratt is affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Shield of Honor, and the Merchants, City, Press, Ad, and New York Railroad Clubs.



ROBERT CAMPBELL HERD.

Robert Campbell Herd, manager for the Green Star Steamship Line, was born in Scotland on the 8th of March, 1887; son of Robert and Christina Herd.

He attended the public schools and Queen's Park Collegiate at Glasgow, Scotland; leaving school at the age of thirteen years.

He was first employed by Edward T. Agius, Ltd., Glasgow shipowners and brokers, and later by John M. Campbell and Sons. When but little more than sixteen, he went to sea and served in every capacity from seaman to officer; was third mate of a ship and had twice sailed around the globe before twenty in a tramp bark, a small sailing ship.

He came to America in 1906 and is now an American citizen. He was employed by Furness, Witbey & Company and became manager for the Nafra Line before assuming his present position in September, 1919.

Mr. Herd is a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce; Merchant's and Manufacturer's Association; of the Masonic Order and St. Andrew's Society. He is a director of the Export and Import Board of Trade, and is second vice-president of the Foreign Trade Club. Is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Herd was married to Miss Lillian G. George, of Baltimore, January 23, 1911, and has three children.

Offices, Green Star Steamship Line, 17 South Street.

Residence, 2209 Mount Holly Street, Baltimore.



DR. FRANK JOHNSON GOODNOW.

Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, probably the most noted institution of learning in the United States, was born in New York City, January 18, 1859, son of Abel F. and Jane M. (Root) Goodnow.

He attended Amherst College in 1879; Columbia University Law School in 1882; Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, (Paris, France), in 1883-1884; and University of Berlin in 1884.

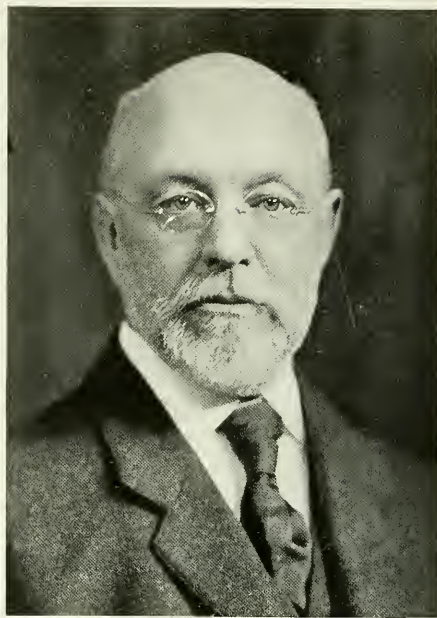
Prior to his present association, Dr. Goodnow was instructor and professor at Columbia University, New York City, from 1883 until 1914.

He is a member of the following clubs: University, (New York City); Cosmos, (Washington); Maryland, Baltimore, University, Baltimore Country Club, (Baltimore); also Century Association, New York City.

He was a member of President Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, 1911-1912, and served as legal adviser to the Chinese Republic, 1913-1916.

Dr. Goodnow was married to Miss Elizabeth Lyall, June 2, 1886. His children are: Mrs. E. K. Gillett, David F. Goodnow and Mrs. J. V. A. MacMurray.

His offices are at Johns Hopkins University, and his residence is 6 West Madison Street, Baltimore.



DR. IRA REMSEN.

Dr. Ira Remsen, educator, chemist, and scientist of international renown, was born in New York on February 10, 1845. He received the A. B. degree, College, City of New York, in 1865; M. D. degree, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1867; Ph. D. University of Gottingen, 1870; (LL.D., Columbia University, 1893, Princeton, 1896, Yale, 1901, Toronto, 1932, Harvard, 1909, Pennsylvania College, 1930, University of Pittsburg, 1915; B. C. L., University of the South, 1907).

Dr. Remsen was professor of chemistry, Williams, 1872-6; professor of chemistry, R. N. Baker, 1876-1913, director of the Chemical Laboratory, 1876-1908, secretary, Academy Council, 1887-1901, president, April, 1901-1912, president and professor emeritus, 1913, Johns Hopkins University.

In 1879 Dr. Remsen founded, (and has since been editor), the American Chemical Journal. He was medalist in 1904, and president in 1910-11, of the Society of Chemical Industry; is an honorary member Pharm. Society of Great Britain and the Society Chim. de France. He is a foreign member Chemical Society of London; corresponding member the British Association for the Advancement of Science; member National Academy of Sciences (president 1907-13); fellow, A. A. A. S., etc. Is the author of *The Principles of Theoretical Chemistry* (1876); *An Introduction to the Study of the Compounds of Carbon, or Organic Chemistry* (1885); *Introduction to the Study of Chemistry* (1887), etc., etc., also many scientific articles and addresses, etc. (See "Who's Who in America").

Home, 214 W. Monument Street.
Offices, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.



WILLIAM STEVENSON BAER, M. D.

William Stevenson Baer, M. D., surgeon, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 25, 1872, son of the Rev. Robert N. Baer, D. D., and Mary (Corner) Baer.

He acquired his early education in the public schools of Baltimore and Washington; received A. B. degree at Johns Hopkins University in 1894, and M. D. degree at Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1898, since which time he has practiced in Baltimore.

From 1915 until 1919 Dr. Baer occupied the office of Surgeon General of the State of Maryland. During the recent war he was Lieutenant Colonel in the Medical Corps and assistant director of orthopedic surgery, American Expeditionary Forces.

Dr. Baer married October 15, 1901, Miss Ruth Adams. His residence is Hotel Stafford, and offices, 4 E. Madison Street, Baltimore.



G. E. BENNETT, M. D.

G. E. Bennett, M. D., physician and surgeon, Baltimore, was born in New York City, on April 15, 1882, son of John H. and Emma (Dearstyne) Bennett. After attendance at various preparatory schools, he received the M. D. degree at the University of Maryland in 1909, and began the practice of his profession in Baltimore.

Dr. Bennett is a member of the University Club, Baltimore. He married, on December 28, 1905, Birdie R., daughter of Joy H. and Eunice Pendleton, of Akron, Ohio.

His residence is at 21 York Court, Guilford, and Dr. Bennett maintains offices at 4 East Madison Street, Baltimore.



ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG.

Alexander Armstrong, Attorney General of Maryland, was born in Hagerstown, Md., June 28, 1877; son of Alexander and Elizabeth Key (Scott) Armstrong. He was graduated at Washington County High School (valedictorian), in 1895; from Princeton University (valedictorian), with A. B. degree in 1899, and A. M. degree in 1900. He received the LL. B. degree from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1903, and was admitted to the bar of Maryland on January 13, 1904.

Mr. Armstrong has practiced law in Hagerstown since 1904. He is identified with many corporations in Washington County, and was director and attorney for the Washington County Water Company until its purchase by the City of Hagerstown. He is director, assistant treasurer, and member of the executive committee of the Hagerstown & Frederick Railway Co.; director and attorney for the Mutual Insurance Co., Washington County, and vice-president of the Mechanics Loan & Savings Bank.

In April, 1904, Mr. Armstrong was appointed city attorney for Hagerstown, serving until July, 1906. He was States attorney for Washington County from January 1, 1908, until January 1, 1912; was president of the Board of Election Supervisors of Washington County from May, 1912, until May, 1916. In November, 1919, he was elected to his present office of Attorney General of Maryland.

Mr. Armstrong was formerly president of the Hagerstown Rotary Club. He is a member of the University, Press, and City Clubs of Baltimore.

On January 25, 1911, Mr. Armstrong married Miss Mary Rebekah Woods, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hiram Woods, of Baltimore. They have one son, Alexander, Junior.

Offices, 15 N. Jonathan Street, Hagerstown, and 633 Title Building, Baltimore.

Residence, 151 S. Prospect Street, Hagerstown, The Shirley, Baltimore.



V. G. DUNNINGTON.

Few are the men who have achieved the fortieth milestone of life have a place in the world of finance and business which equals that attained by V. G. Dunnington, Baltimore banker, financier, and business executive.

V. G. Dunnington was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, on February 7, 1880, the son of V. G. Dunnington, Senior, (treasurer of the City of Lynchburg), and Alice V. Dunnington. His parents removed to Maryland, where their son derived his education in the schools of McDonough, Maryland.

Having displayed promise of a successful career in financial activities, Mr. Dunnington at the age of seventeen became connected with the Baltimore Trust Company, one of the large financial institutions of that city. After having occupied various responsible positions, he became a director of that company.

Mr. Dunnington is now president of the Manufacturers Finance Company of Baltimore, the oldest and among the largest credit companies in the East. He is also president and was the organizer of the Commerce Trust Company, another financial stronghold of Baltimore. Mr. Dunnington recently purchased the four-story building which was the property of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, located at Redwood and Light Streets, Baltimore, in which are to be located the various enterprises in which he is interested as an executive and director. Two other great enterprises in which Mr. Dunnington is interested are the Manufacturers Finance Trust of Chicago, of which he is chairman, and the Central Teresa Sugar Company, he being on the board of directors of the latter corporation.

Of social and business clubs, Mr. Dunnington is identified with the following: Merchants, Baltimore County, and City Clubs, Baltimore; Bankers Club, New York City. Politically, he has heretofore been a Democratic adherent.

On June 2, 1900, Mr. Dunnington married Roberta Martin Keuly, daughter of Major William L. Keuly, of Baltimore. To the union has been born three children—Garland H., Marion K., and V. G., Junior.

His residence is at 200 Ridgwood Road, Roland Park, and Mr. Dunnington's offices are in the Commerce Trust Building, Baltimore.



JAMES CAREY MARTIEN.

James Carey Martien, of the firm of William Martien & Company, real estate, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, December 19, 1875, son of William and Virginia C. Martien, and was educated in the public schools of Baltimore.

Mr. Martien began his career at the age of eighteen in commercial lines, which he followed for four years. At the age of twenty-two he became a member of the firm of William Martien & Company, which was founded by his father in 1880.

The firm of William Martien & Company specializes in industrial and commercial properties, and it is due to the activities of this concern that numerous great industries and business enterprises have become located in the city of Baltimore. This is to be largely accounted for by the fact that William Martien & Company are at all times active in presenting the advantages of being located in Baltimore, to prospective out-of-town manufacturers, and at the same time the sites at the command of Mr. Martien and his associates are at the disposal of Baltimore concerns which are in search of a location permitting expansion in their several fields.

Mr. Martien is a member of the Merchants, Baltimore Country, Mt. Washington, and Rotary Clubs, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and the Real Estate Board.

He married April, 1903, Anna May Mealy, and has four children, three girls and one boy.

His residence is at Mt. Washington, Maryland.



OCTAVIUS W. CLARK.

Octavius Warner Clark, member of the real estate firm of William Martien & Company, was born in Baltimore, May 31, 1886, son of Robert M. and Amelia K. Clark. In 1903 Mr. Clark became associated with William Martien & Company and was admitted to membership in the firm in 1915. As a member of this firm he has been active in bringing to Baltimore many large industries and has been prominently identified with the remarkable industrial growth of the city.

Several years ago Mr. Clark attracted national attention in his profession through his thorough study of the governmental appraisal of the real estate holdings of the railroad interests throughout the country, acting as the representative of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, when testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, on this subject.

In 1915 Mr. Clark was treasurer of the Baltimore Real Estate Board, and its president in 1916. During the World War he served the Government as a "Dollar a year man," accepting appointment as a special representative in the real estate division of the Department of Labor; his duties involving the selection and purchase of sites throughout the entire country, for improvement with dwellings for war workers, and for the building of plants necessary to carry out the war program.

Always interested in national affairs, Mr. Clark has been particularly active in connection with legislation affecting the realty interests of the country.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Baltimore Country Club, the Maryland Country Club, the Baltimore Athletic Club, and Merchants Club. He is a Mason and Knight Templar.

Offices, William Martien & Company, 1413 Lexington Building.



JOHN C. MAGINNIS.

John C. Maginnis, president of the Eureka Life Insurance Company, Baltimore, was born near Mt. Carmel, Pa., March 12, 1879, son of James A. and Anna V. Maginnis.

He was employed at the coal mines at an early age, as slate picker, assistant machinist, machinist, pumping engineer, stationary engineer and finally locomotive engineer. He was in the cigar manufacturing business at Mt. Carmel, 1901-1902; agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company at Mt. Carmel, 1902-1904; assistant superintendent Prudential Company at Mt. Carmel, 1904-1908; special agent for same at Boston, Mass., 1908-1909; agency organizer, Boston, Mass., 1909-1910; was general manager Reading Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1910-1912; general manager Home Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1912-1916; he organized the Conservation Company in Baltimore, Md., 1917-1918. This company purchased the Eureka Life Insurance Company in 1918 and Mr. Maginnis was vice-president and general manager of the company in 1918-1920, then being elected its president.

He was married in 1901 to Mary L. Tobin, of Mt. Carmel, Pa., and has six children—Bertha V., Catherine L., John C., 3rd, Paul F., Marie and James.

Offices, 9 East Franklin Street, Baltimore.
Residence, Ellicott City, Maryland.



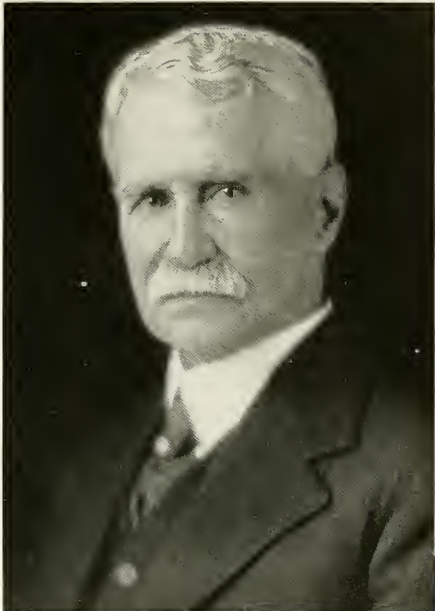
JOSEPH H. LEISHEAR, JR.

Joseph H. Leishear, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Eureka Life Insurance Company, Baltimore, was born in Howard County, Maryland, in 1873, son of Joseph H. and Sallie Hunt Leishear. He attended private and public schools, Maupius University and Rock Hill College.

Mr. Leishear was in the merchandise business at Ellicott City from 1893 until 1918; then came to Baltimore as one of the officers of the Eureka Life Insurance Company, being elected secretary and treasurer December 7, 1918.

He has been vice-president of the School Board of Howard County since 1914 and was Mayor of Ellicott City for one term. He was married to Bessie M. Scaggs of Howard County, in 1903.

Offices, 9 East Franklin Street, Baltimore.
Residence, Ellicott City, Maryland.



JAMES W. DENNY.

Hon. James W. Denny, prominent Baltimore lawyer and ex-Congressman, has long been actively identified with the progress of Baltimore. Born in Virginia, educated in her University, he, as a young man, enlisted in her defense in the 39th Virginia Battalion of Cavalry and from that command transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia at General R. E. Lee's headquarters, where he remained in active service until the surrender on the 9th of April, 1865, when he returned to the homestead of his father, Robert L. Denny, a prominent citizen of Clarke County.

After his admission to the bar, as a graduate of Judge Richard Parker's Law School in Winchester, Virginia, he located in Baltimore in the office of Hon. William Pinkney Whyte in 1868, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of law in this city. He has filled various positions of public trust, president of the first branch of the City Council, member of the School Board, the House of Delegates, and Congress.

In 1888 he introduced a bill to extend the boundaries of Baltimore and was appointed chairman of the special committee to whom it was referred and which bill was passed. Governor Jackson sent him a commission as Colonel on his staff for his service as chairman of the Military Committee. In 1900 he was elected as a Democrat to the 56th Congress and again in 1904 to the 58th Congress. On November 11, 1903, he introduced a bill, H. R. No. 1214, appropriating a large sum to deepen the main ship channel for 19 miles from deep water to Baltimore Harbor to a depth of 35 feet and it was largely through his persistent and well directed efforts that the bill appropriating \$3,500,000 was passed. For this service to the port of Baltimore, the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, through Mr. Robert Ramsey, chairman, presented him with complimentary resolutions.

He is a director of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, a member of the Beauseant Commandery, University Club and the Society of the Cincinnati.



SHIRLEY CARTER.

Shirley Carter, member of the law firm of Bernard Carter & Sons, was born in Baltimore, February 3, 1871, a son of Bernard Carter and Mary L. (Kidgley) Carter.

After attending Major Hall's Private School, and College of St. James, (preparatory), in Washington County, Maryland, he entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., there receiving his A. B. in 1894, and M. A. in 1896. He completed his legal education at the University of Maryland Law School, graduating in 1896 with the LL.B. degree.

Mr. Carter immediately entered the law partnership founded by his father, and has continued as a member of this firm, which, aside from general law practice, is representative for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and the American Telegraph and Telephone Company.

He is a member of the Maryland Club, Doyle Club (athletic), Bachelor's Cotillion, and Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.

Mr. Carter served during the recent war as a member of the United States Legal Advisory Board, on draft issues.

He was married to Miss Jessie S. Murchison, November 3, 1898.

Business address, Central Savings Bank Building.
Residence, 8 East Biddle Street, Baltimore.



GENERAL EDWARD MILLER ALLEN.

Edward Miller Allen, Brigadier General on the staff of Governor Goldsborough, capitalist, lumberman, manufacturer, and extensive farmer, was born near Darlington, Maryland, March 31, 1865, son of Edward Miller Allen and Sarah (Wilson) Allen. His education was received in the Public Schools at Darlington Academy, at private school Rev. Mr. Coulburis, Churchville, and in a private school under the tutorage of a former professor of the University of Virginia.

From 1882 until 1885 inclusive, he engaged in farming and canning, and was in the grain, hay and fertilizer business under the firm name of Smith & Allen from 1886 until 1890 inclusive; this concern being located at Glencove, Stafford, and Lapidum, Harford County, Maryland. In this connection he was also engaged in a note and bill brokerage business. From 1890 until 1900 inclusive, he was interested in manufacturing, grain and lumber business, operated the Stafford Flint Mills, and was Treasurer of Harford County. He was president of the Tygart's River Lumber Company, president Gladly Fork Lumber Company, president of the Laurel River Lumber Company of West Virginia, and president of the Holston River Lumber Company of Virginia since 1902, and continues to operate the two latter named companies.

General Allen is now largely interested in farming, and aside from this and his lumber interests, takes a leading, though not an active, part in the politics of the State. In addition to having served Harford County as Treasurer from 1898 until 1900, by appointment of Governor Lowmades, he was elected Treasurer of the county in 1900 for two years.

The marriage of General Allen and Miss Grace Allender Thomas took place June 2, 1896. Of three daughters born to the union, but one is now living, Virginia Thomas Allen. General Allen transacts his business and has his residence at Darlington, Harford County, Md.



STEVENSON A. WILLIAMS.

Stevenson A. Williams, lawyer, Bel Air, Maryland, was born in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, L. I., May 6, 1851, the son of Dr. Lewis J. Williams, U. S. N., and Harriet (Archer) Williams. He was educated at Thomas Archer Academy, (1858-1861); Collegiate and Claymont Institute, (1861-1863); by Rev. John B. Clemson, D. D., Claymont, Md., (1863-1866); by Rev. W. P. Brand, Emmorton, Md., (1866-1867); at Princeton University, (1867-1870), and University of Maryland Law School, 1872 and 1873.

Since 1873 Mr. Williams has been engaged in the practice of law, being now regarded as one of the leading members of the Maryland bar. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, and in 1880-1882 he was a member of the School Board of Harford County by appointment of the Circuit Court. In 1898, 1900 and 1901 he served as a member of the Maryland State Senate. In 1903 he was Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland, being defeated by Edwin Winfield. From 1917 until 1920 he has acted as a member of the Maryland Council of Defense.

Mr. Williams married March 31, 1875, Ariel E. Street. The children are Elise W. Close, Harriet A. Webster, Elizabeth Rush Williams, and Lewis J. Williams.

Business and residence address, Bel Air, Maryland.



ROBERT GARRISON HILTON.

Robert Garrison Hilton, president of the Farmers Banking & Trust Company, Rockville, Md., was born near Clarksburg, Montgomery County, Maryland; son of Robert S. and Sarah C. (Miles) Hilton.

He was Clerk and Treasurer of Montgomery County, Maryland, from 1896 to 1910, and served as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for Montgomery County from 1906 till 1910, and again from 1913 till 1917. He became president of the Farmers Banking and Trust Company of Rockville, in May, 1910. He has been assistant treasurer of the United States at Baltimore from July 1, 1915, to date; served as chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for Montgomery County for all five loans, and served as a member of the Maryland Council of Defense.

He is a member of the Montgomery Country Club of Rockville, Md., and of Montgomery Lodge No. 195, A. F. & A. M.; Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine, District of Columbia.

Business and residence address, Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland.



JOSHUA WELDON MILES.

In historic Somerset County, near the thriving town of Marion, was born on December 9, 1858, Joshua Weldon, son of Southey P. and Christiana (Roach) Miles. The public and private schools of the county afforded him his earlier education, being supplemented by a course of studies at Marion Academy in preparation for his admission to Western Maryland College. In 1878, the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him by the latter institution, and in 1880, he was the recipient of the Master of Arts degree. He subsequently pursued his legal studies at the Maryland University School of Law, and was admitted in July, 1880, to practice in the State and Federal courts of Maryland.

Mr. Miles has been actively engaged in the practice of law in the State and Federal courts since his admission to the bar, having for more than thirty years participated in the trials of many leading civil cases before the courts of the first and second judicial districts and in the Court of Appeals of Maryland. Since 1894 he has been solicitor for the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad. He is now a member of the law firm of Miles & Myers of Princess Anne, one of the most prominent legal partnerships in that section of the State.

From 1883 until 1887, inclusive, Mr. Miles was States attorney for Somerset County. From 1895 until 1897, he was a member of the 54th Congress; was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1904 and 1912, and delegate-at-large to the conventions of 1900 and 1920. He was a member of the commission of two appointed in 1905 to formulate laws regulating the State banks of Maryland, a responsibility which could be entrusted only to one of his great knowledge of both law and banking requirements.

Mr. Miles is a member of the American and State Bar Associations and of the Maryland Bankers' Association, and at the annual meetings of these two organizations he has taken a prominent part in the matters pertaining to their respective activities. He was president of the Maryland Bankers' Association in 1910. He is a trustee of Western Maryland College; has been president of the Bank of Somerset (Princess Anne) since 1900; is a director of the Bank of Marion, of the Deals Island Bank, Somerset County, and also of the Continental Life Insurance Company, of Wilmington, Delaware. Since July 13, 1913, Mr. Miles has been Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Maryland. Address, United States Customs House, Baltimore, and Princess Anne, Maryland.



EDWIN AUSTIN BAUGHMAN.

Edwin Austin Baughman, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, was born in Frederick, Maryland, October 10, 1882, son of Louis Victor and Helen M. (Abell) Baughman.

He was educated at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., 1898; Fordham College, New York, 1899-1900; Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., 1900-1901.

He was associated with the Honorable John T. McGraw in the Grafton Coal and Coke Company, of Grafton, West Virginia, for about one year. He was passenger solicitor in Baltimore for the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., being later transferred to Washington as traveling passenger agent, remaining with this company for a period of four years.

He was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee in 1914; assumed his present office of Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in 1916.

He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Knights of Columbus, and F. P. O. Elks. He was in Company "A," 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guard, for three years, and was Colonel on the military staff of Governor Warfield during his administration.

Mr. Baughman was married to Miss Caroline J. Kilroy, of Philadelphia, in 1919.

Business address, 300 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.
Residence, Frederick, Maryland.



JOSEPH P. KENNEDY.

Joseph P. Kennedy, president of the Kennedy Corporation, Baltimore, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 2, 1887.

Mr. Kennedy became vice-president of the Kennedy Foundry Company in 1908, and in 1912 became its president. He was also elected to the presidency of the Baltimore Malleable Iron and Steel Casting Company in 1913. Mr. Kennedy has been a director of the Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore for the past six years.

His club affiliations include nearly all of the clubs of the city of Baltimore. Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat in politics. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at San Francisco in 1920. On July 22, 1920, he was appointed a member of the Maryland Racing Commission.

Residence, St. Paul Boulevard and Charlotte Road.
Offices, Charles and Wells Streets, Baltimore.



JACOB W. HOOK.

Jacob W. Hook, banker and director in numerous business and financial institutions, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 7, 1849, son of Jacob and Catherine Hook. His father was prominent in business and financial circles in Baltimore and elsewhere.

Jacob W. Hook lived in the suburbs of Baltimore during his boyhood and attended private schools until his fourteenth year, after which he entered the employ of a wholesale grocery, commission and brokerage house. From this time, when he accepted the position of shipping and general clerk for Wilson, Son & Co., Mr. Hook supported himself. Having taken up the study of commercial law, he was enabled through knowledge thus gained to apply himself efficiently to the constantly increasing responsibilities of his business interests.

Mr. Hook established himself in the hide and tallow business after severing connections with Wilson, Son & Company, and continues his interests in this business. He is also interested in the following business concerns and financial institutions: He is President of the Old Town National Bank, of the Provident and the Western Maryland Building and Loan Associations, President of the Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Vice-President of the Peerless Boiler Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and connected with the Peerless Foundry Co., of Latrobe, Pa.; was Director on the Valley Railroad Company of Virginia up to several years ago, also the B. & O. R. R., and in a number of other industrial and financial institutions; and was City Collector for the years 1911 to 1915. He is a member of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church. He has labored incessantly for the welfare of the city, and enjoys the utmost respect and confidence of his fellowmen. He married March 18, 1873, M. Annie, daughter of Michael and Martha Miller. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are living, namely: Charles Howard, President of the Peerless Boiler & Heater Co., of Pittsburgh; Katherine Edna, married Mr. John M. Reardon, attorney at law.

Mr. Charles Howard Hook is also president of the Peerless Foundry Co., Latrobe, Pa.



FRANK STRADDON CHAVANNES.

Frank Straddon Chavannes, organizer, and president and treasurer of the Chesapeake Iron Works, Baltimore, was born at Kingston, Jamaica, (West Indies), December 4, 1870; son of Lino L. Chavannes and Julia Ann (Henderson) Chavannes. He came to this country and entered Newton Academy, Baltimore, in 1883, taking a general course and leaving in 1886 to attend the Maryland Institute, department of mechanical engineering. In 1889 he entered the service of Bartlett, Hayward & Company as time-keeper and receiving clerk, and worked his way up through various departments, acquiring an invaluable fund of knowledge and a reputation for integrity and efficiency which won for him the appointment as purchasing agent for the company.

This position he held until 1902, when he organized the Chesapeake Iron Works and occupied the large factory at Severn and Bayard Streets. Mr. Chavannes has been president and treasurer of this concern since its organization; was president of the Baltimore Builders' Exchange from 1909 to 1911 inclusive; is now vice-president of the Baltimore Credit Men's Association; vice-president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, a member of the Merchants Club and president of the Rotary Club.

Mr. Chavannes married (first) November 17, 1894, in Baltimore, Kate Clara, daughter of George E. Probest, who died October 3, 1897; (second) October 17, 1906, in Baltimore, Alma M., daughter of Charles L. and Laura V. (Pearson) Applegarth. Business address, Westport, Baltimore, Maryland. Residence, 4214 Greenway, Guilford, Baltimore.



HARRY E. KARR.

Harry E. Karr, member of the Baltimore law firm of Karr, Hammond & Darnall, was born in that city July 31, 1876, the son of Harry Clay Karr and Jane (McKenzie) Karr.

After acquiring his primary education in the public schools of Baltimore, he entered the Baltimore Law School and graduated in 1898 with degree of LL. B., being admitted to practice at the Baltimore Bar in 1898.

Mr. Karr occupies an enviable position in legal circles. He has participated in much important litigation, especially in cases which require an authority on corporation law, and he is the legal representative for various large corporations and industries of Baltimore and vicinity.

In social affairs of the city, Mr. Karr is known as a member of the Baltimore Country Club, the University Club, the Baltimore Athletic Club, and Kiwanis Club. He was honored by the later organization in 1919 by being elected vice-president of the International Kiwanis Club, which office he now holds.

On the twenty-seventh of December, 1913, Mr. Karr was united in marriage to Miss Beulah Hoge, of Paoli, Pa. Their children are Jacqueline H and Harry E. Karr, Junior.

His residence is at 207 Edzevale Road, Roland Park, Baltimore, and Mr. Karr has his offices in Suite 1119, Fidelity Building, Baltimore.



JOHN EDWARD SEMMES, JR.

John Edward Semmes, Jr., prominent Baltimore attorney and member of the firm of S. B. & S., was born in the city of Baltimore, April 15, 1881, son of John Edward and Frances C. (Hayward) Semmes.

His primary education he received at Carey's School during the years of 1890-1896, and the Boys' Latin School, 1896-1898. He then entered Princeton University, receiving his degree of A. B. in 1902, and in 1905 the University of Maryland Law School bestowed upon him the degree of LL. B.

In 1902-1903 he became student assistant and later assistant forest expert in the Bureau of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Semmes began the practice of law in the offices of Francis K. Carey, being connected with this firm during the years of 1904 and 1905, and he is now a member of the law firm of Semmes, Bowen and Semmes, aside from his official position as vice-president of the Bartlett Hayward Company and director of a number of companies and prominent clubs of Baltimore.

In 1905-1908 he was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps in Cuba, and in 1909-1910 Captain in the Fourth Infantry, Maryland National Guard.

The marriage of Mr. Semmes and Miss Alice Canby Robinson was solemnized May 25, 1912. They have three children—Alice Canby, Christiana Hayward, and John Edward, III.

Business address, 825-828 Equitable Building.
Residence, 195 Charlotte Road, Baltimore.



I. MANNING PARSONS.

I. Manning Parsons, president of the firm of John E. Hurst & Company, Inc., jobbers and importers of dry goods and notions, Baltimore, was born in Frederick, Md., on September 10, 1867, the son of Simon and Harriett A. Parsons.

Mr. Parsons derived his preliminary education in the Public Schools and Baltimore City and Hackettstown, New Jersey, Colleges.

In 1886 Mr. Parsons became associated with the firm of Hurst, Purnell & Co., which, upon the retirement of Mr. L. B. Purnell, was changed to John E. Hurst & Co., becoming a partner in that firm in 1906. When this firm was incorporated in 1919 he was elected its president, which position he now occupies.

Mr. Parsons is a member of the Executive Committee of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, Past Master of the Concordia Lodge, Masonic Fraternity and holds membership in the Maryland Country Club and other organizations.

On November 7, 1900, Mr. Parsons married Margaret J., daughter of Marion A. and Emily (Creamer) Brian, of Baltimore. Children: I. Manning Parsons, Jr., and Thomas Brian Parsons.

Residence, 14 Midvale Road, Roland Park.
Offices, John E. Hurst & Company, Inc., Baltimore.



A. CHARLES WILSON.

A. Charles Wilson, vice-president of John E. Hurst & Company, Incorporated, wholesale dry goods and notions, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, the son of Alexander C. R. and Laura E. Wilson. He was educated in public and private schools of that city.

Mr. Wilson entered the firm of John E. Hurst & Company on May 16, 1896. He was admitted as a partner in the old firm of John E. Hurst & Company in December, 1917, and on June 1, 1919, was elected vice-president of the present firm of John E. Hurst & Company, Incorporated, the largest concern of its kind in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Wilson is a member of several commercial organizations in which he is actively interested.

On June 4, 1903, Mr. Wilson married Miss Grace Ethel Messersmith, of Baltimore. They have one daughter, Jane.

His residence is at the Plaza Apartments, and Mr. Wilson's offices are at 39 Hopkins Place, Baltimore.



JOHN E. HURST.

John E. Hurst was born in Baltimore, Maryland, being a son of the late John E. and Mary R. S. Hurst. John E. Hurst, the elder, (born near Cambridge, Md., October 21, 1832, died January 6, 1904), was the leading factor in the establishment of the present great wholesale dry goods and notion company which now bears the name of John E. Hurst & Company, Inc.

At an early age John E. Hurst, Jr., entered the establishment of his father, and was admitted in 1895 to partnership in the firm, which was then known as John E. Hurst & Company. The business was incorporated in 1919, Mr. Hurst now being one of the largest stockholders in the Company, which ranks among the largest of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Hurst is prominent in social and club circles of Baltimore. He is a member of the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Maryland Jockey Club, the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, and the Baltimore Yacht Club.

He is unmarried. Upon the death of his father in 1904 he came into possession of the beautiful estate "Hurstleigh," on Charles Street Avenue, where he now resides.



JOHN E. HURST, OF W.

John E. Hurst, of W., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 13, 1883, a son of the late William B. Hurst and Frances Lucas Baer Hurst.

Mr. Hurst attended St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, from 1908 until 1911. He entered Princeton University in the latter year, graduating in 1915 with B. S. degree.

Since the re-organization of John E. Hurst & Company, in 1919, under the firm style of John E. Hurst & Company, Inc., John E. Hurst of W., being an extensive stockholder, has occupied the position of secretary to the company.

Mr. Hurst is a veteran of the World War. He was commissioned on May 12, 1917, served as Lieutenant of Coast Artillery, Fort Monroe, Virginia, from June 20 to August 20, 1917, and was stationed at Fort Howard, Maryland, from August 30, 1917, until May 20, 1918. He was with the 58th Artillery, U. S. A., A. E. F., with rank of Captain, being on overseas duty from May 22 to November 30, 1918. Took part in the Toul Sector battles, which continued from October 12 to November 11, 1918, and was in the Pont a Mousson offensive. The remainder of his overseas service was at Linoges, where Tractor Artillery Training Center Number Two was located. He was then returned to the United States to assume charge of troops ready for overseas service, but the signing of the Armistice prevented his returning to Europe. He was discharged from active service on December 22, 1918, and is now in the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, with rank of Captain.

Mr. Hurst is a member of the Baltimore, Elkridge Fox Hunting, and Baltimore Country Clubs; also of the American Legion and the Military Order of the World War. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, huntsman and fisherman.

On May 24, 1916, he married Miss Whitney Scruggs, of Memphis, Tenn. Residence, Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore.



J. EDWARD HENDERSON.

J. Edward Henderson, partner of Edward McIntyre in the firm of McIntyre & Henderson, machinists, Baltimore, was born in that city on November 11, 1857, the son of William P. and Mary A. Henderson. He received his education in the public schools of Snow Hill, Maryland.

Mr. Henderson learned the machinists trade as an apprentice with Malster & Donnel, from 1872 until 1875, inclusive. He was an engineer on towing boats from 1876 until 1890, and in 1891 he went into business with R. M. Spedden, which partnership continued until 1902. In that year, with Mr. McIntyre, he organized the firm of McIntyre & Henderson, the plant being founded upon the present site of its operation.

Mr. Henderson married on June 28, 1893, Miss Sadie R. Hoops. To the union was born a daughter, M. Lillian, who married in November, 1917, Walter E. Lee, former water engineer of the City of Baltimore. Mr. Henderson's residence is at 1637 East North Avenue, Baltimore.



EDWARD McINTYRE.

Edward McIntyre, member of the firm of McIntyre & Henderson, machinists, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on September 15, 1857; son of Patrick and Annie McIntyre. He received his education in the Baltimore public schools.

Mr. McIntyre became an apprentice engineer for the E. J. Codd Company. After learning the engineering trade he became a foreman for John Wells Sons from 1880 until 1882. From 1885 until 1891 he was foreman for Spedden & McClymont, being taken into the firm as a partner in 1891, where he remained until 1902. In the latter year Mr. McIntyre, with Edward Henderson, founded the present firm of McIntyre & Henderson.

Mr. McIntyre married in November, 1913, Miss Helen E. Welsh. They have six children.

Residence, 2229 Mayfield Avenue. Offices, 821-823 Key Highway.



HARRY JACOB PATTERSON.

Harry Jacob Patterson, B. S., D. Sc., scientist and authority on agriculture, was born at Yellow Springs, Pa., December 17, 1867, son of William Calvin and Adaline Mattern Patterson.

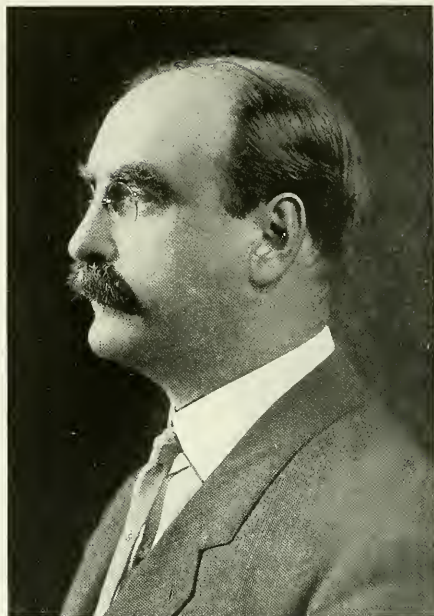
He attended the public schools, preparatory schools and Pennsylvania State College, (under-graduate and post-graduate courses).

Mr. Patterson was assistant chemist at Pennsylvania State Agricultural Experiment Station, 1886-1888; chemist Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1888, and director and chemist of the latter since 1898; president Maryland State College of Agriculture 1913-1917; secretary Maryland State Board of Agriculture 1908-1916. Is vice-president and director of the Hyattsville (Md.) First National Bank.

Is a Fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science; member American Chemical Society; Society of Chemical Industry (England); ex-president of American Association of Official Agricultural Chemists; Past Master of the Maryland State Grange.

Brev. First Lieutenant National Guard of Pennsylvania. Mr. Patterson was married in 1895 to Miss Elizabeth Hayward Hutchinson, of Washington, D. C. Their children are Blanche Seely and William Calvin Patterson.

Business and residence address, College Park, Md.



SIDNEY THURSTON MANNING.

Sidney Thurston Manning, Baltimore merchant and manufacturer, was born at Cumberland, Maryland, November 18, 1867, the son of Charles Pratt Manning and Mary Jannette (Thurston) Manning.

After attendance in the schools of Baltimore, he entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as a rodman in the surveying department. He continued in the service of the B. & O. R. R. until 1886; then engaging in the mercantile business in Baltimore.

He was appointed Fire Commissioner for the City of Baltimore, June 8, 1911.

His marriage to Jane Vickers Robinson, of Chestertown, Md., took place at Grace and St. Peters Church, Park Avenue and Monument Street, Baltimore, on March 29, 1920.

Business address, 102 Commerce Street, Baltimore. Residence, The Avon, 6 E. Read Street.



FREDERICK A. DOLFIELD.

Frederick A. Dolfield, son of Alexander Y. and Emma C. Dolfield, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 29, 1875. Alexander Y. Dolfield, his father, born in Baltimore October 10, 1839, died April 28, 1918, was known as the "Mayor of East Baltimore," in appreciation of his tireless activities in behalf of that section of his native city, was one of the original founders of the German-American Bank of Baltimore, and for twenty-nine years served in every capacity in connection with that institution.

Frederick A. Dolfield was educated at Baltimore City College and Johns Hopkins University, receiving at the latter his A. B. degree.

Mr. Dolfield began his career under the late Enoch Pratt in the Farmer's & Planter's National Bank. In 1900 he became treasurer of the Colonial Trust Company, and in 1904 was elected assistant cashier of the National Howard Bank. Since 1907 he has been president of the Canton National Bank, and has increased the deposits of this institution from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000.

Mr. Dolfield is also interested in many other business and financial activities of Baltimore and vicinity, and is a director of various banking and commercial institutions.

He owns and operates a large farm at Owings Mills, Maryland. He served as chairman of the Baltimore County Liberty Loan campaigns during the great war.

Mr. Dolfield married June, 1907, Marian, daughter of Alex. A. Sanner, prominent Baltimore ship builder.
Residence, 3909 Canterbury Road.



ROBERDEAU ANNAN MCCORMICK

Robertdeau Annan McCormick, of McCormick & Company, Baltimore, manufacturers and importers of spices, teas, etc., was born at Dover, Loudoun County, Virginia, June 5, 1858; son of Robert Burns McCormick and Catherine Reynolds McCormick.

He was educated at Dover Academy, conducted by his father, and at Washington and Lee University. He was instructor at Dover Academy from 1876 to 1878; taught in Jefferson County, West Virginia, and Cooper County, Missouri.

From 1880 to 1891 he followed the profession of civil and mining engineer in Nevada and Utah. In the latter year he came to Baltimore to become a member of the firm of McCormick & Co., established by his brother, Willoughby M. McCormick, which since its founding in 1889 has developed to the largest concern of its kind in the United States.

Mr. McCormick was married on May 5, 1882, to Myra Juliet Bergmann, of San Francisco, who died in 1905. One son is living, Captain William Holland McCormick, of the United States Marines. Mr. McCormick was again married September 8, 1915, to Virginia Rose Duer, of Baltimore.

He lived on his farm at Timonium from 1894 to 1920 when he purchased a home and moved to Gullford.

Office and plant of McCormick & Co. are at the McCormick Building, Light Street.

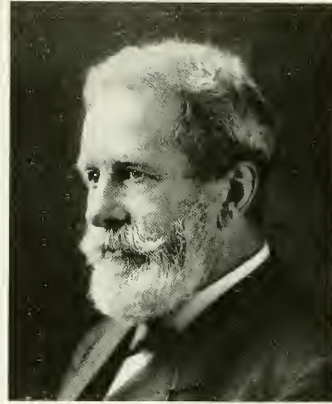


JAMES HARRY PRESTON.

Strength of will, sound judgment, enthusiasm tempered with common sense and a thorough knowledge of men and matters—these are the traits which have been the foundation of the successful career of Baltimore's former chief executive, James H. Preston.

Born in Harford County, Maryland, March 23, 1860, son of James Bond and Mary Amelia (Wilks) Preston, he received his early education at Belair Academy, passing thence to St. John's College, Annapolis. In 1879 he entered University of Maryland Law School, graduating in 1881 with B.L. degree. He was first associated in practice with George M. Gill until the latter's death in 1888, when he formed a partnership with John Gill, Junior, which was first styled Gill & Preston, and later, Gill, Preston & Field. In addition to his law practice and various business activities, Mr. Preston has also found time to serve his city and State in various responsible capacities, and was elected Mayor of Baltimore on the Democratic ticket; was in the Legislature, and was the Speaker of the House in the session

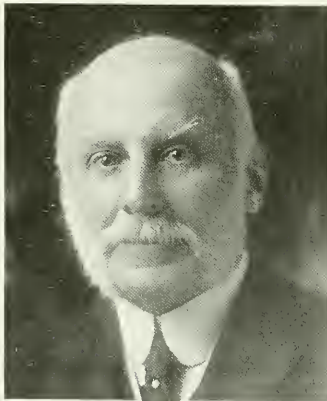
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JOHN FRANKLIN GOUCHER.

John Franklin Goucher, President Emeritus, Goucher College, Baltimore, was born in Waynesburg, Pa., June 7, 1845, son of John (M. D.) and Eleanor (Townsend) Goucher. Educated: Dickinson College (A. M., 1868, 1872; D. D., 1885; LL.D., 1899). He married Mary C. Fisher, of Pikesville, Md., December 24, 1876 (now deceased). Entered the Methodist ministry, Baltimore Conference, in 1869; was pastor of various Baltimore churches; President, 1889-1908, and President Emeritus since 1908. The Women's College of Baltimore (now Goucher College). Projected and built Harlem Park and Strawberry Churches and New First Church, Baltimore; was President, Board of Trustees, Centenary Biblical Institute (now Morgan College), Baltimore, in 1883; was projector and benefactor, Princess Anne Training School; lifted debt upon Martin Institute, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany; projected and directed organization of Anglo-Japanese College, Tokyo, Japan; founded Korean Mission and West China Mission, M. E. church; inspected by appointment of Board of Missionaries,

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JOSHUA LEVERING.

Joshua Levering, financier, philanthropist and prominent in business and political activities of Maryland, was born in Baltimore on September 12, 1845, son of Eugene and Annie S. Levering, and twin brother of Eugene Levering, whose name is always identified with that of his brother in all matters of public interest.

Joshua Levering attended private schools and the University of Maryland. He has attained a position of eminence in his native State as a leader in the world of finance, business, religion and public affairs.

Mr. Levering is to the fore in the ranks of prohibition advocates in Maryland, and in 1896 was prohibition candidate for President of the United States. There is no individual in the State more enthusiastic in promoting the cause of education; in this connection, Mr. Levering was for more than twenty years, president of the Maryland School for Boys. He is known as a tireless worker in the interests of the Baptist Church, having been superintendent of the latter for 21 years, when he resigned

(Continued on page 153)



HENRY FENIMORE BAKER.

Henry Fenimore Baker, retired Baltimore banker and manufacturer, was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, on March 28, 1858; son of Milton and Henrietta A. Baker.

He received his primary education in the Public Schools and took a special course at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, receiving the diploma of Graduate Pharmacist from New Jersey Board.

Mr. Baker engaged in the retail drug business from 1873 until 1883, at which time he entered into wholesale and manufacturing drug business. From 1891 until 1912 he was interested in the manufacture of chemicals, having been sales manager for the Martin Kaldbeisch Chemical Company of New York City from 1893 to 1899; sales manager for the General Chemical Company of New York City from 1899 to 1903; president of the Thomsen Chemical Company of Baltimore from 1903 to 1912.

Mr. Baker was a member of the firm of Robert Garrett & Sons, bankers, from 1912 until 1918, at which time he retired from active participation in business affairs. He is active in

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MATTHEW S. BRENAN.

Matthew S. Brenan, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, September 26, 1859, the son of Louis Oliver and Harriet (Bennet) Brenan. He was educated at Loyola College, Baltimore, there receiving the degree of Master of Arts.

After leaving college in 1877, Mr. Brenan went in the hardwood business with his uncle, the late P. E. Brenan, and succeeded to the firm under the name of P. E. Brenan & Company in 1902. Mr. Brenan was elected to the presidency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore in 1898.

Mr. Brenan is a member of the University Club, the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, and of the Real Estate Board. He is a director of the National Marine Bank, treasurer of the Baltimore Life Underwriters Association, vice-president of the Loyola Building Association and vice-president of the French Benevolent Society.

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HENRY SKINNER WEST.

Educator, born December 23, 1870; son of Henry Montgomery and Mary Ann (Skinner) West.

Educated in public schools; graduated Baltimore City College, 1890 (first Peabody prize); Maryland Institute of Art and Design (graduated 1890, second Peabody prize); A. B., Johns Hopkins University, 1893-1899 (Ph. D. degree). Held scholarship every year of residence and held fellowship 1898-99.

Taught Zion School, 1890-91; instructor Baltimore City College, 1894-97; instructor Johns Hopkins University, 1899-1900; professor, Baltimore City College, 1900; principal Western High School, 1900-1906; assistant superintendent Public Schools, 1906-11 (Baltimore).

Connected with United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, New York office, 1911-12; professor of education, College for Teachers, University of Cincinnati, O., 1912-17; principal Maryland State Normal School, 1917-20; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Baltimore City, 1920.

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HENRY M. WARFIELD.

Henry M. Warfield, resident manager of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool, was born in Baltimore, July 1, 1867, son of Henry M. and Anna Emory Warfield.

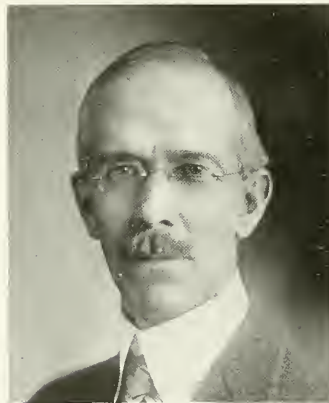
He attended public and private schools until 1884; entered the employ of the Continental Insurance Company of New York for the period of one year, and in 1885 connected with the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.

Mr. Warfield is president of the Association of Fire Underwriters of Baltimore and vice-president of the Board of Trade.

He enlisted in the National Guard of Maryland (5th Regiment) in 1885; became Second Lieutenant of Company "K" in 1888; First Lieutenant of Company "E" in 1891; Captain of Company "B" in 1892; promoted Major in 1895, (serving in the 5th Regiment during the Spanish-American War); Colonel in 1903; Adjutant General under Governor Crothers, 1908-12, and under Governors Harrington and Ritchie, 1916-20; resigning his office February 24, 1920.

Mr. Warfield was married to Miss Rebecca Carroll Denison.

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JOHN BARRY MAHOOL.

John Barry Mahool, former Mayor of Baltimore, proprietor of the Frame-Knight & Company, grain commission merchants, and vice-president of the Eureka Life Insurance Company of Baltimore, was born in Phoenix, Md., September 14, 1870; son of Colonel James Mahool and Fanny (Hammond) Mahool.

He received his education in the Public Schools of the city, and early identified himself with the business activities of the City of Baltimore, having been active in direction of various Baltimore business enterprises.

Mr. Mahool has long been active in Democratic politics of the city, and for four years was a member of the first branch of the City Council, and latterly president of the second branch. He was elected Mayor in 1907, and during his tenure in office effected many improvements throughout the city.

Mr. Mahool was a former member of the Maryland National Guard, 4th Regiment. He is a member of the Baltimore Country Club.

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MORRIS S. LAZARON.

Morris S. Lazaron, Rabbi, was born in Savannah, Georgia, April 16, 1888; son of Samuel L. and Alize Z. (de Castro) Lazaron.

He attended the Savannah schools; graduated with A.B. degree in 1909; A.M., 1911, at University of Cincinnati. From Hebrew Union College, (Liberal Jewish Rabbinical Seminary, Cincinnati), ordained Rabbi, June, 1914.

Before graduation he had officiated as Student Rabbi at Asheville, N. C., and at Kalamazoo, Mich. Upon ordination he occupied the pulpit at Wheeling, West Virginia, from June, 1914, until July, 1915, then entered the pulpit of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation; the oldest and largest in Maryland, and one of the oldest in the country, being established in 1831.

Rabbi Lazaron is a member of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Bnai Brith; Junior Cotillion and all philanthropic and social agencies of the city; was a director of the Jewish Welfare Board at port of embarkation, Camp Merritt, New Jersey, March-August, 1919; attended Camp Taylor Chap-

(Continued on page 153)



SYLVAN HAYES LAUCHHEIMER.

Sylvan Hayes Lauchheimer, attorney at law, son of Meyer H. and Babette Lauchheimer, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 22, 1870.

He attended Public Schools of Baltimore; graduated from Baltimore City College in 1887; Johns Hopkins University, class of '90, with B.A. degree, and University of Maryland, class of 1892, with LL.B. degree.

Mr. Lauchheimer began the practice of law in Baltimore, July 1, 1892. He has, since 1913, been instructor in law at the University of Maryland, in addition to his legal practice. He was Assistant City Solicitor in 1905-'09, and Deputy City Solicitor from 1909 to 1911.

Is a member of the City Club; a Mason and Elk.

He was married to Miss Florence Ambach in 1905.

Business address, 111 North Charles Street.

Residence, 1524 Eutaw Place.



JULIUS LEVY.

Julius Levy, of the firm of M. S. Levy & Sons, Inc., was born in Baltimore, February 2, 1868, the son of Michael S. and Betsy Levy.

After completing his education in the schools of Baltimore, Mr. Levy entered the business with his father and brothers; having been a member of the firm since 1893 to date.

M. S. Levy & Sons, Inc., are manufacturers of straw hats, and the largest concern of the kind in the City of Baltimore. They cater to a trade which is national in scope.

Mr. Levy is a member of the Phoenix Club and of the Suburban Club of Baltimore County.

He was married to Miss Etta Guggenheimer in 1903. His residence is in Roland Park, Baltimore, and Mr. Levy maintains his offices at the plant of M. S. Levy & Sons, Inc., corner Lombard and Paca Streets, Baltimore.



ISRAEL SILBERSTEIN.

Contracting builder, was born in the Province of Mohilov, Russia, fifty-four years ago.

In his fourteenth year he joined his father in the building business. At the age of twenty-one he married Lizzie Myers, and in 1891 came to America; was a contracting builder in Boston, and in 1903 removed to Baltimore.

Was one of the presidents of the United Hebrew Charities, of Baltimore, and at present is one of its directors; is president of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society and of the Hebrew Free Loan Association; member of the Federated Jewish Charities, vice-president of the New York City Hebrew Sheltering Aid Society and one of its national directors.

Has eight children, six daughters and two sons: Mrs. Chas. P. Baker, Mrs. Michael A. Abrams, Mrs. Benjamin Miller, Mrs. Abraham Joffe, Mrs. Alex. Alan Steinbach and Miss Rose Silberstein. The eldest son, Samuel, is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, and Joseph, the younger, is associated with his father in business.

Office, 607 Equitable Bldg. Residence, 705 Lake Drive.



RT. REV. MSGR. JAMES P. HOLDEN.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Holden was born in Baltimore, Md., November 29, 1853, his father being William and his mother Anna (Scallan) Holden.

Monsignor Holden's education was received at St. John Parochial School, Baltimore; St. Charles College, Howard County, and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.

Immediately after his ordination he was appointed assistant priest in St. Peter's Parish, Baltimore, serving in that capacity six years. In 1887 he was charged with the formation of a new parish, St. Jerome's, Baltimore, where he has remained as pastor up to the present time.

For the accommodation of those living on the outskirts of his parish, with the approval of His Eminence, the Cardinal, he undertook in 1891 the construction of a mission church in Landsdowne, Md.

Msgr. Holden is a member of the Knights of Columbus. His home address, 761 W. Hamburg Street, Baltimore, Md.



RIGHT REV. GEORGE W. DEVINE.

Monsignor George W. Devine was born in Ireland, November 24, 1843, the son of William Devine and Honor Boyd. He entered St. Charles College, near Ellicott City, Maryland, in September, 1862. He was a student at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, from 1867 to 1871. He was ordained in the Baltimore Cathedral by Bishop Becker, June 30, 1871. He was assistant pastor of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Baltimore, from 1871 to 1878; pastor of St. Peter's Church, Westernport, Maryland, from 1878 to 1881. He became Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Baltimore in 1881 and held this office until 1886, when he was appointed pastor of St. Peter's Church, Washington, D. C. In March, 1888, he became pastor of St. John the Evangelist Church as successor to the late Monsignor E. J. McManus. In December, 1908, he was elevated to the rank of Monsignor, St. John's parish, of which he is the pastor, numbers about six thousand five hundred people, and has two large schools attended by four hundred and fifty boys and four hundred and seventy-two girls.



RIGHT REVEREND O. B. CORRIGAN.

Right Rev. O. B. Corrigan, Titular Bishop of Macra and Auxiliary to His Eminence, the Cardinal, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on March 5, 1849, and was baptized in Old St. Vincent's Church on March 18, 1849. He entered St. Charles College in 1864, and St. Mary's Seminary in 1868, afterwards accompanying Archbishop Spalding on his journey to Rome to attend the Vatican Council. In 1869 he entered the American College, and in 1873 was ordained by Cardinal Patrizi in St. John Lateran.

As a priest he served temporarily for two months at St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., and in 1873 was appointed assistant to Father McColegan at St. Peter's Church, Baltimore. He became pastor of St. Gregory's Church in 1884, and was made Vicar General on the death of Bishop Curtis, in 1908, receiving from Our Holy Father Pope Pius X., on September 29, 1908, the appointment as Titular Bishop of Macra and Auxiliary to His Eminence the Cardinal.



REV. JOHN JOSEPH MURRAY.

Rev. John Joseph Murray was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 31, 1864, son of Patrick and Bridget Murray.

He was educated at St. Bridget's and St. Patrick's School, Loyola College, St. Charles College and St. Mary's Seminary.

Father Murray was ordained on June 19, 1890, by James Cardinal Gibbons, and appointed to St. Augustine's Church, Elk Ridge, Maryland; thence to St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, after which he was made Chaplain of St. Mary's Orphanage, Roland Park, Mt. St. Agnes College, and later St. Luke's Church at Sparrows Point.

At present he is pastor of St. Elizabeth's Church, Baltimore.



CHARLES P. COADY.

Charles P. Coady, Congressman and Baltimore attorney, was born in Baltimore, February 22, 1868, son of Michael and Mary (Lyons) Coady.

He attended the Public Schools, Baltimore City College and Baltimore School of Law.

He engaged in mercantile pursuits, was admitted to the bar. Now counsel for St. James Savings Bank and a number of Building Associations. Is a director of St. James Savings Bank and of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.

Was elected State Senator in 1907 and re-elected (Democratic ticket) in 1911. Elected to 63rd Congress November 4, 1913; re-elected to 64th, 65th and 66th Congress.

Baltimore. He was a member of the State Draft Board during the recent war.

Mr. Coady was married to Miss Margaret Darlington Bennett, August 25, 1917.

Offices, Keyser Building.

Residence, Eccleston, Maryland.



DOUGLAS GORDON CARROLL.

Douglas Gordon Carroll, banker, broker and clubman, was born July 14, 1882, son of General John N. and Mary Randolph (Thomas) Carroll, of "The Caves," Baltimore County, Maryland; and educated at St. John's College, Annapolis; Maryland State College, College Park, Maryland.

Is senior member of Douglas G. Carroll & Company, bankers and brokers, and a member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange; and is a member of the following clubs: Maryland, Merchants, Maryland Jockey, Laurel Jockey, Elkridge Fox Hunting, Green Spring Valley Hunt, Baltimore Country, Automobile and Bachelor Cotillion Clubs, Maryland Historical Society.

On March 31, 1910, he was married to Miss Amelie Louise, daughter of Mr. F. H. Hack; they have two children—Nannie Gordon and Douglas Gordon Carroll, Jr.

Business address, Stock Exchange Building.

Residence, Washington Apartments, Baltimore, and Glyndon, Baltimore County, Maryland.



THOMAS EDMUND COTTMAN.

Thomas Edmund Cottman, financier and business executive, Baltimore, was born in that city August 24, 1878; son of J. Hough Cottman and Caroline C. (Chubb) Cottman.

He attended the Public Schools and Marston's School, and in May, 1896, entered the firm of J. H. Cottman & Company. In January, 1915, he became president of the Clarence Cottman Company, and is now an executive in the above companies and also vice-president of the Empire Petroleum Company and of the Inter-Continental Trading Company. He is a director of the Merchants & Mechanics First National Bank; of the Central Savings Bank, the Continental Trust Company and the Duffell-Smith McMillan Company; also the States Marine Company, of

Is a member of the Merchants, Baltimore, Athletic, City and Democratic Clubs.

Offices, 10 South Street, Baltimore.



CHARLES H. CONSOLVO.

Charles H. Consolvo, president Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, was born in Norfolk, Va., February 9, 1871, the son of Eugene H. and Josephine Consolvo. He is of Spanish descent, his family settling in Virginia the latter part of the sixteenth century from Spain.

Mr. Consolvo purchased the Belvedere Hotel in 1917, and since being reorganized by its executive, the hotel has increased in popularity to an extent never before realized. The Belvedere is recognized as one of this country's finest hosteleries, catering to the guests of most exacting requirements. Mr. Consolvo is also proprietor of the Monticello Hotel in Norfolk, which is also known as one of the South's finest hotels and is operated on the same high plan as the Belvedere.



GENERAL CHARLES D. GAITHER.

Charles D. Gaither, Brigadier General of the Maryland National Guard and Police Commissioner of the City of Baltimore, was born in Howard County, November 27, 1860, son of George Riggs and Rebecca Dorsey Gaither, and educated in private schools.

General Gaither has been forty years with the Maryland forces, having began as a private under his father, who was Lieutenant Colonel, and who had been an officer under J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate Cavalry leader. General Gaither has taken an active part in all wars waged by the United States, and would have eventually been sent overseas in the war with Germany.

General Gaither has large farming interests, and also is director of the Gaither Estate. He was appointed Police Commissioner on June 1, 1920. Is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Officers of the Great War Society, and Maryland Historical Society.

He married in March, 1919, Marie Towson. Has two daughters by a former marriage.

Residence, The Warbert Apartments, Offices, Court House, Baltimore.

COLONEL JOHN PHILIP HILL.

Colonel John Philip Hill, member of the Baltimore and Washington (D. C.) law firm of Hill, Randolph & Leser, born Annapolis, Maryland, May 2, 1879; son of Charles Ebenezer and Kate Waite Clayton Hill.

He attended public schools and Marsden's School, Baltimore; received degree of A.B. Johns Hopkins University, 1900; LL.B. Harvard University, 1903; being admitted to the bar in the latter year.

From 1906 until 1917 he was a member of the law firm of Hill, Ross & Hill, and from October 1, 1919, to date, has been a member of the firm of Hill, Randall & Leser, and is president of the Artesian Water and Suburban Water Companies.

Colonel Hill was United States District Attorney for Maryland, 1910-1915, and has been counsel for the Government in various important litigation, notably the Bath Tub Trust and American Can Company cases. He is active in the affairs of the Republican party, and was delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Third Congressional District in 1916.

His military career included membership in the Maryland National Guard from 1903 to 1917; was Major Judge Advocate of the 15th Division in border service at Laredo, Texas; was Major and Lieutenant Colonel Judge Advocate of the 29th Division, and Judge Advocate and Assistant G3 on the general staff of the 8th Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces. Colonel Hill was in service in the World War from July 25, 1917, to May 9, 1919. For gallant services north of Verdun in 1918 he was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Government.

He is a member of the Maryland, Merchants, Country, and Elkridge Fox Hunting Clubs of Baltimore; Metropolitan and Harvard Clubs of New York City; Metropolitan and Army and Navy Clubs of Washington, D. C.; Society of the Cincinnati, and the American Legion.

Colonel Hill was married October 28, 1913, to Miss Suzanne Carroll, daughter of John Howell and Mary Grafton Rogers Carroll, and great-great-great-granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. He has two daughters, Susan Carroll and Elise Bancroft Hill.

Offices, 712 Keyser Building, 910 Fidelity Building, Baltimore; 705 Wilkens Building, Washington, D. C.



RUEL KEITH COMPTON.

Ruel Keith Compton, Chairman and Consulting Engineer of the City of Baltimore Paving Commission, was born in Charles County, Maryland, July 8, 1869; son of Doctor Ruel Keith and Rachel (Demont) Compton.

Graduated St. Johns Academy, Alexandria, Va., in 1888. Received Honorary degree of Civil Engineer from Maryland State College in 1916.

Was Assistant Engineer, Baltimore City, 1890-1898; Assistant Engineer, United Railways & Electric Company, 1898-1899; Superintendent of Construction, Pittsburg & Allegheny Telephone and Johnstown Telephone Companies 1899-1900; Assistant Engineer, Baltimore City, 1901-1911; Chairman and Consulting Engineer, Paving Commission, Baltimore, 1911-1917; Engineer in the United States Army, being Major, Construction Engineers, from 1917 to 1919, serving at Camp Meade and at Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot, Maryland, and Little Rock, Ark.; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, Engineers Reserve Corps, December 1, 1919; 1919 to date, Chairman and Consulting Engineer, Baltimore Paving Commission.

Member American Society Civil Engineers; Society American Military Engineers; Vice-President, American Society Municipal Engineers.

(Continued on page 153)



L. WETHERED BARROLL.

L. Wethered Barroll was born at Chestertown, Maryland, November 22, 1888, son of Hope H. and Margaret S. W. Barroll. He received his education at Washington College, taking the degree of A.B., Yale; A.B., Johns Hopkins; M.A. and LL.B. at the University of Maryland; and was admitted to the bar June, 1911, practicing law in Baltimore and the Second Judicial Circuit continuously since.

Mr. Barroll was made Captain, Maryland Coast Artillery, serving throughout the war, being discharged December, 1918. He is a member of both the Maryland and Merchants Clubs.

On June 9, 1917, he was united in marriage to Miss Valerie von D. Marbury. They have two children—L. Wethered Barroll, Jr., and Margaret E. W. Barroll.

Business address, Continental Building, Residence, Hollins, Baltimore County, Maryland.



DR. SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

Dr. Samuel Johnston was born in Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md., on March 10, 1847. His father was William Wilson, and his mother Rosina Martin (Upsart) Johnston.

The family history traced back carries us into Ireland, where at the Boyne, John Johnston saved the life of his king, William III, the episode being the basis for the change of the family crest from the winged *spur* to the *striking arm*.

After a course at the Washington Academy, followed by two years at the University of Virginia, Samuel Johnston traveled abroad, and upon his return in 1868 entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving his M. D. degree from this school in 1870. Along with his diploma he was awarded the coveted appointment of clinical assistant to Doctors Gross and Pancoast.

The two years of hospital experience with these noted men afforded a splendid foundation for general medical practice, but Dr. Johnston during his college days had decided to make laryngology his special work, so in 1874 he again visited Europe, this time to study in the throat clinics of Leipzig and Vienna. Completing a year's work in these places, he then went to the London Throat Hospital, where he served as chief of clinic to the famed Sir Morell Mackenzie.

The best commentary on the grade of work done by the young American laryngologist while under the surveillance of this brilliant English specialist is the following letter which Dr. Johnston brought back with him at the end of the year:

19 Harley St., Cavendish Square West,

Sept. 26, 1876.

Dr. Johnston acted as my chief de clinique for a year, and during four months had sole charge of my hospital patients. I have never before placed an assistant in so responsible a position. From the post filled by Dr. Johnston I had ample opportunity of judging of his character and capacity. Obliging in disposition, precise in all his dealings, persevering in the pursuit of knowledge, possessed of exceptional manual dexterity and ever ready to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his patients, he has already obtained an experience surpassed by few. With such qualifications I cannot doubt that he will become one of the most celebrated practitioners in America, as he is already one of the most accomplished laryngologists whom England has produced.

(Signed) SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

That the English surgeon's expectations have been realized, all who are familiar with the career of Dr. Johnston since then can affirm.

Establishing himself at 294 West Monument Street, the home which he had occupied continuously for nearly half a century, he rapidly gained the high position which professionally and socially has been his during these many years. In addition to meeting the demands of a large private practice he was for a long time surgeon to the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, attending his clinics there regularly. He also has taken great interest in the American Laryngological Association, having been one of the founders of that institution, and in 1899-1900 its president. His other affiliations have been with the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the American Medical Association, the Maryland Historical Society, and the University Club of Baltimore.

In June, 1887, Dr. Johnston married Miss Banny deB., daughter of C. Morton Stewart. Mrs. Johnston died in April, 1896.



JOSEPH WILLIAM VALIANT.

Joseph William Valiant, born in Baltimore, November 19, 1874, son of Joseph Gordon and Eliza Anne Robinson Oliver Valiant, is of the seventh generation of the Valiant family in the State of Maryland, being descended in direct line from John Valiant, who landed at Oxford, Talbot County, Maryland, in the year 1670.

The first John Valiant was the son of Monsieur Jean Vaillant, who fled from France to England to escape the persecutions of the Huguenots. About 1640 John Valiant, founder of the Valiant line in Maryland, received by patent a large grant of land extending from the waters of Trend Avon to the headwaters of Trist Creek in Ferry Neck. He was the third Clerk of the Court of Talbot County about 1680, and held this office until about 1685. His remains were placed in the family burial ground at Oxford, Md., and the original brick house, which he erected with brick imported from England, still stands near Oxford. It is of record that at least three Valiants of this line fought in the War of the Revolution, and records in possession of the Valiant family trace clearly their descendants down to the present generation.

Joseph William Valiant, our subject, attended the public and private schools and Milton Academy, at Baltimore. He became associated in business with his father in 1894, and is now president of the J. G. Valiant Company, interior decorators, of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Paris, France. He is also interested in various other enterprises, and is secretary-treasurer of the Marlborough Apartment House Company and the Washington Apartment House Company, and vice-president of the Wentworths Apartments Company.

Mr. Valiant is a member of the Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore Yacht Club, City Club of Baltimore; Naval Academy Golf Club of Annapolis, and the Racquet Club of Philadelphia.

He was married to Miss Florence Fay, daughter of Professor William Wirt Fay, of the United States Naval Academy, on June 2, 1897. His children are Joseph Gordon, 11; Elizabeth Fay, and Julia Wirt Valiant.

The Baltimore offices of Mr. Valiant are 224 North Charles Street, and his residence is "Seven Acres," Wardour, Annapolis, Md.



MAURICE ALVIN LONG.

MAURICE ALVIN LONG.

Maurice Alvin Long, president of the M. A. Long Company, architects and construction engineers, Baltimore, was born on a farm near Middletown, Ohio, October 25, 1875; son of Eli and Mary Elizabeth Long.

He attended the Grammar School in Middletown, and later took a correspondence school course in civil engineering and architecture. Attended Y. M. C. A. Night School, while he worked for Williams & Andrews, Dayton, Ohio, architects, remaining with that firm five years; was with the Barney & Smith Car Works at Dayton for two years; then on June 5, 1899, became assistant engineer and architect for the B. & O. Railroad, at Cincinnati, Ohio, until August, 1904, when he came to Baltimore in charge of building construction for the Baltimore & Ohio System. He had, among other projects, complete charge of construction of the B. & O. Building at Baltimore. In 1903-04 he designed and constructed what was then the largest warehouse in the world, 1,277 feet long and five stories high, and during his 20 years and 6 months with the B. & O. he constructed

building projects totaling in value approximately \$100,000,000.00, including office buildings, hotels, warehouses, piers and ocean terminals in addition to passenger and freight terminals.

In September, 1919, Mr. Long organized and became president of the M. A. Long Company. To his initiative and ability, requirements of the self-made man, is due the phenomenal progress made and prestige attained by this company in less than a year's time. The huge McCormick Building is being rapidly completed, and the M. A. Long Company also has been awarded the contract to erect the great \$2,000,000.00 plant of the Columbia Graphophone Company at Baltimore.

Mr. Long is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Institute of Architects; is chairman building committee, American Railway Engineering Association; director Society Terminal Engineers; member Baltimore Country, City, Merchants, and old Colony Clubs of Baltimore, and a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner.

He was married June 20, 1905, to Anne May Morris, of Cincinnati, and has three children—Nancy Froome, M. A., Junior, and Elizabeth Anne.

Offices, Munsey Building. Residence, 6 Elmhurst Road, Roland Park, Baltimore.





WILLIAM S. BRIDDELL.

William S. Briddell, executive head of the Briddell Transfer Company, Baltimore, was born in Maryland in 1867, son of William and Mary P. Briddell.

In 1885, Mr. Briddell began his career as a bookkeeper for John Duer & Sons, and in 1905, he established the Briddell Transfer Company at 34 South Calvert Street, later moving the business to 19 East Lombard Street, where it is now located.

The Briddell Transfer Company has as its slogan, "We move anything that can be moved; large or small." They operate from 15 to 18 auto trucks and about 50 to 60 horse-drawn teams. They employ from 100 to 125 men, and have the equipment to either haul or install the largest machinery at any required place.

While local and long distance hauling of all descriptions is their business, the specialty of the Briddell Transfer Company consists in installing the articles after they have reached their destination. They install power house machinery, erect smokestacks, dismantle plants, etc.

The Briddell Transfer Company installed all the machinery on the State Barge Canal in New York State, and they have installed machinery in large plants in North Carolina, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Virginia and many other States. They have performed the same service for the largest manufacturing concerns of Baltimore.

Their claim to being the best equipped firm in the city of Baltimore is a just one. They have their own repair shops, build wagons and auto bodies, have complete blacksmith, wheelwright, paint, machine and harness shops at their great plant on Saratoga Street. At least 50 per cent. of their business is transacted with firms outside of the city of Baltimore, which is surprising in view of the fact that their activities in Baltimore are on a much larger scale than those of their competitors. Great loads of freight may be seen daily moving to and from the railroads on the trucks of the Briddell Transfer Company.



WILLIAM TRICKETT GILES.

William Trickett Giles, attorney and lecturer, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, March 26, 1865; son of John H. and Margaret (Marshall) Giles.

He graduated with the degree of LL.B. from the University of Maryland in 1890; began teaching at the early age of sixteen years. He was a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1902, where his forceful and eloquent speeches attracted wide attention. Mr. Giles practiced his profession in the first Judicial Circuit of Maryland until 1902, when he removed to Baltimore City.

He continued to practice law until 1914, at which time he was elected Supreme Secretary of the Loyal Order of Moose. He held this office until October 8, 1918, with headquarters at Mooseheart, Ill. In October of that year he was elected Supreme Lecturer of the same order. In connection with this latter work he resumed the practice of law in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Giles is prominent as an orator and lecturer both in the interests of fraternal organizations and as a political speaker. He has appeared upon lecture platforms for various causes in every state of the Union except three.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Loyal Order of Moose, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Korassan, and others.

Mr. Giles was married March 12, 1913, to Miss Ellen F. Thomas, of Somerset County. He has one son, William Trickett Giles, Junior, and an infant daughter, Ellen Frances, born July 2, 1920.

Offices, 332-334 Equitable Building.

Residence, 2341 Edmondson Avenue, Baltimore.



HENRY MORTON.

The name of Morton, exponent of outdoor publicity, is prominently exploited upon the signs and signboards throughout the entire United States, Canada and Cuba, to which a great proportion of the business and industrial enterprises of the country owe their thriving prosperity.

Henry Morton was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 7, 1875, the son of Adam and Agnes Morton, and was educated in the Cincinnati public schools.

In 1897, Henry Morton was the principal in the organization of the P. & H. Morton Advertising Company in Maryland, outdoor advertising signs and bulletins, and from its inception Henry Morton was the president and the dominating figure in the organization.

From the start the P. & H. Morton Advertising Company was a success, and every successive year found its scope of operations materially broadened, while in proportion the number of its clients was increased.

From the mere crude old time wide billboard, the business has developed to high de luxe standards which now contain works of art, and it is being raised to a higher standard from day to day.

Mr. Morton is a member of the Old Colony Club, City Club, M. & M. Association, Board of Trade, Municipal Art Society, Sea View and Rolling Road Golf Clubs, Press Club and Amateur Trap Shooting Club of Baltimore, the Charcoal Club, the Maryland Country Club, and the "Ad" Club of America, the Merchants Club, also a member of the 25th Ward Republican Club, and served on the Baltimore Amusement Advisory Committee. He was also a promoter and director of the Southern Hotel for five years, and is still a substantial stockholder in the Southern Hotel.

He married March 24, 1899, Adeline Marie Phipps. Has one son, Lawrence.
Residence, Norwood Heights. Offices, 222 South Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.



HUGO M. GURISCH.

Among the number of progressive and successful business men who have been instrumental in the development of a Greater Baltimore, no one individual is more highly esteemed for his sterling qualities and constructive accomplishments than is the president of the Peters Publishing & Printing Company, Hugo M. Gurisch.

Born June 18, 1873, of German parentage, H. M. Gurisch received his higher education at Berlin University, as a youth entered the manufacturing business in his native country, and continued in these lines until he had attained the age of twenty-four. It was then that he carried into execution the plan which had for some years occupied the foremost place in his thoughts—namely, to come to America and take advantage of the many opportunities which existed for those with ambition and energy to work for ultimate success.

Mr. Gurisch managed successively various large manufacturing and theatrical corporations, and he eventually entered the offices of secretary and treasurer of the Peters Publishing & Printing Company of Baltimore. Speedily proving to the satisfaction of his associates in the enterprise, that he was capable of assuming the responsibilities, he was elected president and treasurer of the company.

His keen business judgment and unusual ability in solving difficult financial problems have gained for Mr. Gurisch the unbounded respect and admiration of many of the leading bankers and financiers of Baltimore. He is also popular in fraternal orders, being a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner of distinction.

Mr. Gurisch is married and has one daughter, Verna Estella, aged eighteen years. His residence is in Denmore Park, Baltimore.



JOSEPH DIGIORGIO.

Joseph DiGiorgio, grower, shipper, importer and exporter of domestic and tropical fruits, was born in Cefalu, Italy, on June 10, 1874, and came to the United States at the age of fourteen years.

Mr. DiGiorgio began his business career in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, in association with the Monumental Trading Company. He organized and directed the Catanzaro-DiGiorgio Company, DiGiorgio Fruit Company and the Baltimore Fruit Exchange, all in Baltimore, Maryland, and for several years was President of the Atlantic Fruit Company, of New York City. He is now president of the Tropical Fruit Company, New York City, Earl Fruit Company, of Sacramento, California, and of the Northwest and other affiliated and subsidiary companies of the above mentioned, also President of the Mexican Fruit & Steamship Company, New Orleans, La., and the Standard Growers Exchange, Orlando, Florida. He is also Director of the Lincoln Trust Company, of New York City.

His interests are very extensive, and are located in California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Florida, Georgia, Mexico, Cuba and Jamaica, with branch sales agencies in most of the large cities of the United States and Canada.

Mr. DiGiorgio was decorated by King Victor Emanuel with the Order of Commendatore of the Crown of Italy. This decoration was bestowed upon him for his untiring efforts and extreme generosity during the war, he having been ever ready to aid both his native and adopted country, both financially and morally.

Mr. DiGiorgio is a member of the New York Club, the Whitehall Club, The Italian Metropolis Club and the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York City.

Mr. DiGiorgio married on September 1, 1910, Miss Beatrice Breckenridge, of Baltimore, Maryland. His residence is now 270 Park Avenue, New York City, and his office 61 Broadway, New York City.



W. W. PARKER.

W. W. Parker, Attorney at Law, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore February 3, 1878, son of Clinton K. and Amelia P. Parker.

He was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1899, receiving the degree of LL.B.

Mr. Parker began the practice of law in the State of Maryland immediately after his graduation from the University and has continuously practiced in the State to date. He has attained prominence in both the political and business life of Baltimore and the State of Maryland.

Mr. Parker volunteered for service during the recent war, but was rejected on account of color blindness.

His marriage to Miss Elizabeth G. Parker, of Westminster, Md., was solemnized December 19, 1901. There are no children.

Business address, 332-34 Equitable Building.



THADDEUS C. PARKER, JUNIOR.

Thaddeus C. Parker, Junior, president of the Baltimore Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Baltimore, Maryland, was born July 24, 1890, at Macon, Georgia, the son of Thaddeus C. and Susie Derry Parker. He received his early education in the public and high schools and was graduated from the Citadel, Charleston, S. C., with B.S. degree.

Mr. Parker was engaged in railroad construction work for three years and then became connected with the Coca-Cola bottling business. He was manager of the Jacksonville (Florida) Coca-Cola Bottling Co. for the period of two years prior to coming to Maryland to assume the management of the Maryland Coca-Cola Bottling Company.

Since July 1, 1919, Mr. Parker has been president of the Baltimore Coca-Cola Bottling Company.

Mr. Parker is identified with the Commonwealth Club, the City Club and the Press Club of Baltimore. He is affiliated with the Masonic lodge.

During the World War Mr. Parker was First Lieutenant, Third Anti-Aircraft Machine Battalion, First Army, being in active service in France for nine months.

Mr. Parker married November 4, 1911, Miss Lena Johnston, of Waynesboro, Georgia. Two children have been born to the union: Thaddeus C. Parker, third, aged seven years, and Nona Parker, aged five years.

Residence, 3710 Barrington Road. Offices, Baltimore Coca-Cola Bottling Company, 408 North Calvert Street, Baltimore.



WILLIAM HOLLIS WEEKES.

William Hollis Weekes, Junior, manager for the Baltimore offices of the Carter & Weekes Stevedoring Company, was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 13, 1894; son of William H. and Mabel L. Weekes.

His earlier education was received in the Public Schools of New York City, and he attended the New York Military Academy, at Cornwell, New York, from 1908 until 1913.

Mr. Weekes became connected with the Carter & Weekes Stevedoring Company at its New York offices in 1913, and with the exception of the period of his service in the army during the World War, which is mentioned below, has continuously been with this concern; holding positions in various departments until being appointed manager for the Baltimore offices of the company in November, 1919.

The Carter & Weekes Stevedoring Company is one of the largest firms of its kind in the United States, and its main offices are in New York City. The other officers of the firm are William H. Weekes, Senior, president; C. F. Gregory, first vice-president; J. E. Chapman, second vice-president; C. L. Smith, treasurer, and W. L. Chapman, secretary.

William Hollis Weekes, Junior, is a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club and the Baltimore Press Club. He is unmarried. During the recent war he was in the Chemical Warfare Service at Camp Upton and later transferred to the 394th Engineers at Camp Alexander, Newport News, Va.

The Baltimore offices of the Carter & Weekes Company are in 511 American Building, Baltimore, Maryland.



ALBERT A. BLAKENEY.

The career of Albert A. Blakeney, formerly president and general manager of the Thistle Mills, cotton manufacturers, Elchester, Maryland, is typically that of the self-made man.

He was born at Lutherville, Maryland, on September 28, 1850, one of the seven children of John D. and Sarah (Gaunt) Blakeney. His father served in the calvary of the Union Army and was killed at Mobile, Alabama, leaving his widow with the responsibility of caring for her children.

Albert A. Blakeney worked in the fields for a dollar a week and later in the Woodberry Mills, where he acquired his first knowledge of cotton manufacturing. He attended the public schools when the opportunity afforded, and studied in the night schools regularly, in the meanwhile perfecting and enlarging upon his ideas of the cotton business.

In 1891, Mr. Blakeney determined to enter the cotton manufacturing business for himself, and leased the Franklinville Mills, buying them outright in 1893. These mills he sold in 1900 and purchased a half interest in the Savage Mills, and this interest he sold in 1910 to buy an interest in the Thistle Mills, of which he is now the largest owner. In January, 1920, he sold the latter mills and is now erecting a cotton weaving mill on North Gay Street, Baltimore. He owns the Co-Operative Syndicate, of Baltimore, printers.

Mr. Blakeney began to take an interest in public affairs of the State many years ago, and was elected to the 57th Congress in 1900 on the Republican ticket, and elected Commissioner of Baltimore County on the same ticket in 1895 for a term of six years, having served for a time as president of the Commission. He is now a candidate for Congress from the Second District, on the Republican ticket, and owing to his popularity with the people whom he would represent, will probably be elected.

For many years Mr. Blakeney has repeatedly been re-elected president of the Union League Club of Maryland; is a member of the City Club, of Crusade Commandery, Knight Templars; Mount Ararat Lodge and Bounti Temple lodges, and has served as a member of the Baltimore County School Board. He is vice-president and a director of the Gardiner Dairy Company, a director of the Chesapeake Iron Works, formerly the Laver & Harper Co., of Liberty Bank of Woodlawn Junction, and of the Woodlawn Cemetery Co., Baltimore.



MILLARD E. TYDINGS.

Few are the men of Maryland or any other State of the Union who have, in view of his comparative youth, achieved the laurels won by Millard E. Tydings, soldier, statesman and lawyer, within the period of thirty years.

Millard E. Tydings was born April 6, 1890, at Havre de Grace, Maryland, son of Millard F. and May B. (O'Neill) Tydings. He attended High School and entered Maryland State College in 1906; graduating in 1910 with B.S. degree in mechanical engineering; studied law at the University of Maryland, 1911 to 1913, being admitted to the bar in August of that year.

Mr. Tydings, prior to his entrance into the practice of law, was in the construction department of the B. & O. R. R. in West Virginia, engaged in the removal of mountain tunnels.

On June 18, 1916, Mr. Tydings enlisted as a private in Company "D," 1st Maryland Infantry, for service on the Mexican border, and returned to Maryland as First Sergeant of his company. On April 6, 1917, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and on August 25th a First Lieutenant. January 4, 1918, he was made Captain of the 112th Machine Gun Battalion, and on November 7, 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Division Machine Gun Officer of the 29th Division. Colonel Tydings was in service in France until June, 1919, a year's time. His Division engaged in the defence of the center sector, Haute Alsace, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive north of Verdun. "For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service in the Meuse-Argonne offensive" a three week's engagement, Colonel Tydings received citations from General John J. Pershing, Major General C. G. Morton and Brigadier General L. S. Upton, the high ranking officers of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Before the World War Mr. Tydings was a member of the House of Delegates, session of 1916. When the United States was preparing for war Mr. Tydings was a member of the War Session of 1917; he is now the Speaker of the House of Delegates, session of 1920, and is actively engaged in the practice of law.

Mr. Tydings is a member of the American Legion, the Patriotic Order Sons of America. He is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Elks lodges.

He is unmarried and resides and has his offices at Havre de Grace.



JABEZ PAUL KEMP.

Jabez Paul Kemp, proprietor of the Kemp Machinery Company, Baltimore, and president of the Bates Elevator Company, Baltimore, was born at Winchester, Virginia, November 6, 1880; son of Lewis Kemp and Sarah A. Kemp.

He was educated at the Shenandoah Valley Academy and the Maryland Institute; beginning his business career September 1, 1909, on which date he opened an office under the name of J. P. Kemp. On July 1, 1911, he organized the Kemp Machinery Company with a small capitalization, and is now its sole owner.

The Kemp Machinery Company, which is located at 215 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, is jobber of manufacturing machinery, carrying the lines of the largest and most reliable machinery builders in the United States. In instances where special machinery is required by the buyers, the Kemp Machinery Company designs the required type; thus serving their patrons as both jobbers and designing engineers.

Mr. Kemp is a member of the Advertising Club and the Merchant's and Manufacturer's Association of Baltimore, the Automobile Club of Maryland, and Maryland Rifle Association.

He was married to Anna Bell Bowers, November 11, 1908, and has four children: Robert B., Allan R., Norman Paul and Lois V. Kemp.

Residence, 418 Evesham Avenue, Govans, Md.



J. HOWARD IGLEHART, M. D.

J. Howard Iglehart, prominent Baltimore physician and man of affairs, was born in Howard County, Maryland, December 18, 1875, son of John Hanson Iglehart and Mary Virginia Iglehart.

He was educated at a private school, at Rock Hill College and at the University of Maryland, there receiving his medical education, in which science he was graduated in the year 1903 as an honor man, being appointed resident physician at the University Hospital for one year. In the year 1905 he began his general practice, which he continues to-day. During this period Dr. Iglehart was on the teaching staff of the University of Maryland five years; taught obstetrics and anatomy at the Women's Medical College, and was medical inspector of the Baltimore Public Schools for six years.

In 1917 Dr. Iglehart became active in the work of the Conservation Company, which now owns and controls the Eureka Life Insurance Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, of which Dr. Iglehart is a medical director, and also on the official board of directors of both companies.

He is substantially a self-made man, having paid his own way through college, and subsequently attaining his present positions in Baltimore professional and business circles through his unaided efforts.

Dr. Iglehart was married to Miss Nancy Kimirey, of White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on July 18, 1906; he has two children, John Howard and Lucy Virginia Iglehart.

Offices, Eureka Life Insurance Co., 9 E. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
Residence, 701 North Carrollton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.



FRANK H. GUNTHER.

Frank H. Gunther, son of George and Katherine Gunther, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, January 9, 1884.

After completing his education at Calvert Hall and Georgetown University, Mr. Gunther entered business with his brother, George Gunther, Junior, and his father, the late George Gunther, who for many years owned and operated one of the largest brewery establishments in the United States. Since the death of his father, Frank H. Gunther and his brother have continued the business under the firm name of George Gunther, Junior, Brewery Company.

Like his late father, Frank H. Gunther is popularly known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, ever alert in furthering the wellbeing of his native city.

Mr. Gunther is a member of the Democratic party and one of its most ardent supporters.

Miss Mary Robinson, of Baltimore, became the wife of Mr. Gunther in 1907. They are the devoted parents of four children: Mary Frances, George F., Beatrice Virginia and Priscilla.

Mr. Gunther's offices are in the Gunther Building, and his residence at Charles Street and Cold Springs Avenue, Baltimore.



HARRY DORSEY WATTS.

Harry Dorsey Watts, numbered among the most able construction engineers of not only Maryland but also the entire Eastern and Southern sections of our country, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 28, 1885, the son of J. H. C. Watts and Mary Dorsey Mitchell Watts.

Harry Dorsey Watts studied at Bel Air Academy at Leipzig, Germany, graduating with the mechanical engineering degree at Maryland State College in 1904.

He began his career as timekeeper for the Wells Brothers Company of New York, shortly after the Baltimore fire in 1904 and arose rapidly until made vice-president of that company in 1913.

Mr. Watts has supervised the construction of numerous buildings both in his native city and State and in the Northeast and South. The following gives some conception of his activities up till 1915: Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Building, Central Building, Garrett Building, Title Building, in Baltimore; Riggs, Wilkins, Interstate Commerce, and Emergency Hospital Buildings, at Washington, D. C.; Post-office and Court-house Buildings, at New Orleans, La.; Masonic Temple, New York City; R. H. Stearns and John Hancock Life Buildings, at Boston, Mass.

In 1915 he organized and became president of the H. D. Watts Company, a Maryland corporation, taking over the Southern organization of the Wells Brothers Company. The H. D. Watts Company has constructed some of the largest building contracts in Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington, Del., and throughout the South; included in which is the finest residential development in the country, the homes of executives of the DuPont Company at Wilmington, Del., known as "Wawasee"; 4-inch gunshop for U. S. Navy Ordnance Department at Baltimore; Volunteer State Life Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.; State College Buildings, Maryland; Radio Buildings, U. S. Bureau of Standards, Professional Building and Cuban Legation, at Washington; Sun Life, Merchants & Mechanics, First National Bank Buildings, Lake Drive and Besota Apartments, Federal Reserve Bank, Quartermaster Storage Warehouses at Turner's Station, and Barracks, Hospitals and Warehouse at Fort Howard, Maryland, for U. S. Government.

Mr. Watts is a member of the following social clubs: Merchant's Club, Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, Elkridge Hunt Club, and Baltimore Club, of Baltimore; Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C., and Capital City Club, of Atlanta, Georgia.

He was married November 30, 1907, to Miss Idoline Lochrane Austell. To this union have been born four children, Idoline L., Harry D., Jr., Audrey Austell and Evelyn Cameron.

Business address, Garrett Building, Baltimore.
Residence, Upland Road, Roland Park, Md.



HENRY A. BREHM.

Henry A. Brehm, President of the Brehm Beverage Company, of Baltimore, was born in that city April 17, 1867, son of the late George and Gertrude Brehm. He was educated for the civil engineering profession, at Rock Hill College, but the death of his brother forced him to abandon his studies, and he entered the brewing business with his father. In 1901, upon the formation of the firm of George Brehm & Son, Mr. H. A. Brehm was admitted as a partner, becoming, upon the death of his father, sole owner of the business, which continued as George Brehm & Son until 1919, then becoming The Brehm Beverage Company, Incorporated.

In addition to The Brehm Beverage Company Mr. Brehm is interested in other business enterprises of Baltimore and vicinity. He is Vice-President of the Baltimore Cooperage Company, manufacturers of tanks, water plants, etc., which is located at 1223 Leadenhall Street, Baltimore, and is Treasurer of The Baltimore Enameling & Novelty Company, Mount Winans, Md., on the main line of the B. & O. R. R. to Washington and Gwynns Falls. This industry, the largest modern plant of its kind in the world, manufactures enameled signs and enameling on iron of every description. Formerly at Locust Point, Baltimore, where it was established twenty years ago, the present plant, in dimensions 430 feet by 260 feet, was erected in 1917, and has, since its building, completed orders in quantities such as could only be achieved by an organization of its immensity.

Mr. Brehm married, in 1889, Miss Julia Elizabeth Gittere, of Buffalo, N. Y. To them were born one son, C. George A. Brehm, and a daughter, who is now the wife of Dr. Leo J. Goldbach. Dr. and Mrs. Goldbach are the parents of two baby girls. Their residence is in Gullford, and that of Mr. Brehm is on "Brehm's Lane," the old family homestead.



EDWARD BURKE.

Edward Burke, manager of the Harford County Agricultural and Breeder's Association, Havre de Grace, Maryland, is a native of New York, having been born in that city on June 7, 1862, son of Edward and Winifred Burke.

Mr. Burke was educated in the public schools of New York City. Since his boyhood days he has engaged in a number of business enterprises, many of which were in connection with various breeding and racing activities. In 1912, Mr. Burke assumed the management of the Harford County Agricultural and Breeder's Association, which controls and operates the race-tracks at Havre de Grace, the most famed mecca for lovers of horse-racing in the United States.

The city of Havre de Grace, which Mr. Burke some years ago chose for his home, is noted in many other ways other than its fame as a racing resort. For many years, Marylanders, and in fact, people from every section of the country, have pronounced Havre de Grace and vicinity as possessing the finest wild duck hunting and fishing possibilities to be had.

Persons who take the time to delve into its history learn that the city of Havre de Grace took a most prominent part in the war of 1812; a monument having some years ago been erected there to Lieutenant John O'Neill, who, because of his bravery in defending this town from the British more than one hundred years ago, is familiarly known as the Hero of Havre de Grace. Lieutenant O'Neill, single handed, made a gallant attempt to defend the town against the British flotilla in command of Admiral John Cockburn, on May 3, 1813. The city of Havre de Grace now boasts of textile mills, canning factories, roller mills, handsome residences, beautiful schools and churches and thousands of happy and contented people.

Such is the city which Mr. Burke, at one time an ardent citizen of New York, now prefers as a place of abode. To emphasize his preference, Mr. Burke married, on November 22, 1914, Miss Lea Angles, of New York City, and hastened to establish a permanent home near the scene of his business interests.



JOHN J. CARLIN.

John J. Carlin, real estate operator, home builder and amusement promoter, is a shining example of what pluck and undaunted courage will accomplish. Born on a Montgomery County farm, on October 20, 1880, son of John T. and Frances R. (Hemmell) Carlin, he attended St. John's Parochial School, Frederick, Maryland, and at the age of eighteen enlisted in the United States Army. He served in the Philippines from the fall of 1899 until 1902, then being promoted to the highest non-commissioned rank and later receiving his honorable discharge.

With his earnings saved as a soldier, Mr. Carlin attended the Maryland Agricultural College for two years, and then studied law at the University of Baltimore Law School (since merged with the University of Maryland), graduating in 1905 with B.L. degree.

The great Baltimore fire afforded unlimited opportunities for men of Mr. Carlin's business foresight. He foresaw the necessity of unlimited construction work required to rebuild the city, and formed a large construction company with himself as head, to build warehouses and stores in the burnt district. He then purchased the Slingluff estate in the Walbrook section, and began the erection of residence properties on a large scale, being the pioneer in building moderate priced homes, with the latest modern conveniences, electricity, hardwood floors and modern baths, which hitherto were found only in the homes of the very rich. Next, Mr. Carlin acquired a portion of Ashburton, the Gittings property, and started a development unique in size, in the type of its houses, and for the inauguration of the first system of heating residences from a central plant in Baltimore.

His building activities checked by the war, Mr. Carlin, in May, 1919, seeing the need of an Amusement Park in Baltimore, diverted his time and energy to this field, and Liberty Heights Park, better known to its patrons as Carlin's Park, Baltimore, and termed the premier amusement park of America, was the result of his plans. In the amusement business, as in his building operations, Mr. Carlin has departed from the usual customs. More than a hundred buildings and amusements form the attractions within the great 70-acre park. Daring treatment of old theories, combined with an atmosphere of refinement, has merited unstinted praise from his competitors and placed Carlin's Park on a plane second to none in the country.

Mr. Carlin is of Irish descent. His grandfather Carlin was a pioneer citizen of Montgomery County, and a large slave owner and farmer. Mr. Carlin married, April 8, 1907, Elizabeth McCormick, of Washington, D. C. Children: John J., Jr., Richard McCormick, Elizabeth Mary, Eleanor Margaret McCormick Carlin.

Mr. Carlin is identified with the Elks and Knights of Columbus lodges. He is a tireless worker, an affable man of affairs, and has a host of friends in every State of the Union.



JAMES KNOX INSLEY, M. D.

In compiling a record of men prominent in public, business or professional affairs of the state of Maryland, we note with interest an unusual status existent among the leading members of the medical profession of this state which is practically peculiar to medical men of Maryland alone. This is the fact that many of our better known physicians and surgeons have achieved fame in various other fields of activity aside from that of their professions. Many are officials of great business or manufacturing enterprises, and a greater number have distinguished themselves as officials in charge of the physical wellbeing of the people in our cities. A lesser number have been active in the lawmaking bodies of the State, promoting constructive legislation which insures improved standards of public health.

Dr. James Knox Insley, of Baltimore City, who for a number of years has there been engaged in the practice of his profession, has not only served the State of Maryland as a member of the Legislature which is responsible for the passage of laws under which the people are governed—he has been and now is an official of the Baltimore City administration, which complies with the laws enacted by the State.

James Knox Insley, son of Esau S. D. and Annie (Dickey) Insley, was born April 15, 1886, in Wicomico county, on the famed Eastern Shore of Maryland. He attained his earlier education in the High School at Salisbury, Maryland, and subsequently became a student at St. John's College, at Annapolis, one of the oldest institutions for advanced education in the United States. Lastly, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, being honorably graduated with M. D. degree at the completion of his course.

As has been the case with other physicians, Dr. Insley realized after some years of successful practice, that he desired to render even more comprehensive service to the public by extending his services to the people as a whole, as well as to individuals. The general public appreciated his views, and sent Dr. Insley, in 1914, to the Maryland Legislature as their champion. Doctor Insley amply justified the expectations of his constituents by coming to the front as an exponent of many bills for the betterment of existing conditions, whether of political character or of health and sanitation.

He was especially active in furthering improved conditions for the guardians of our City of Baltimore—the men of the Police Department. He felt that these men, being intrusted with the safety of our lives and property, should in return for their services be accorded fair treatment. With this end in view Dr. Insley labored for equitable laws giving the policemen pensions, holidays, and numerous other just concessions.

It is impossible to mention the many legislative bills in the passage of which Dr. Insley was active, nor can we note the number of undesirable bills to which his opposition was as steadfast as his efforts in behalf of desirable legislation were undaunted. The results of services rendered by a man in public life are measured by his reception by his constituents upon retirement from the duties for which he had been chosen.

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T. ROWLAND THOMAS, PRESIDENT NATIONAL BANK OF BALTIMORE.

THE STORY OF A BANK THAT IN ITS 125 YEARS OF EXISTENCE HAS NEVER FAILED TO PAY A DIVIDEND.

The dean of Southern banks, and the fifth oldest banking institution in the United States, the National Bank of Baltimore, was chartered in 1795, and has stood on the original site in the heart of the city for 125 years. In the fall the bank proposes to fittingly celebrate its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. Founded in a modest brick building at Market (now Baltimore) and St. Paul Streets, many of the depositors' names are still found upon its books, first place being held by the Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, whose account has continued from the opening of the bank until the present day, a century and a quarter of unbroken business relations. The bank's records also show that Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton, was among its early depositors.

During the stirring days of the War of 1812, when the British attacked Baltimore, they met with bloody defeat at the hands of General John Stricker, who prior to that time had been president of the Bank of Baltimore, and who at the time of his death in 1825 again held that office.

General Stricker was not the only president of this institution to bear his country's arms. General Thompson, a former commandant at Fort M'Henry, which held the British at bay on that memorable night of September 12, 1814, when Francis Scott Key wrote his immortal "Star Spangled Banner," became president of the bank in 1863.

When the Government put out an issue of \$7,000,000 bonds in 1812 to help defray the expenses of the war, this bank subscribed to \$450,000 of the issue, and in the World War, true to its traditions, the National Bank of Baltimore "went over the top" in its subscriptions to the respective Liberty Loan issues. Mr. Thomas having been a member of the Board of Managers of the Liberty Loan Association of Baltimore. In the same spirit of patriotism manifested by his early predecessors, Mr. Thomas also served his country in an hour of need, having volunteered and served throughout the Spanish-American war.

Mr. Thomas was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, on March 7, 1874, the son of Doctor James Thomas and Nannie Nelson Thomas; his father was descended from an old Maryland family, and his mother was a member of the Nelson family of Virginia. His great-uncle, James Thomas, was Governor of Maryland in 1836.

While a golf enthusiast and a member of the Baltimore Country Club, the Merchants Club and the University Club of Baltimore, Mr. Thomas has one special hobby, his farm, which is located at historic St. Mary's City, in St. Mary's County, where Lord Baltimore established the American Colony in 1634.

Mr. Thomas was educated at Charlotte Hall School in St. Mary's County, and came to Baltimore in his sixteenth year, when he started as a runner for the National Howard Bank, and later went with the National Mechanics Bank, where he was Receiving Teller at the time he became Cashier of the Mercantile Bank in 1906. In 1907 he became Cashier of the Third National Bank and in 1910 its President.

In December, 1910, the Third National Bank bought control of the National Bank of Baltimore, arrangements having been decided upon to complete the purchase through the regular exchange of bank credits. However, on the night before the date set for the consummation of the purchase, the representatives of the National Bank of Baltimore informed the executives of the Third National Bank that the full settlement for the entire capital stock of the National Bank of

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HILTON W. ROBERTSON.

Hilton W. Robertson, banker and shipbuilder, Whitehaven, Md., was born in Wicomico County, Maryland, on July 16, 1886, son of George Henry and Lottie Robertson. He was educated in high school and business colleges, and Lincoln-Jefferson University, having received the LL. B. degree from the latter institution.

Mr. Robertson has been a banker for the past twelve years, and has organized three banking companies. He was formerly cashier for the DuPont National Bank; is a director and was one of the organizers of the Standard Savings Bank of Washington, D. C.; organized and is chairman of the Board of the Bank of Whitehaven, Md. He also organized the Whitehaven Shipbuilding Company, which built several ships for the United States Shipping Board during the recent war, and is now building 6,000-ton ships for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

One half of the stock of the Motor Company of Washington (D. C.) is owned by Mr. Robertson, who originally financed its organization. The plant of this company was turned over to the Government during the Great War, this patriotic sacrifice having cost the owners a loss of exactly \$112,000 in actual figures.

Appreciating his public spirit, the First District of Maryland demanded that Mr. Robertson be the nominee in the Congressional primaries in 1920. The district having been "dry" for sixteen years, there was a revolt against the Volstead law. Sentiment was in favor of modification of the Act, as many believed it interfered with personal liberty of the citizens. It was also argued that the law permitted the Government agents to interfere with the private affairs of those most interested in the defeat of the measure. Through Mr. Robertson's efforts a "wet" plank was placed in the Maryland Democratic platform, and though the Act became a law, it was opposed at every stage by the State's champion.

Mr. Robertson married on December 24, 1912, Louise R. Boswell. Their children are Doris E. and Louise R. Robertson.

Address, Whitehaven, Md.



A. J. FINK.

Mr. Fink started his business life in the office of the eminent corporation attorney, Mr. Roger W. Cull, as an office boy, where he remained for several years. His next business connection was with the Standard Oil Company, with which corporation he was connected for nearly five years. After leaving the Standard Oil Company, he engaged in business for his own account.

Mr. Fink assisted in organizing The Baltimore Commercial Bank and is a Director of that institution. He organized and promoted The Southern Hotel, on the site of the Old Carrollton Hotel located at Light & Redwood Streets and is the Treasurer and a Director of that Institution.

More recently he organized and promoted The Federal Finance & Credit Company and is the Vice-President and a Director of this Corporation, the President of which is Mr. James R. Pratt, who was formerly the Vice-President and General Manager of the United Railway and Electric Company.

Mr. Fink is connected with a number of civic organizations in Baltimore, among which are the City Club; the Merchants and Manufacturers Association; the Press Club; the Advertising Club and the Import and Export Board of Trade.



GIOVANNI SCHIAPFINO.

Chevalier Giovanni Schiaffino, Spanish and Italian Consul, with offices in Baltimore, was born at Recco, Italy, on July 10, 1853, the son of Signor Giacomo and Frances (Ferro) Schiaffino.

Chevalier Schiaffino studied at the High School and Nautical Institute, Camogli, Italy. He specialized in the studies of Astronomy, Mathematics, Maritime Law, Navigation, and the French and English languages, being graduated in 1875 with high honor, and with the license as Captain of all navigable waters.

At the age of twenty-four years, Chevalier Schiaffino took command of his father's vessel, trading between Italy and the United States. He married Paulina Mortola in Italy in September, 1879, she coming to Baltimore with her husband in the same year. He engaging in the ship chandler business on Fell's Point, continuing for nine years. He then removed to 222 North Eutaw Street, at which location he has since engaged in the importing and exporting business with great success. He is now also agent for various large steamship companies and for foreign banking interests, with offices at 417 E. Baltimore Street.

Chevalier Giovanni Schiaffino was appointed in 1910 Italian and Spanish Consul at Baltimore, succeeding his brother, Chevalier Prospero Schiaffino, who for a quarter of a century was Consul for his native country, and for a lesser period had been Spanish Consul at the time of his death on November 12, 1910, from a stroke of paralysis. During the great war Giovanni Schiaffino for a period of some months also acted as Belgian Consul.

In addition to his responsibilities as Consul, Chevalier Giovanni Schiaffino was appointed in 1916 Business Agent at Baltimore for the Royal Italian Government, he having charge of all cargoes shipped from the Port of Baltimore, and, owing to his good offices, this Port has received a great amount of Italian and other foreign business, which might have gone elsewhere; over 500 foreign steamers having come to Baltimore during the war through the efforts of the Consul. It was in February, 1920, that this representative Italian-American was knighted Chevalier by the King of Italy in recognition of distinguished services rendered the Government. In this respect, all who are familiar with his career, believe that Chevalier Schiaffino is also entitled to a mark of esteem from the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore for his co-operation with the interests of his adopted land. During the war he was an important factor in the Maryland Liberty Loan drives, having incessantly worked among the Italian population and arousing their enthusiasm in the cause. Of equal importance was his tireless service in behalf of the raising of troops for the Italian Government, he directing the transportation of Italian reservists by railroad to New York and thence by steamer to Italy.

Chevalier Schiaffino is a member of the Knights of Columbus lodge and of the Holy Name Society of Baltimore. He is affiliated with the Baltimore and also the United States Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, was a founder of and is director of the Italian Orphans' Asylum.

The children of Chevalier Schiaffino number ten, as follows: James H., Fortunato R. N., John N., Jr., Attilio L. A., Alexander R. C., Aurelio P. T., Frank P., Miss Frances, Miss Anabella, Pauline, James H., Fortunato and Attilio are married, all having American wives. The children of James H. are John, Edwin, Mary, Virginia and Paul. Those of Fortunato are Paulina, Ashton, George, and Fortunato, Jr.

Business address, 417 E. Baltimore Street, and 220 N. Eutaw Street. Residence, 3721 Springdale Ave.



OTTO G. SIMONSON.

Otto G. Simonson, Architect, Baltimore, was born in Germany on April 1, 1863, the son of Alfred and Ludovica (Castelli) Simonson. He was educated in public and private schools and at the Polytechnic Institute of Germany.

In 1900 Mr. Simonson located in Baltimore, where he has attained great prominence in his profession. He is the architect of the American Building, the Maryland Casualty Tower Building, the Southern Hotel, the Palace Theatre, the Latrobe Park School, the plants of the Crown Cork & Seal Company, and the new developments of the Maryland Casualty Company at Guilford, Baltimore.

Mr. Simonson is a member of the American Association of Engineers and the Engineer's Club of Baltimore, the American Academy of Sciences, Old Colony Club, Press Club, Automobile Club of Maryland, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore.

For twelve years Mr. Simonson served in the District of Columbia Militia, from which he retired with the rank of Major. He was Captain of Company "F," First D. C. Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War.

In 1885 Mr. Simonson married Carrie E., (died in 1898), daughter of James N. and Mare E. Waite, of Hartford, Connecticut. To the marriage was born one son, Louis W. Simonson, born at Hartford, Conn., September 17, 1886.

In 1900 Mr. Simonson married Miss Josephine Holmes, of Washington, D. C.

Residence—Normandie Apts.

Offices—Maryland Casualty Tower, Baltimore.



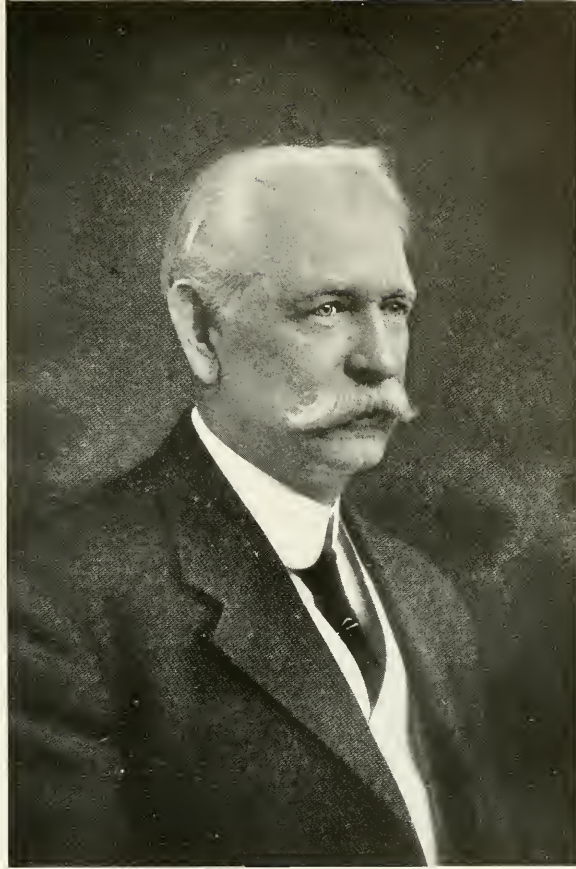
NATHAN D. SMITH.

An exhaustive study of the careers of many successful financiers and business executives reveals in comparatively few instances an individual who has been uniformly successful in many highly diversified fields of endeavor. Those thus endowed are capable of a range of constructive mental vision and foresight seldom possessed by men whose success has been achieved in a more limited field of operations. Nathan D. Smith, retired financier and business executive, is identified with this class of men to whom close application in any limited sphere of business activity is a distinct handicap and not an advantage.

Born and reared on a farm in Pennsylvania, Nathan D. Smith completed his education under private instructors at Keystone Academy in that state. Since his entrance into the world of business and finance Mr. Smith has engaged in enterprises of varied character, and literally from coast to coast. He took up electrical engineering and installed great electrical plants in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois and Arizona, having also financed and held responsible executive positions with most of the companies operating these plants. He at one time owned and operated these plants. He at one time owned and operated to a high degree of success a large motion picture studio in California, and was formerly the lessee of the Fulton Theatre, Broadway, New York City. He has supervised the operation of great mining corporations, and has been at the head of many other stupendous enterprises of which few of his most intimate friends are aware. He engaged in the shipping business in New York City, having owned and operated practically all classes of craft, including ocean-going vessels, tug boats and barges, steam lighters, water boats, and also his private yacht.

In 1919 Mr. Smith chose Maryland as his residence, after having practically retired from business in New York. Although he is one of the directors of the Wood Towing Company, of Norfolk, Va., and interested in several large corporations, he now devotes the major portion of his time to the development of the property known as Love Point, Maryland, which he regards as the most healthful and beautiful spot in the United States. He has decided to dedicate the remaining years of his life to the development of Love Point, with the intention of establishing there a resort which shall ultimately be known as the Atlantic City of the Chesapeake. The development of Love Point also includes the establishment of a ferry system connecting the great resort and the "hub" of the Eastern Shore with the city of Baltimore.

In his hours of relaxation, as during the period of his business activities, Mr. Smith displays a similar love of diversification, which is imperative to one of his essentially intensified temperament. He cares little for the environment of clubs, but is a lover of all good, wholesome sports, being an excellent shot and enthusiastic fisherman, and a devoted horseman. He is the owner of a number of fine horses, both standard and thoroughbred. Though his friendships are many, they are of the type which appreciate his wholesome hospitality and the pleasures he makes it possible for them to enjoy. Mr. Smith resides at Love Point, but is often a visitor to Baltimore, where he is always greeted by a number of friends of long standing.



CHARLES GERALDUS HILL, M.D.

Charles Geraldus Hill, prominent Baltimore physician and nationally eminent alienist, was born in Franklin County, N. C., October 31, 1848, son of Daniel Shines and Susan Irwin (Toole) Hill. The Tooles, Irwins, Hills and other ancestral families of his line are noted in the earliest history of England, Ireland and Scotland. He attended the Louisburg Male Academy, (N. C.), founded by his grandfather, Charles Applewhite Hill, in his time a noted educator of that State, and after study under a preceptor at Louisburg he entered Washington University Medical College at Baltimore, graduating with the highest honors in 1870.

Dr. Hill was then elected resident physician of the Washington University Hospital (now Mercy Hospital, Baltimore), and after making various noted scientific and medical discoveries, he resigned on account of ill health and established a practice at the old village of Hookston, on Reisterstown Road, which name was later changed to Arlington, since developed as one of Baltimore's finest residential sections.

In 1879 Dr. Hill became assistant physician at Mount Hope Retreat, (for the insane), and later became physician-in-chief, his present capacity. In 1881 he also became lecturer at Baltimore Medical College on nervous and mental diseases; in 1882, professor of anatomy and diseases of the mind, and in 1883, was elected president of the College, which office he held with the professorship of nervous and mental diseases until the College merged into the Medical Department of the University of Maryland.

In 1916 Dr. Hill became President of the Rosewood Training School for the Feeble-minded, of which for many years he was vice-president. He has also been President (1895-1896) of the Medical and Surgical Faculty of Maryland; in 1897 was elected President of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society and was re-elected in 1905; President of the Baltimore County Medical Society in 1899; in 1906, President of the American Medico-Psychological Society, and Executive of the Baltimore County Board of Health in 1887.

Dr. Hill is a noted author and astronomer, and received the degree of Master of Arts from Loyola College. He discovered the Comet of June 23, 1881, and received a handsome gold medal, presented by Mr. A. S. Abell, publisher of the Baltimore Sun, in acknowledgment of his contribution to scientific discovery.

Dr. Hill was a captain in the Maryland National Guard during the Spanish-American War; and was surgeon of Troop A, Maryland National Guards, until his retirement in 1915.

He is now a member of many social and scientific clubs and civic organizations. Tall, of erect bearing, and active in outdoor pastimes, his physical appearance contradicts his three score odd years, white hair upon a smooth brow being the only evidence of his many useful years devoted to mankind.

Dr. Hill married, November 6, 1877, Isabel Sloan Painter, who died in 1882. He married, in 1883, her sister, Mabel H. Painter. Of the first marriage there are two living children, Dudley Sloan Hill and Geraldus Toole Hill, of New York. There are two children of the second marriage, Dr. Milton Painter Hill and Miss Gladys Hill.

Further historical and biographical data in the History of North Carolina (Lewis Publishing Co., New York City, 1919); Men of Mark in Maryland (B. F. Johnson, Inc., Washington, D. C., 1912.)



DR. THOMAS BYNUM HORTON.

In reviewing the lives and achievements of members of the medical profession in Baltimore, one learns that success in this profession is not attained solely through the medium of private practice. This fact is borne out in the career of Dr. Thomas Bynum Horton, of Curtis Bay, Baltimore, who, in addition to his private practice, is surgeon in behalf of a greater number of industrial plants than is probably any other surgeon in the East.

Thomas Bynum Horton, son of Thomas C. and Maria H. Horton, was born in 1866, in Louisburg, North Carolina. He received his earlier education in the public schools and in Louisburg Male Academy. Upon his removal to Baltimore, he entered the Baltimore University School of Medicine, there receiving upon graduation in 1891 his medical degree.

In the latter year Dr. Horton located in what was then the town of Curtis Bay, Maryland, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was appointed postmaster at Curtis Bay in 1895, and continued in that position until 1919, when he resigned on account of the pressure of his professional affairs. From 1902 until January 1, 1919, he served Curtis Bay as coroner and also school trustee and health officer for the same period of time, these offices being automatically vacated when the annexation law including Curtis Bay in the corporate limits of Baltimore went into effect.

Dr. Horton is now surgeon to twenty-one of the largest industries of Curtis Bay and vicinity, which are as follows: The Baltimore Car & Foundry Company, Maryland Car Wheel Works, Monarch Engineering & Manufacturing Company, P. S. Royster Guano Company, Globe Ship Building & Dry Docks Company, Prudential Oil Corporation, Martin-Wagner Company, United States Asphalt & Roofing Company, Intra-Ocean Oil Refining Company, United States Industrial Chemical Company, and the United States Industrial Alcohol Company; The Curtis Bay Copper & Iron Works, Standard Guano Company, Union Acid Works, Swift Fertilizer Works, Central Chemical Company, Chemical Construction Company, Armour Fertilizer Works, Charles S. Walton Tannery, East Brooklyn Box Company, and the United Railways & Electric Company. In addition to serving the above industries, Dr. Horton has also acquired a large private practice.

His professional activities do not permit Dr. Horton to devote much time to social affairs, but he is identified with the Annapolis (Maryland) Lodge of Elks and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Horton married (first), in 1892, Miss Blanche Quaid, of Annapolis, Md., who died May 2, 1916. He married, September 21, 1918, Grace Hamilton Baughman, of Baltimore. Dr. Horton has two children by his first marriage, Mrs. John P. Gischel and Thomas B. Horton, Jr.

Residence and offices, 1 Cedar street, Curtis Bay, Baltimore, Maryland.



COL. JOHN KEATING.

Among the successful business men of Western Maryland, Col. John Keating ranks well to the fore. In business and finance circles, Col. Keating, whose home is in Cumberland, has been for years, and still is, an important member and is generally recognized and respected as a man of probity whose standing as a resident in his home city is unquestioned.

Col. John Keating is one of the last men to seek publicity. His whole life has been devoted to his business interests, in the success of which he well may be proud; an active man to-day, in the prime of life, his energy is witnessed by his executive connection with several of the most important business and financial interests here and elsewhere. Col. Keating, it may be said, has three hobbies: First, business; second, his home; third, he dearly loves to dabble in politics—he is a Democrat whose standing is high at home and throughout the State of Maryland. Recently he was a delegate from Maryland to the Democratic National Convention held at San Francisco. He went there an avowed Cox man and voted for Cox from start to finish. That's Col. Keating, the man, a genial, even-tempered, well-versed and public spirited man, plain without any frills, a good mixer, a staunch friend, a worker today, just as he was years ago when he started as clerk in a grocery store, following education in a private school.

A brief writup such as this needs no flowery language to tell of Col. John Keating, the man. Of Irish descent and proud of it, he displays the energetic traits of the Emerald Isle combined with a staunch Americanism that goes without question. His whole business career is centered in and around Cumberland, Maryland, yet in Virginia, where he was born, and in Baltimore, where he is well known, the Keating name is highly rated.

The subject of this sketch, John Keating, was born December 16, 1862, at Winchester, Virginia, son of Katherine and John Keating, the latter having been born in Ireland. Col. Keating was not born with a golden spoon in his mouth. To his credit to-day let it be said he was a poor boy, who, following a period of private schooling until he was fourteen, has had to work and did work daily, climbing slowly but surely the ladder of success. When he came to Cumberland in 1879, at the age of sixteen, he became bookkeeper at the James Clark Company here, of which his half-brother, James Clark, was the owner. In 1888 he was made a member of the company, and when in 1895 the company was reorganized, Col. Keating became vice-president and treasurer of the James Clark Distilling Company. He held this official position with the company uninterruptedly until the business was closed of recent years, and, undoubtedly, the growth of the business was due to Col. Keating's efforts in happy co-operation with Mr. James Clark.

Col. Keating's other business connections of importance are as follows:

For ten years, 1907-1917, he was secretary and treasurer of the Cumberland Brewing Company since its organization in 1889.

For ten years, 1907-1917, he was secretary and treasurer of the McGraw Coal Company, of West Virginia.

Since 1908 he has been vice-president of the Belvedere Hotel Company, Baltimore.

In the field of finance Col. Keating's activities are large. He is a director of the Second National Bank, of Cumberland, vice-president and director of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank, of Winchester, Va., vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Maryland, a Baltimore banking house, for several years (of which institution he is now a director and a member of the executive committee), a director in the Farmers & Merchants National Bank, of Baltimore.

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FELIX AGNUS LESER.

Felix Agnus Leser, son of Judge and Mrs. Oscar Leser, and grandson of General Felix Agnus, publisher of the Baltimore American and The Star, was born in Germantown, Pa., on January 10, 1897. He was educated at Calvert School, Boys Latin School, Gilman's Country School, Marston's University School, Baltimore Polytechnic and Maryland Institute.

Mr. Leser was employed as clearing house clerk at the National Bank of Baltimore in 1913 and 1914, after which he became connected with the Baltimore Star in the editorial department. In 1916 he enlisted as a private in the Maryland National Guard, being mustered into the Federal service in 1917 as a first lieutenant. He served as a Captain of artillery in France for the period of twelve months and participated in the St. Mihiel, Champagne, Verdun and Meuse-Argonne offensives. After receiving his discharge from the army Mr. Leser returned to his position with the Baltimore Star.

Active in social affairs of Baltimore and vicinity, Mr. Leser is a member of a number of clubs and societies, among which are the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, Maryland Kennel Club and Doyle's Athletic Club. Dogs are his main hobby, he having been breeding and exhibiting dogs since his tenth year. He has in the past owned several hundred fine dogs, among the number being many English Bull Terriers, which are his favorite breed, although he also breeds and races Whippets. He is now president of the Baltimore Kennel Club, secretary of the Whippet Club of America, and an officer of the Maryland Kennel Club; is a director of the Maryland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; a member of the Toronto Whippet Association and of the Bull Terrier Club of America. Mr. Leser is also very fond of hunting in any form, especially where hounds are used in the chase. He rides a great deal, breeds wild game birds in captivity, also fancy poultry, and attends every dog, horse and poultry show in America when possible.

Mr. Leser married, on January 8, 1918, Miss Lucy Freeman, of Boston, Mass. They have one son, Felix Agnus Leser, Jr.



RONALD TAYLOR ABERCROMBIE.

Ronald Taylor Abercrombie, physician, surgeon and member of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, was born in Baltimore, January 19, 1879; son of John and Elizabeth Sarah (Daniel) Abercrombie.

He was educated in the Public Schools of Baltimore, Professor Maupin's School, and at Johns Hopkins University, receiving from the latter A. B. degree in 1900, and M. D. degree in 1905.

Dr. Abercrombie served as coroner at large from 1908 to 1912. He is director of the Gymnasium at Johns Hopkins University, having accepted this office when he received his degree in 1905. During the World War he was contract surgeon of the S. A. T. C. Unit, Johns Hopkins University, being chief medical officer of seven hundred students.

He is a member of the Maryland, University, and Johns Hopkins Clubs; Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity; Maryland Historical Society; Lodge of A. P. & A. M.; member American Medical Association; Medical and Chirurgial Faculty of Maryland; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Archaeological Institute of America; American Public Health Association.

Doctor Abercrombie was married to Miss Jennie Scott Waters, November 21, 1906. He has two daughters, Margaret Waters and Katherine Gordon Abercrombie.

Office, 18 West Franklin Street.

Residence, 10 Whitfield Road, Baltimore.



ARTHUR THOMPSON.

The modern trend in business affairs of the twentieth century indicates that the most successful business institutions of our country owe their preeminence to a fixed policy of specialization in one particular branch of their business, industrial or commercial activities. Such has been the conclusion upon which Arthur Thompson, President of Arthur Thompson & Company, of Baltimore, has conducted the affairs of his organization since its inception in 1904.

Arthur Thompson, son of John A. and Mary C. (Wilds) Thompson, is a native Baltimorean, having been born in this city on August 23, 1872. Practically his entire education was derived in the Baltimore public schools.

From the beginning of his business career Mr. Thompson applied his theory of specialization, he having been associated with the printing and lithographing industry since 1890, the year in which he entered the business world. Since its incorporation in 1904, Mr. Thompson has been President of Arthur Thompson & Company, Lithographers and Printers. This company caters to the banking trade exclusively, specializing in bank lithographing and printing for a clientele embracing forty-eight States of the Union.

Mr. Thompson is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason. The following are the clubs with which he is affiliated: Merchants' Club, Baltimore Country Club, Army & Navy Club, Press Club and Advertising Club. He is also an active worker in the interests of Baltimore City through the medium of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Thompson is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having been a member of the Fifth Maryland United States Volunteers. He was in continuous service in the Fifth Regiment National Guard for the period of twenty-two years, and retired with the rank of Captain on February 25th, 1916.

On June 20, 1900, at New York City, Mr. Thompson married Miss Frances M. Boughton. Their children are: Arthur Boughton, Frances Wilds, Donald Alexander, and Mary Virginia Thompson. His residence is at 203 Longwood Road, Roland Park, and Mr. Thompson's offices are at the Arthur Thompson & Company plant, 501 Water Street, Baltimore.



CHARLES W. MAIN.

Charles W. Main, member of the Baltimore Bar, prominent in civic and political affairs of the city and State, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, and is the son of George J. and Sarah A. V. (Coblentz) Main.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Frederick County. He graduated from Emerson Institute Preparatory School, Washington, D. C., in 1897; and from George Washington University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1901 and of LL. B. in 1903.

Since 1903 Mr. Main has been successfully engaged in the practice of law in Baltimore. Always an advocate of the principles of the Republican party, he early became identified with matters pertaining to their accomplishment. In 1909, he became Republican Executive of the Fourth Ward, Baltimore City, and in the same year was elected to the House of Delegates, and made an excellent record. In 1910 he was a candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District and in June, 1920, was a delegate from that District to the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

Mr. Main is member of the Union League of Maryland, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, the National Union, and of the Reformed Church in the United States.

His offices are at 429-31 Law Building, and Mr. Main resides at No. 11 W. Mulberry Street.



GEORGE SCHLUDERBERG.

The city of Baltimore is noted for its leadership in many lines of business and industry, but it may not be generally known that she stands to the fore in a great industry which is usually credited only to certain western cities, namely, the meat packing industry.

Several large packing concerns are actively engaged in various forms of meat packing in Baltimore, and in the lead is the William Schluderberg & Son Company. Recently this large enterprise was consolidated with the Thomas J. Kurdle Company, another one of our leading packing concerns.

George Schluderberg, active head of the original firm of William Schluderberg & Son Company, was born in Baltimore City on March 30th, 1867, son of William and Sophia Schluderberg. After completing his education, he engaged in business with his father, the founder of William Schluderberg & Son, and upon the retirement of his father twelve years ago, he was the sole proprietor. The business was incorporated three years ago as the William Schluderberg & Son Company, with the admission of his two sons, William F. and Theodore Schluderberg, in the active management, he continuing as President of the corporation. After the recent consolidation of the William Schluderberg & Son Company, and the Thomas J. Kurdle Company, he assumed the duties of Chairman of the Board, with his son, William F., as President and General Manager, and his son Theodore, as Secretary.

Mr. Schluderberg married on June 20th, 1893, Margaret Maasch, of Baltimore. They have three children, two sons, William F. and Theodore, officers in the new consolidation, and a daughter, Luetta.

His residence is at Park Heights Avenue near Clarks Lane, and the new plant of the Wm. Schluderberg-Thos. J. Kurdle Company is located at Baltimore and Fifth streets.



C. N. REGER, M. D.

Among the members of the medical profession who have demonstrated the efficacy of modern science in healing should be mentioned Dr. C. N. Reger, of Baltimore, specializing in that most advanced form of treatment, electro therapy.

While treatment by means of electrical current has long been regarded as a valuable aid in alleviating bodily ills, it has remained for specialists of a comparatively modern school to develop and perfect the apparatus employed, making possible the successful treatment of many ills of mankind. The electrical treatments used to-day are not to be compared with the harsh, shocking currents formerly employed. Modern science has so tamed the electrical current that it can be sent through the body, thousands of volts, as smoothly and as pleasantly as a ray of sunshine.

Dr. Reger was born in West Virginia, March 30, 1876, son of N. D. Reger and Viola E. Reger. He was educated for his profession at the Medical College of Virginia, (Richmond); Jefferson Medical College, (Philadelphia); and at the University of Louisville, (Kentucky). He was married October, 1904, to Miss Lois J. Nossis, of West Virginia. He practiced medicine and surgery for eleven years during which time he has served on the Board of Public Health of the State of West Virginia; also, prior to entering the army during the recent war, he served in the capacity of medical examiner for local draft board. Upon leaving the army, Dr. Reger established the Reger Institute, occupying the entire four floors of the building at 338 North Charles Street, Baltimore, where, as medical director, he is able to give the full benefits of his vast experience in electro therapy treatments acquired during his army practice. The Reger Institute in Baltimore is undoubtedly the most modernly equipped of its kind in the country, and caters to patients from all sections, many patients coming from hundreds of miles around.



ALBERT STAUFFER JORDY.

Albert Stauffer Jordy, president of Jordy & Company, Incorporated, ship brokers, Baltimore, Maryland, was born in New Orleans, La., November 27, 1885; the son of Numa Joseph and Sophie Andrea (Murr) Jordy. He was educated in Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala., and at the Jesuit College, near New Orleans.

Albert S. Jordy began his business career in 1903 as a broker of timber lands and sugar plantations, continuing in these lines until 1910. During that period he negotiated sales totaling approximately \$15,000,000.

In 1911 Mr. Jordy entered the ship brokerage business, and the following are the large sales that he has closed to date: Two steamers of 7,800 tons dead weight from the Downey Shipbuilding Company to the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; sale of the General Turner, 3,500 tons dead weight and steel steamer from the Nova Scotia & Transportation Co., through Pollin & Co. of Paris, to Greek interests; three 10,000-ton tankers to be built by the Moore Shipbuilding Co. of Oakland, Cal., for the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; schooner Isabelle Harris, about 2,500 tons dead weight, from W. J. Grandfield & Co. to Harris, McGill & Co.; schooner Dubignon, of about 1,000 tons dead weight from John J. Turney to A. J. Hurt Co.; oil barge American, from the Southern Oil & Transport Co. to the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; floating loan of \$1,500,000 for the Downey Shipbuilding Co. through Blodget & Co. of New York and Boston; organizing the Jorkee Steamship Corporation to operate steamers for the Shipping Board (steamers have been allocated to the company); sale of four steamers of about 8,800 tons dead weight from the Baltimore Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Co. to French interests.

Jordy & Company are represented in Europe by Arie Shippers of Rotterdam, Holland.

Mr. Jordy is a member of the Rolling Road Golf Club of Baltimore, and of the Amateur Billiard Club of New York City.

He was married in 1912 to Helene Charlotte Jacquet, of Paris, France, and has two children, Robert and Rita.

His residence is in Catonsville, and Mr. Jordy has his offices in the American Building, Baltimore.

GEORGE GUNTHER, JR.

George Gunther, Jr., president of the George Gunther Brewing Company, Baltimore, Md., was born in Baltimore on April 20, 1876, a son of George and Catherine Gunther. George Gunther, Sr., born March 29, 1846, died in September, 1912, came to America a poor boy, and at his death left for his heirs a large fortune and an honored name as having been a great-hearted man and public-spirited citizen. He began his career in New York as an employe of a brewery, where he remained for three years. In 1869 he became brewmaster for the Kress Brewery Company, of New York. In 1870 he came to Baltimore as brewmaster for George Rust, and after a year had lapsed he started in the brewery business for himself. The little plant which he first operated grew into one of the largest establishments of its kind. Mr. Gunther was also heavily interested in Baltimore City and Maryland State stocks and bonds, also country realty.

George Gunther, Jr., was a student in a private school, at Baltimore City College, and at Columbia University, New York. He became associated in the brewing business with his father in 1894, continuing in various important capacities until 1899. In 1900 he became president of The George Gunther Brewing Company, which position he now fills.

Mr. Gunther is a member of the leading Baltimore clubs, and of several societies and fraternal orders.

On November 15, 1911, Mr. Gunther married Miss Ernestine Chambers. They have a daughter, Elizabeth K. Gunther. Residence, Charles street and Bellona ave. Office, 1211 South Third street, Baltimore.



COLONEL CLAUDE B. SWEEZEY.

A more fitting tribute has never been paid to a citizen of the United States than has been accorded Colonel Claude Bernard Sweezy, leader of "Baltimore's Own" (the 313th Regiment of the Seventy-ninth Division, A. E. F.) during the World War. This tribute in part consisted of the proffer of head of Maryland's greatest public institution, the State Penitentiary, which position of appropriate responsibility Colonel Sweezy accepted, retiring from the army after a service record of more than thirty-three years where he had served in all grades from second lieutenant to colonel.

Colonel Sweezy is a native of Indiana. He was born in Bennington, Indiana, September 10, 1868, the son of William C. and Melinda (Clark) Sweezy. He was a student in the common schools, attended the University of Kansas for two years, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy (West Point), in 1892.

In the year of his graduation, Colonel Sweezy (then a second lieutenant) entered upon his career as a soldier of his country, and this career continued uninterrupted until October 12, 1920, when he was honorably retired upon his own application.

When the United States declared her intention of taking part in the World War the 313th Regiment was trained at Camp Meade, Maryland, and under the leadership of Colonel Sweezy, took its place among the regiments of the 79th Division sailing for France. As long as the world exists, the battles of the war which enriched the world in its grip will be recounted in history and will make an indelible impression upon the readers thereof. Certainly, in the minds and hearts of Marylanders the memory of Montfaucon, where "Baltimore's Own" under the leadership of Colonel Sweezy made their record of undying glory, will always loom large before its witnesses and those who became familiar with the bloody affray either by word of mouth or through the medium of printed reports.

Upon the return from overseas of the 313th Regiment and its gallant leader to Baltimore, Colonel Sweezy and his true-hearted fighters were accorded a reception unsurpassed in any section of the country. The personal reception of Colonel Sweezy was begun on the dock and by his own men—those men whom he had led into battle as a soldier; those men who had tested their leader's courage and found in it the greatest inspiration a soldier can find. As the Essex, with the two "lost battalions" of Colonel Sweezy's regiment on board, came to dock, one of the soldiers cried their leader and on the dock shouted "Three cheers for Sweezy." The cheers, with many others, were given, and the ovation increased as the hours went by. The climax of the celebration occurred at the armory when the heroes of Montfaucon presented their beloved leader with a handsome watch. Unable to express his feelings upon this expression of his followers' devotion, Colonel Sweezy, a native of Indiana, but a Marylander at heart, bestowed upon them his usual quiet, happy smile and displayed an occasional glistening of the eyes which betrayed his true feelings. Later, he was presented with a handsome punch bowl which was also a gift from the men who had fought so dauntlessly by the side of their leader.

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EUGENE LEVERING, JR.

Eugene Levering, Jr., President of "The Levering Coffee Company," Baltimore, Maryland, was born in that city on July 13, 1870, son of Eugene and Mary (Armstrong) Levering. The Levering family, particularly Mr. Eugene Levering, his son, Eugene, Jr., and his brothers have been prominently identified with the financial, business and civic affairs of Baltimore and the State for many years.

Eugene Levering, Jr., received his earlier education at Carey's and Marston's private schools, and completed his collegiate studies at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

In 1890 he began his business career in connection with the firm of E. Levering & Company, of which firm he became a member in 1896. He continued as a firm member until 1900, then withdrew from the partnership, retaining the roasting coffee business of E. Levering & Company as an equivalent of his interest in the firm. Following his withdrawal from E. Levering & Company he organized the Levering Coffee Company to conduct the roasting coffee business. This company he incorporated in 1919 under the name of The Levering Coffee Company.

Mr. Levering is also interested in the National Bank of Commerce, Baltimore, being a member of the board of directors of that institution.

He is a member of the Maryland Club, Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, and various other clubs of Baltimore and vicinity, and also a member of the Delta Phi college fraternity.

Mr. Levering married, on November 14, 1895, Adelaide Louise Gary, of Baltimore, daughter of Mr. James A. Gary, widely known capitalist and manufacturer.

Mr. Levering resides at Brooklandwood, Baltimore County, and his offices are at 105-107 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland.



CHARLES T. FARNEN.

Charles T. Farnen, executive head of the Eastern Hardware & Supply Company, Baltimore, was born in that city on August 21, 1892, the son of Joseph L. and Mary J. Farnen. He was educated at Calvert Hall College, Baltimore.

In 1914 Mr. Farnen organized the above company; in 1917 he organized the Steel & Wire Products Company at Pittsburgh, Pa.; in 1918, the Nassau Steel Company of Manor, Pa., and in 1919, the Steel & Wire Products Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Eastern Hardware & Supply Company is now doing a business of over one million dollars annually, and is conceded to be one of the most efficient organizations of its kind in the United States. The executives in charge of various departments are all young men, being of average age thirty-three years, and having had average experience of seventeen years each in the hardware line. Having been literally born in the business, they have acquired a broad viewpoint of its requirements, both as to sales promotion and also that greater essential upon which the success of a business organization depends—co-operation. Co-operation between department heads, between department heads and their subordinates, and among the latter, is the outstanding reason for the enviable reputation enjoyed by this firm and for the great amount of business transacted year after year.

Among other explanations for the spirit of co-operation displayed by the employees of the Eastern Hardware & Supply Company is the consideration and just treatment accorded them by the officials of the company. A striking example of their desire to further the well-being of the men is the great farm of one hundred and thirty odd acres on the Magazby River near the Chesapeake Bay, for habitation of all employees and their families throughout the summer months. There they obtain all the comforts of a home, and raise for their own use the fruits and vegetables for consumption during the year.

Truly a great company which accords such liberal treatment to its employees deserves the prosperity which is the lot of the Eastern Hardware & Supply Company and its head, Charles T. Farnen.

GENERAL FELIX AGNUS—Continued from page 9.

After the war General Agnus served for a short time as assistant assessor in the internal revenue office in Baltimore. He was appointed consul at Londonderry, Ireland, and was confirmed by the Senate, but declined the place. He gave up all other offers of political preferment in order that he might devote all his time and energy to the Baltimore American, of which he assumed the business management July 4, 1869, after service in the business department. From 1869 for over fifty years he guided the destinies of the oldest newspaper in America. He worked in full harmony with Mr. C. C. Fulton during his life and Mr. Fulton so appreciated his work that he executed a deed of trust and appointed him sole manager of the paper.

Being both publisher and editor of the American, General Agnus built it up to one of the great newspapers of the world. He was first to see the power of the popular-priced paper and led in bringing the American to its large circulation. He was pioneer in the Sunday field, and for a long time the Sunday American had no competitor. He sent his special representatives to all parts of the world and was a friend and fellow worker with Raymond, Bennett, Jones, Watterson, Forney, Medill, Emory Smith and the great publishers and editors of the second half of the nineteenth century.

When the Baltimore fire of 1904 destroyed the business district of Baltimore, it swept away the American's home. General Agnus at once found facilities for printing his paper in Washington and brought it to Baltimore by special trains. Before the fire was out he had plans for his new building, and these were for the finest newspaper structure in the South. He called in the most famous builders of America and said he wanted the building completed within a year. Nobody thought it could be done, but the day before the year was up the building was handed over and the paper was printed from it. This was the first big building erected in the fire zone, a beautiful structure of 16 stories, housing the best newspaper plant that could be secured. The enterprise of General Agnus received warm tributes from all parts of the world. In 1908 General Agnus started the publication of the Baltimore Star, duplicating in the evening field the success of the American in the morning field. For years the plant on this property has been turning out daily from six to twelve editions of complete papers, and more copies are printed every twenty-four hours than were printed in a week when General Agnus began to manage the property. Many of the employees of the American and the Star have with General Agnus from 20 to 50 years. His staff are remarkable in their long service and fine loyalty.

General Agnus declined many offers of office. When the Republicans of Maryland were in position to elect him United States Senator he declined the use of his name. He also declined important foreign appointments. He confined his public work to those things for which he had special liking, such as serving as a member of the board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. He found great satisfaction in his work as chairman of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Commission appointed by President Roosevelt. His report on this canal, called "the Agnus report," is universally praised, and on its findings the Government purchased the canal at practically the figure fixed by the Agnus commission. The Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association in convention at Atlantic City October 11 to 14, 1929, adopted resolutions calling for the sea level ship canal recommended by the Agnus Commission and sent to General Agnus a message of congratulation and felicitation. General Agnus served as a member of the Municipal Court House Commission, a member of the Park Board and other city and State bodies. As foreman of the grand jury he brought important reforms in reformatories. He has been upon scores of local committees and commissions and he is a member of many local clubs and business and social organizations. He has been president of the French Society, and a Grand Army Post of the city is named after him. He is a Knight Commander of the French Colonial Order of Nichan-el-Anouar, one of the divisions of the Legion of Honor. He has written numerous war stories and a drama, "A Woman of War," in collaboration with Miss Louise Malloy, was produced with success.

In national politics General Agnus has taken a prominent part. He was on intimate terms with many presidents, and several of them have visited his home. He has been a delegate to presidential conventions for a score of years. In October, 1920, when the largest Republican meeting ever held in the South greeted Senator Harding at the Fifth Regiment Army, General Agnus was the chairman, and Senator Harding paid him a notable tribute in his speech.

After all, farming is what most delights General Agnus. His country place, Nacirema, in the lovely Green Spring Valley, is one of the most beautiful estates in Maryland. Especially memorable in its records of hospitality is the dinner given to President Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was attended by members of the cabinet, the Gridiron Club, the Clover Club, the Press Club of New York, and hundreds of distinguished guests from all parts of America, including Theodore Roosevelt. President Taft was a guest at Nacirema, and many statesmen, scholars and editors have been entertained there.

On December 1, 1920, the Baltimore American and the Baltimore Star were sold to Mr. Frank A. Munsey, and General Agnus retired from journalism.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS—Continued from page 45.

from Virginia to Baltimore in 1871. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and in 1875 became a clerk in the office of the old Journal of Commerce, one of the leading commercial papers of the country at that time, later on becoming assistant editor; and out of his connection with that paper grew his establishment of the Manufacturers Record.

In 1881 Mr. Edmonds married Addie L. Field, of Baltimore, a descendant of the celebrated Field family of New England, out of which came Cyrus W. Field, David Dudley Field and other noted men in American life. He is a Baptist and active in religious work. For some years he has been one of the trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds have a winter home at Daytona, Fla., where he carries on his editorial work by wire as actively as when in Baltimore. He has often said that he does not go to Florida to rest, but because in that climate he can work harder and live longer, work being his one absorbing occupation day and night.

ROBERT CRAIN—Continued from page 65.

succeeded in having the Legislature of Maryland enact the necessary legislation creating the State Board of Agriculture, which placed the college and the State agricultural interests under one head, and as Chairman of the Legislative Committee he secured from the Legislature sufficient appropriations to put the College on a firm financial basis.

In June, 1916, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the State College of Agriculture.

During the recent war Mr. Crain devoted his time exclusively to war work. In 1917 he was appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo Maryland Director of the National War Savings Committee.

From his early life Mr. Crain has been an active member of the leading clubs of Baltimore, including the Maryland, Baltimore, Baltimore Country, Elkridge Fox Hunting and Baltimore Yacht Clubs. He is also a member of the Chevy Chase and Corinthian Yacht Clubs of Washington.

Mr. Crain married Margaret Bennett, daughter of the late Judge William G. Bennett, of West Virginia, and with their four children, Robert, Jr., William G. Bennett, Eleanor Morgan and Margaret Bennett, makes his home at his Mt. Victoria country estate during the summer and early fall months, maintaining a Washington home on Wyoming Avenue in the winter months. Mr. Crain maintains at the present time his law offices in the Munsey Building at Washington, D. C.

RICHARD B. DARNALL—Continued from page 66.

An earlier kinsman had married Elizabeth Lowe, descendant of the Lowes of Denby, while the repeated intermarriages of the Darnalls and Digges brought another notable strain of blood into the lineage of the Maryland descendants.

Major Nicholas Sewell, of Mattapony, married Miss Darnall, daughter of Poplar Hill, their son, Robert Darnall Sewell, inheriting this beautiful estate from his uncle, for whom he was named. Descendants of the Roziers, of Notley Hall, are also of the Darnall lineage.

Archbishop John Carroll's mother was Eleanor Darnall. The first Charles Carroll, of Doughoregan Manor, married Mary Darnall when she was fifteen years of age. Charles Carroll, most noted signer of the Declaration of Independence and grandson of the first settler, married Miss Darnall, daughter of Henry Darnall, of Prince George's County and Rachel Brooke.

The branch of the Carroll family of which Mr. Darnall's mother is descended was early seated in St. Mary's County, their old homestead at "Susquehanna Point," a most beautiful and notable estate in southern Maryland. This adjoined Mattapony, home of Gov. Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore, after his marriage to the widow of his Provincial Secretary, Col. Henry Sewell. "Susquehanna Point," beautifully situated at the mouth of the Patuxent, was the home of the King's Collector, General Christopher Mousby. He was the brother of John Mousby, both of their tombs being still preserved there. Capt. Henry Carroll, first of this name to own "Susquehanna Point," acquired it through marriage with the niece of Col. John Mousby, sister and heiress of an officer in the British Navy. At the time of the marriage it is recorded that Captain Carroll's bride brought him a fortune of 3,000 pounds. There are many traditions in the Carroll family about this bride of Captain Henry Carroll, young Araminta Thompson, who was so youthful at the time of the courtship that the gallant Captain bestowed on her improved toys for her amusement rather than the usual gifts of books and flowers. From this marriage descended Gov. Thomas King Carroll, of Kingston Hall, Somerset County, and Captain Michael Brown Carroll, of the United States Navy, who distinguished himself under Decatur at Tripoli. Mr. Richard Bennett Darnall has in his possession the sword presented Captain Michael Brown Carroll, his great grandfather, for gallantry in the Tripolitan War.

The Susquehanna Carrolls intermarried with the Darnall, Van Swearingen, Briscoe, King, Brooke, Brown and Briscoe families and through these of blood are kin to the Calverts of Mt. Airy, the Stewarts of Annapolis, and the Cradocks of Baltimore County.

JOHN F. GOUCHIER—Continued from page 106.

M. E. church, missions in Italy, 1886; Mexico, 1892; India, 1897-98; India, Java, China, Korea and Japan, 1906-07. Active in establishing and supporting primary and secondary vernacular schools in India; Trustee, University of Peking; President, Board West China Union University, etc., etc.—(Additional information, "Who's Who in America.")

Address, Pikesville, Maryland.

REV. LEANDER M. ZIMMERMAN, D. D.—Continued from page 76.

Dr. Zimmerman is beloved by men and women of every creed. Among his friends he numbers Catholics, as well as many Hebrews.

On April 14, 1910, he was dangerously ill at Johns Hopkins Hospital; being operated upon by Dr. J. C. Bloodgood for appendicitis. When on the road to recovery, he received fruits and flowers from hundreds of friends and acquaintances. When he celebrated his twentieth anniversary as pastor of Christ English Lutheran Church, he received congratulations from Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan, and from Theodore Roosevelt, who was then President of the United States, and from a host of other men in public life.

Dr. Zimmerman, through his books, "Reminiscences," "Paths That Cross," "Yvonne," "Dot," "Sparkes," "Cordelia," and others which are nationally popular, has in the spirit been enabled to cheer and entertain those whom he was unable to assist in person. He has also distributed over two million booklets, etc., which have sown the seeds of happiness.

Dr. Zimmerman has been and is prominent in the Boards of the Lutheran Church, and is now president of the Deaconess Board. He is unmarried, claiming the Church as his bride, and he resides at 421 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, in the midst of the multitudes whom he serves.

JAMES HARRY PRESTON—Continued from page 106.
of 1894, and Police Commissioner for four years under Governor Warfield.

Mr. Preston was the first president of the Commonwealth and Calvert Banks, and is now director and vice-president of the latter; is vice-president of the Company; Colonial Parks Estates; a director in the Development & Securities Corporation and the Loraine Electric Railway.

He is a member of the City and State Bar Associations and Maryland Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution; affiliates with the Masonic order and is a member of the Maryland, Baltimore, Baltimore Country, Baltimore Yacht and Green Spring Valley Clubs.

On November 14, 1894, Mr. Preston married Helen, only daughter of Colonel William F. Jackson, prominent business man, and president of the Continental National Bank of Baltimore. Their children are Alice Wicks, James Walter, Mary Bond, Wilber Jackson and Helen Jackson.

Mr. Preston and his family occupy the beautiful home at Charles and Read Streets which formerly housed ex-Governor Frank Brown and his family. His law offices are in the Munsey Building, Baltimore.

JOSHUA LEVERING—Continued from page 106.

prior to his visit to China and the Far East, visiting mission fields, and directed the work of the Baptist Church Sunday School. In business and financial circles he is reputed to be one of the most important factors of affairs in Baltimore and vicinity.

His offices are in the Keyser Building. Mr. Levering resides at Reexton, Maryland.

HENRY F. BAKER—Continued from page 106.

social as well as business obligations, and belongs to the Baltimore Country, City, Press, Merchants Clubs and Churchmen's Club, and the Pomona Grange. He served three terms as president of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, and four terms as president of the Drug Exchange; was Maryland Tax Commission chairman, appointed in 1912 by Governor Goldborough, and treasurer for the Maryland Commission to the Panama Exhibition in 1915.

Mr. Baker married on November 15, 1887, Miss Cora N. Warnam, of Trenton, N. J., and has six children.

His offices are in 1205 Garrett Building, Baltimore, and his residence is at Hyde, Maryland.

MATTHEW S. BREMAN—Continued from page 107.

Mr. Breman married October 5, 1892, Miss Coale Sappington. They have one daughter, Miss M. Therese Breman.

Offices, 15 South Street. Residence, 3401 Greenwood, Baltimore.

HENRY M. WARFIELD—Continued from page 107.

February 10, 1892, and has one daughter, Mrs. Zachary Roberts Lewis.

Business address, Chamber of Commerce Building, Baltimore. Residence, Timonium, Maryland.

HENRY S. WEST—Continued from page 107.

Member Educational Society of Baltimore; Johns Hopkins Club; Baltimore Club; National Education Association; Society College Teachers of Education, National Society Study of Education, National Association of Directors of Supervised Teaching, Maryland State Teachers' Association, etc.

Married November 17, 1900, Anne Brown Conway Downman. Children, Henry Downman, Harold Lee, Julian Montgomery. Residence, 601 Orkney Road. Office, School Administration Building, Baltimore.

JOHN BARRY MAHOOL—Continued from page 107.

The marriage of Mr. Mahool and Mary Frame, of Baltimore, took place on October 19, 1893. Two children were born to the union, George F., the elder, was Captain of Battery B, 45th Artillery, in the World War, and died at Camp Eustis, October 13, 1918. The younger is John Barry Mahool, Junior.

Offices, 121 S. Calvert street. Residence, 2437 Maryland avenue, Baltimore.

T. HARRY ULLRICH, Ph. G., M., D.—Continued from page 71.

1919, he was detached to enter Sorbonne University; June 26th received orders to return to the United States. Upon his arrival at Brest he was designated senior medical officer of U. S. Imperator with a passenger list of 14,000, mostly soldiers, 600 female nurses, 87 war brides; arrived in the United States without a birth, death or development of contagious disease. Colonel Ulrich was mustered out of the service July 30th, 1919, Camp Dix, N. J., to return to his hospital and private practice.

Dr. Ulrich is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the American, Southern and Baltimore City Medical Societies, and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He belongs to the Military, Concord, and Maryland Country Clubs; is an Elk, a member of the following Masonic bodies, Waverly Lodge, Chesapeake Chapter, Crusade Commandery, Grand Commandery of Maryland, Bonni Temple, and a 32nd degree Mason.

In June, 1901, Dr. Ulrich married Sallie A. Rittenhouse. They have one son, James Rittenhouse, age 12.

Residence, 704 Cathedral Street. Offices, 11 N. Carey Street, Baltimore.

MORRIS S. LAZARON—Continued from page 108.

lain Training School in October, 1919, and commissioned First Lieutenant November 1, 1919; being honorably released from service in December, 1919.

Is author of the following books: "Side Arms," (prayers, meditations and readings for soldiers and sailors); a book of readings and prayers for use in Big Brother Work, etc.

Had a last name change from Horlimer to Morris, carried at Wheeling, West Virginia, May 1, 1916. They have two children, Morris, Jr., and Harold V.

Residence, 1712 Linden Avenue.

RUEL K. COMPTON—Continued from page 111.

pal Improvement; past President, Engineers Club of Baltimore; member American Road Builders Association and American Association of Engineers.

Colonel Compton married Miss Elinore Stansbury Hough in 1894. Has one son, Ruel Keith Compton, 111.

Offices, 214 East Lexington St. Residence, 1404 Park Ave. Baltimore, Md.

COL. JOHN KEATING—Continued from page 141.

With all these varied and important interests, one might think Col. Keating would have no further time for other matters; but not so. He takes vivid interest in home-town affairs and lends a hand in development of same wherever and whenever necessary. And it may be said that his advice and support is often asked and as often cheerfully rendered.

When Cumberland needed a hotel, Col. John Keating was one of the hardest workers in organizing a company which, in 1917, erected the Fort Cumberland Hotel. He was a leader in organizing the project that eventually led to the Elly Springs field Company plant in Cumberland, a \$10,000,000 enterprise, now under construction, and was a large contributor to the undertaking. Col. Keating is vice-president of the Cumberland Development Company, organized in 1917 to carry through the plan for locating the plant in Cumberland.

Since 1911, by appointment of the Governor of Maryland, he has been a director of the Western Maryland Hospital at Cumberland, to-day, through his earnest efforts and those of his fellow-directors, one of the most up-to-date institutions of its character in Western Maryland.

A many-sided man of powerful convictions is Col. John Keating, as is noted herein. He is recognized as the leader in Democratic circles in this section of Maryland and is, and has been for years, an important factor in the fortunes of the Democratic party in this State. His advice is often sought by Democratic leaders at Baltimore and he has represented his party on important occasions many times. In addition to having been a delegate from Maryland which nominated Gov. Cox for the Presidency, Col. Keating in 1906 was a delegate from this State to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City which nominated Bryan. He was also an alternate delegate-at-large to the convention which nominated Judge Alton B. Parker.

In 1911 Col. Keating was tendered the nomination for Comptroller on the ticket with Austin L. Crothers, but declined it. Governor Crothers later appointed Mr. Keating ranking Colonel on his staff.

Col. and Mrs. Keating reside in their pretentious home on Washington street, Cumberland, and 'tis here that the Colonel and his hospitable wife entertain and receive their scores of friends from time to time. They live a quiet, American family life with their children, for despite Col. Keating's activities and wide general acquaintance, he loves his home. He is a member of the Maryland Club of Baltimore, also of the Cumberland Country Club; is affiliated with Cumberland Lodge No. 63, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, a staunch Catholic, Col. Keating, as are the members of his family, belong to St. Patrick's Church, Cumberland. As a strong supporter of the Catholic Church, Col. Keating is known to foster its advancement financially in every way, meeting every demand, yet he is not hidebound, for, as is well known in Cumberland, the Keating contribution to each and every public or charitable request, is regular and consistent with the merit of the demand.

On September 25, 1896, Col. Keating married Miss D. G. O'Reilly, of Worcester, Massachusetts, by which marriage there are two children, Katharine D. Keating, and John Keating, Jr. Col. Keating's first wife, Miss Sarah Hughes, of Baltimore, whom he married in February 8, 1888, died in Cumberland in 1893, leaving one son, Vincent Keating, who is a graduate of Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, and a graduate of the University of Virginia. Vincent Keating is now pursuing a journalistic career.

Miss Kathleen Keating, the only daughter, is a graduate of the Sacred Heart College, Eden Hall, near Philadelphia, and John Keating, Jr., a regular chip off the old block, is a student at Georgetown Prep School, Garret Park, Md.



HON. JAMES J. ARCHER.

Hon. James J. Archer, lawyer, and former State Senator, was born in Bel Air, Maryland, on August 12, 1864, the son of Henry W. and Mary E. Archer. He derived his earlier education in a private school at Bel Air, Md., Bel Air Academy and West Nottingham Academy, where he prepared for Princeton University. He entered Princeton in 1879 and graduated in 1883, with degree of A. B. In 1885 he received the A. M. degree from the latter institution. He was graduated from the University of Maryland Law School in 1888, after a two years' course, and was admitted to practice in the Third Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

In addition to practicing in the Third Judicial Circuit of Maryland, Senator Archer also is a member of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. He practices in Baltimore City and in the adjoining counties, and maintains law offices at Bel Air, Md.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and while taking an active interest in the political affairs of his State and County, has never sought office except on one occasion, when he was elected to the Maryland State Senate from Hartford County in the fall of 1913, where he served throughout the sessions of 1914 and 1916. He is one of the Democratic electors for Maryland in the Presidential election to be held this fall, having been appointed by the Democratic State Convention in Baltimore City in May last.

Senator Archer is a member of the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Club and the Baltimore Country Club. He is unmarried and resides at Bel Air, Maryland.



GEORGE WILKINSON CAMERON.

George Wilkinson Cameron, prominent member of the Baltimore Bar, was born in Springfield, Ohio, on March 28, 1870. His parents were Robert H. and Eliza Virginia Cameron.

Mr. Cameron received his primary education at Baltimore City College and his legal education was attained at the University of Maryland.

Immediately after completing his studies at the University of Maryland, Mr. Cameron became a member of the Baltimore Bar and has continued to practice in that city for the past twenty-five years.

He has also been an active figure in the affairs of the Republican party, as a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

Mr. Cameron was formerly Assistant District Attorney for Baltimore City.

His offices are at 216 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.



HARRY BUSICK.

Harry Busick, owner of the Caswell Hotel and president of the New Howard Hotel, Baltimore, was born in Kent County, Md., on January 27, 1873; son of Samuel J. and Annie Matilda (Kelley) Busick.

Mr. Busick was educated in the public schools of Still Pond, Kent County, Maryland. His first major position was that of bookkeeper for the Monumental Label Company. He then became secretary and treasurer for Electric Park, retaining that position for two years. Then for two years prior to the Baltimore fire, he was connected with the Carrollton Hotel. For another two years he was manager for University Hospital, and in 1906 he opened the New Howard Hotel at Howard and Baltimore Streets. In 1908 he took over the Caswell Hotel, Baltimore and Hanover Streets, one of the best appointed hostels in Baltimore. He acquired the entire ownership of the Caswell Hotel in 1918. Mr. Busick is also the owner of the New Condon Hotel at Fayette and Paca Streets, which, though not to be compared in size to the Caswell and New Howard Hotels, is nevertheless faultlessly equipped and is operated under the supervision of Mr. Busick.



WILLIAM LESTER BALDWIN.

William Lester Baldwin, son of William Walker and Cora Baldwin, was born in Kent County, Maryland, June 21, 1894.

He graduated from the Chestertown High School in 1909, and in 1913 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Washington College, graduating as valedictorian of his class. The same year he had won first honor in the annual intercollegiate oratorical contest between the four State colleges (M. A. C., St. Johns, Western Maryland and Washington). In 1916 he graduated in law at the University of Maryland, getting first honorable mention for thesis, and he received the same year the degree of Master of Arts from Washington College.

Mr. Baldwin is an attorney at law, having been admitted to the bar in the summer of 1916. In 1917, until entering the naval service, he was secretary of the Maryland League for National Defense. He has been instructor in commercial law at the Y. M. C. A. for the past two years. During its existence, he was executive secretary and treasurer of the Leonard Wood League of Maryland. The greater part of his time, however, has been continuously devoted to the practice of law.

During the World War Mr. Baldwin was in the flying division of the U. S. Naval Aviation, and was stationed consecutively at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Bay Shore, N. Y., and Pensacola, Fla. He had orders to London, England, but the signing of the armistice prevented his sailing.

Mr. Baldwin was married April 23, 1919, to Miss Irene Cecile Pinney, at Pensacola, Florida.

Business address, 101 Fidelity Building.
Residence, 508 Woodlawn Road, Roland Park.



REV. JOHN M. BARRY.

Rev. John M. Barry, the subject of this sketch, comes of two old Maryland families, dating from the latter part of the eighteenth century. John Barry, first, followed his fiancée from the south of Ireland in 1790. He found the Murphy family settled at Conawingo, Baltimore County, Md., and was married to Rose in the Priestford house by the Jesuit Father from Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, Md. He bought the Dublin farm, on which Dublin now stands, and John, second, was born and baptized at Priestford in 1792. Three girls were there baptized before 1800, in which year the father died and is buried in the Jesuit farm cemetery.

John, second, settled in Emmitsburg, Md., after the War of 1812 into which he was drafted. There he married Mary Gildea, whose brother, Rev. J. B. Gildea, built St. Vincent's Church, Baltimore. At her death he married Esther Kearney, the mother of the present sketch. John M., to distinguish him from his father was born September 29, 1852, being the fourteenth child; he is the fourth generation of priests on his mother's side in the United States. Rev. Matthew Ryan, his great-grandmother's brother, was pastor in Hagerstown, attending Emmitsburg and Taneytown from soon after the Revolutionary War until 1817, when he was buried in Emmitsburg. His great uncle, Rev. Nicholas Kearney, was the second pastor of St. Patrick's Church on Broadway, Baltimore, and was buried under the church. Rev. James Kearney, the next generation, was buried in front of the church in Urbana, Ohio. And the subject of this sketch has his tomb ready in Emmitsburg, adjoining his mother and father.

Rev. John M. Barry was educated at Niagara University in the 70's; ordained in 1881 by Bishop Shanahan of Harrisburg, Pa., after receiving minor orders from the hands of Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia. He taught four years at Niagara University before taking up parish work in Baltimore diocese in 1885. Four years were spent at Star of the Sea with Father McCoy; six years at Tenallytown, D. C., where he organized St. Gabriel's parish, Great Fall, and built the church; six years at Petersville, Frederick County, whence he organized St. Francis' parish, Brunswick; six years at St. Joseph's Barre Street, Baltimore, where he built the new church; two years at St. Ignatius' Hickory; and thirteen years at St. Agnes, Catonsville, whence he started St. Williams and St. Lawrence parishes.



JAMES A. HUGHES.

James A. Hughes, treasurer, secretary, and general manager of McGinnis Brothers Company, automobile dealers and machinists, was born in Baltimore, November 22, 1883; son of Peter and Mary Hughes.

He attended the public schools and Calvert School, Baltimore, and early entered the firm of McGinnis Brothers, having for the past twelve years supervised the repairs to and manufacture of various classes of machinery, and directed other departments of the business.

They are distributors for the Davis "Six" motor car, popularly known as the "Built of the Best" automobile. The concern maintains a large garage for the storage of cars, a department for the sale of accessories required by motorists; a shop for the general repairs to cars, and a machinery department which manufactures patented "heading" machinery for the production of fruit, vegetable, and condensed and evaporated milk cans. These departments cover 27,000 square feet of floor space and are located at Fleet and Seventh Streets, Baltimore.



THOMAS WARNER JENKINS.

Thomas Warner Jenkins, president, and grandson of the founder of H. W. Jenkins & Sons, funeral directors, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Md., August 4, 1839, the son of Henry Worthington and Mary Ann (Warner) Jenkins.

Thomas Warner Jenkins was educated at Loyola College, Baltimore, and at the age of 21 was taken into the firm by his father. On the death of Henry Worthington Jenkins, his son succeeded as head of the firm, which has continued under his direction for more than a half century.

About a year ago Mr. Jenkins practically retired from the business, turning the active management of the firm over to his sons. He continues as president, however, and frequently visits the offices, his interest in the business being as great as when formerly he actively supervised its affairs.

Mr. Jenkins has resigned from all clubs.

For years he was a member of the old Maryland Guard before the Civil War.

On February 2, 1865, Mr. Jenkins married Teresa Rachel Wheeler, who died in 1898. He married September 27, 1905, Effie Elliott Johnston. His children are: Mary Teresa, Mary Rachel, Thomas W., Junior, Harry W., and Major David W. Jenkins, whose career is also mentioned in this work.

Mr. Jenkins resides at 1521 Bolton Street, and parlors and offices of the Henry W. Jenkins & Sons are at McCulloch and Orchard Streets, Baltimore.



DAVID WHEELER JENKINS.

David Wheeler Jenkins, vice-president and treasurer of the Henry W. Jenkins & Sons Company, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, November 10, 1873, son of Thomas Warner Jenkins and Teresa Rachel (Wheeler) Jenkins.

He attended private school 1880-81, St. Josephs College, Loyola College and Polytechnic Institute each four years, and has been with the above company since graduation from last named institution.

Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club, the City Club, Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps, Maryland Rifle Association, National Rifle Association, Roosevelt Camp No. 6 United Spanish War Veterans, U. S. Infantry Association.

February 1, 1894, he enlisted as a private in Company "M," 5th Infantry, M. N. G. His active service started with strike duty at Frostburg, Md., as a private; as Second Lieutenant during the Spanish-American War; on duty during Baltimore fire as First Lieutenant; commanded battalion as Major sent to Chestertown, Md., to prevent a lynching; served as Major on Mexican border, 1916-1917, at Eagle Pass, Texas. Recruited and organized under orders from Adjutant General of Maryland the Second Infantry, M. N. G., replacing the M. N. G., with the A. E. F. during World War.



WILLIAM KALB.

William Kalb, financier and business executive, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 1, 1864, son of John B. F. and Amelia Kalb, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one years he founded the present grain business under the firm style of William Kalb, dealers in grain, feed, building and other supplies.

Mr. Kalb is also interested in various other business and commercial enterprises of Baltimore and vicinity. He is president of the Eureka Amusement Company, of Baltimore, which operates two large motion picture theatres; is vice-president and a director of the Bigelow Brush Company; vice-president and director in the Municipal Building & Loan Association; director in the McHenry Street Building & Loan Association; director in the Hippodrome Company, (operators of the Hippodrome Theatre), and director in the Baltimore Commercial Bank.

Not only has Mr. Kalb been active in the business development of Baltimore, he has also rendered invaluable services to the city in several public capacities. Some years ago he ably served Baltimore as city councilman under a Republican administration, and recently he was appointed by Mayor Broening a member of the Public Improvement Commission, which body has been assembled to judiciously expend the sum of \$51,000,000 for public improvements.

Always active as a citizen, and in directing his numerous business enterprises, Mr. Kalb has but little time to devote to club or social organizations. He retains, however, his affiliations with the Junior Order of Mechanics and the Patriotic Sons of America, in the interests of which he has long been active.

Mr. Kalb married in Baltimore on June 30, 1890, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Josephine Seymour. They have three children, two boys and one girl—Edgar S., aged 24 years; Raymond W., aged 22 years, and Estella Elizabeth, aged 14 years.

Mr. Kalb's residence and offices are at 1128-1131 Columbia Avenue, Baltimore.



G. HOWARD LENTZ.

G. Howard Lentz, executive head of G. W. Lentz & Company, leading leaf tobacco wholesalers and importers, was born in Baltimore, Md., October 3, 1880, son of George W. and Anna (Goddard) Lentz, long residents of that city and State.

After attending the public schools, he completed his education at the Eli Lamm School and early became associated with his father in the leaf tobacco business.

George W. Lentz died June 1, 1912, and G. Howard Lentz took over the business, which he has consistently developed since 1912, under the old firm name of G. W. Lentz & Company.

This concern has steadily gained in popularity and enlarged its capacity to serve the increasing number of customers. G. W. Lentz & Company is now the largest firm of its kind in the city of Baltimore, having traveling representatives from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and throughout the entire eastern section of the United States. By his unceasing application to its affairs, G. Howard Lentz deserves the major portion of credit for the concern's success.

Mr. Lentz was married November 15, 1905, to Miss Ada R. Waddington. Their children are Mary Waddington, aged seven, and Barbara, aged five.

Business address, 28 South Gay Street, Baltimore.
Residence, 19 Merry Mount Road, Roland Park.



FRANK HARMAN LINTHICUM.

Frank Harman Linthicum, business executive and educator, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on March 7, 1887, son of Frank and Mary Ann (Jackson) Linthicum. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, High School at Washington, D. C., University of Michigan (graduated Bachelor of Science, Mechanical Engineering, 1910).

From July, 1911, until June, 1913, Mr. Linthicum served as an apprentice at the American Steel Foundries at Chester, Pa. From June of the latter year until March, 1914, he was superintendent of the American Steel Foundries Works, at Chicago, Ill. From March, 1914, until October of the same year he was sales engineer for the National Steel Foundries at Milwaukee, Wis., and from October, 1914, to June, 1915, assistant manager. From June, 1915, until November, 1917, he was sales manager of the American Manganese Bronze Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

From November, 1917, to date, he has been proprietor of the F. H. Linthicum Bronze Foundry, Baltimore. His concern was active during the World War in the manufacture of materials for the allied nations. In addition to his manufacturing enterprise in Baltimore, from December, 1919, until June, 1920, Mr. Linthicum was Director of Co-operative Work, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., installing a course in Co-operative Engineering, and since July 1, 1920, he has been Dean of the Institute.

Mr. Linthicum is a member of the Art Club, Philadelphia, the Springhaven Country Club, Chester, Pa., The University Club, Milwaukee, Wis. He is also a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

Mr. Linthicum married, April 7, 1915, Mary Elizabeth Robertson, of Ridley Park, Pa. Mrs. Linthicum died on February 13, 1920, being survived by her husband and small son, Frank Robertson Linthicum, age five years.

Mr. Linthicum's Baltimore offices are at 325 East Oliver Street. He spends most of his time in Philadelphia supervising the affairs of Drexel Institute. His residence is at 26th and Chestnut Streets, Chester, Pa.



PEIRCE MARSTON.

Peirce Marston, member of the brokerage firm of Smith, Andrews and Marston, was born in Baltimore, January 13, 1884; son of William Staples Marston and Marguerite (Woodruff) Marston.

He was educated University School for Boys, Baltimore; spent some years in the lumber business, and entered the brokerage business in 1915. Constructed and operated several logging roads, also completed the Madison County R. R. of North Carolina. In 1920 the firm of Smith, Andrews and Marston was organized.

Smith, Andrews and Marston are members of the New York and Baltimore Stock Exchanges. The Baltimore offices are in the Emerson Hotel Building, corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets.

Mr. Marston was a member of Battery "A," Field Artillery of Maryland.

In January, 1916, Mr. Marston was married to Miss Majorie Lloyd Sterling. He has one son, William Staples Marston, 2nd. Residence, 1006 North Calvert Street, Baltimore.



ROLAND R. MARCHANT.

The problems which arise in connection with the administration of the affairs of a great city necessitate that the men chosen to supervise the various departments of the city government be eminently qualified for the duties of their trusts. The legal department of a city is not only no exception, but on the contrary, is probably the most highly specialized branch of a great commonwealth, and the official in charge must be an individual of the highest ability. The City Solicitor of Baltimore City, Roland R. Marchant, is widely recognized as a man of the required type, having, prior to his acceptance of this position, served the administration of the State of Maryland in several responsible capacities, and also being a lawyer of undoubted ability.

Roland R. Marchant was born in Matthews County, Virginia, son of James W. and Elizabeth Marchant. He attended public and private schools in his native State, public school in Baltimore, and was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1902 with LL. B. degree. Prior to completing his education he volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War, and served throughout the conflict.

On January 1, 1912, Mr. Marchant became Assistant States Attorney of Maryland. He continued in this office until July 13, of the same year, when he received the appointment of Deputy States Attorney. He resigned the office of Deputy States Attorney on May 17, 1919, and on October 6, 1919, qualified as City Solicitor of Baltimore City.

On October 12, 1904, Mr. Marchant married Miss Mabel Carlton, of Baltimore. They have a son, Howard, age thirteen years.



ARTHUR G. BARRETT, M. D.

Arthur G. Barrett, Baltimore surgeon, was born at North East, Cecil County, Maryland, on July 28, 1873. He was the son of John David and Martha Jane (Atkinson) Barrett. He derived his earlier education at the Friend's School and in the public schools of Cecil County. He was a graduate of West Nottingham Academy in 1891.

Dr. Barrett first engaged in the drug business in 1891 at Wilmington, Delaware, where he continued until 1893. From 1893 to 1896 he was engaged in the drug business in Baltimore City. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, first four year class, receiving his M. D. degree in 1900.

He was engaged in general practice from time of his graduation until 1916, since which time he has specialized in surgery.

In addition to his private practice, Dr. Barrett's services were on various occasions secured by the City of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, he having been examiner of women and female children under Governor A. C. Crothers and Commissioner Whietle. He was trustee of the Maryland Workshop for the Blind under Governors Crothers, Harrington and Ritchie. He was Health Warden under Mayors Hayes, McLane and Timanus.

Dr. Barrett is a member of all the Masonic orders; was Exalted Ruler in the R. P. O. Elks and is an Odd Fellow.

At one time he was Professor of Chemistry in Toxicology in Baltimore University; associate in surgery in College of Physicians and Surgeons; visiting surgeon of Mercy Hospital; associate in surgery, University of Maryland; Professor of Comparative Surgery in Maryland Medical College; associate Professor of Surgery in Baltimore Medical College; visiting surgeon, Maryland General Hospital; chief surgeon, Southern Hospital; visiting surgeon, Franklin Square Hospital; is fellow American Medical Association; member of Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, Baltimore City Medical Society, Baltimore County Medical Society, and West Baltimore Medical Society.

His travels include every section of the United States.

Dr. Barrett married in November, 1903, Alice, daughter of Edward and Fannie Hollander. To them have been born three daughters—Ruth, Elizabeth and Helen.

Dr. Barrett's address is 2060 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland.



SAMUEL L. WILLARD.

Samuel L. Willard, factory manager for the Coca-Cola Company, with headquarters in Baltimore, was born in Cartersville, Georgia, on September 6, 1874, the son of Josiah J. and Jessie (Candler) Willard. He attended the public and high schools and studied one year at Emory University, Oxford, Georgia.

His entire business career has been in connection with the Coca-Cola Company, he having risen through various phases of this great organization. In 1897 until 1910 he was factory manager of the Philadelphia district, with offices in that city. From 1910 until 1912 he was located in New York City, and in 1912 he assumed charge of the Baltimore district.

Mr. Willard is identified with various civic and social organizations of his adopted city. He is a member of the Baltimore Country, Maryland Country, Baltimore Athletic, Merchants, Maryland County, Old Colony, Automobile, and City Clubs of Baltimore, and is also a member of the Lamb's Club of New York City. He is active in the affairs of the Baltimore Advertising, Transportation, Rotary and Press Clubs and the M. & M. Association. He is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

His offices are in the Coca-Cola Building, and Mr. Willard resides at 3701 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore.



DR. WILLIAM HAMILTON GALLOWAY.

Dr. William Hamilton Galloway, division sales manager, Middle Atlantic States, for the Coca-Cola Company, with offices in Baltimore, was born in Monroe, Georgia, on December 31, 1883, the son of the late Dr. Nathan L. Galloway and Lucy J. Galloway. Dr. Nathan L. Galloway was a graduate of Bellevue College, New York. He practiced medicine in Walton County, Georgia, for fifty years, after having served as a surgeon in the Confederate army during the Civil War for four years.

Dr. William Hamilton Galloway received his earlier education in the High School of Monroe, Georgia. He entered the University of Georgia, (medical department), on October 1, 1903, and graduated on May 1, 1907, with M. D. degree.

Practically his entire business career has been confined to his connection with the Coca-Cola Company, Dr. Galloway having begun with this great industry when the company was comparatively still in its infancy. Beginning in the more humble capacities, he steadily advanced to various responsible positions. For some years he was a traveling salesman for the company, and by his ability and his faculty to make friends with the buyers, he was enabled to command a steadily increasing trade. In appreciation of his services, the Coca-Cola Company appointed him traveling representative. While in this capacity he traveled in every State in the Union (with the exception of the New England group), and also in the two Western provinces of Canada—Alberta and British Columbia.

On January 1, 1920, Dr. Galloway was appointed to his present position as division manager, Middle Atlantic District, he now being in charge of the sales in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, with offices in the Coca-Cola Building at Baltimore.



THOMAS AMOS CHARSHÉE.

Thomas Amos Charshee, head of the lumber firm of Thomas A. Charshee Company, Inc., Baltimore, was born in Havre de Grace, Maryland, on December 25, 1853; son of Bennett and Catherine Virginia (Cook) Charshee. He was educated at private schools and the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Baltimore, which he attended during the winter months, working in the summer. His first position was that of office boy, then he became tally clerk, later being given charge of the shipping department, as an inspector under his father. At manhood, he has developed into a thorough lumberman.

Fourteen years were spent by Mr. Charshee in the service of John DuBois, of Havre de Grace and Pennsylvania, with whom his father was associated in business for forty-five years. Mr. Charshee was sales manager for the Greenleaf-Johnson Lumber Company, Baltimore and Norfolk, with whom he continued for fourteen years. For two years he was a member of the firm of Willson & Charshee, and in 1898 he organized the firm of Thomas A. Charshee & Brother, his younger brother, John E. Charshee and his son, Arthur V. Charshee, being the junior members. This concern was incorporated in 1918 under the firm style of Thomas A. Charshee Company, Inc. They are owners of large lumber properties in different sections of the South, as well as wholesale and commission dealers in pine and hardwoods, and large contractors for railroad ties.

Mr. Charshee is a member of a number of Masonic fraternities (thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, etc.), and is a member of the vestries of several Episcopal churches.

Mr. Charshee married, September 27, 1877, Annie M. Mattingley, daughter of J. F. Mattingley, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Baltimore. His three sons, Arthur V., Frank M. and Thomas Bennett Charshee, are active young men in the lumber trade of Baltimore, following in their father's footsteps.

His residence is at 3010 St. Paul Street, and Mr. Charshee has his offices in 400 Stewart Building, Baltimore.



EDWIN LEE LE'COMPTE.

Edwin Lee LeCompte, State Game Warden, was born in Salem, October 18, 1874, the son of Francis A. and Evelyn B. LeCompte, and received his education in the country schools.

Mr. LeCompte started life as a clerk in a country store, and then became a salesman in a men's furnishing store in Baltimore. Then for twenty-four years he was a salesman for wholesale shoe concerns, and for the past nine years has owned a retail shoe store at Cambridge, Maryland.

He was appointed State Game Warden June 1, 1916, re-appointed in 1918 and again in 1920.

Mr. LeCompte is a member of the Maryland State Game and Fish Protective Association, and of the Maryland Academy of Science. He was three years in the 5th Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, and three years in the First Regiment of the Guard.

Mr. LeCompte and Della Augusta Sherman were married December 15, 1898.

Residence, 7 Locust Street.
Offices, 25 Race Street, Cambridge, Md.; 512 Munsey Building, Baltimore.



HON. CHARLES F. CARUSI.

Hon. Charles F. Carusi, lawyer and educator, Washington, D. C., was born in that city on May 19, 1873, son of Eugene and Frances (Stanford) Carusi. He attended Georgetown University, receiving the A. B. degree in 1894, and from National University he received LL. B. degree in 1896, LL. M. degree in 1897, and in 1918 the LL.D. degree.

Mr. Carusi practiced law in New York City for three years and for the past twenty years has been a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia. In addition to his work as an active practitioner, Mr. Carusi has occupied chairs as a professor of law in the Law School of the National University and in the School of Jurisprudence of the American University of Washington.

He is a member of various legal associations and is affiliated with the University and Press Clubs of Washington City.

During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Carusi was a member of Squadron A, New York.

On September 18, 1900, Mr. Carusi married Marie A., daughter of Joseph R. and Anna (Williams) Cassin. To this union has been born two children, Helen and Margaret Carusi.

His residence is at 1755 Eighteenth Street, Northwest. He maintains offices at 818 Thirteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.



R. NORMAN CADLE.

R. Norman Cadle, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Guth Chocolate Company, Baltimore, was born in Howard County, Maryland, April, 1888, the son of Richard J. and Rebecca (Lisher) Cadle. He was educated in the public schools, at a commercial college in Washington, D. C.; took a correspondence school course with the I. C. S. of Scranton, Pa., and with the International Accountants' Society of Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Cadle was employed one year by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as a clerk, served the South Baltimore Steel Car & Foundry Company in the same capacity for one and a half years and for three years was general bookkeeper for the Liggett Co. Chain Retail Stores. He then became assistant auditor for the Roland Park Company for one and a half years, when he entered the service of the Guth Chocolate Company, being auditor for three years until his appointment to the positions of secretary and treasurer. These offices he occupied until January 1, 1919, when he was in addition made manager of the company.

The present Guth Chocolate Company was established in 1909, and is a subsidiary concern of the United Drug Company of Boston, Mass., a fifty million dollar corporation. The business of the Guth Co. has had a steady growth for consecutive years having increased its business more than 100 per cent. since 1910.

Mr. Cadle is a member of the Masonic order, including the Commandery and Shrine of the State of Maryland.

The marriage of Mr. Cadle and Miss Grace Evelyn Frissell took place in June, 1909. They have one son, Richard Wallace Cadle, eight years of age.



WALTER J. BEINEMANN.

Walter J. Beinemann, statistician and expert accountant, was born in the State of Michigan in 1873, son of Edward G. and Elsie J. Beinemann.

He attended public and high schools of Michigan, and Indiana and Wisconsin College.

Mr. Beinemann was a banker for eleven years, from discount and collection clerk to assistant cashier; in the wholesale and retail millinery and dry goods business for five years; twelve years rate clerk and assistant to comptroller, secretary and auditor for two independent railroad lines; Government, State and public accountant expert in rate investigations before State and Inter-State Commissions; notably: Coal rate, C. & O., B. & O. and Western Maryland passenger rate cases; large natural gas rate cases, (Hope National, West Virginia and Virginia, Clarksburg); the Eastern Oil Company case and the famous Columbus, Ohio, Street Railway case.

Was cost accountant for the Federal Fair Price Commission; appointed State statistician for West Virginia for three years; was special investigator for the U. S. Government at Panama on excess purchases.

Mr. Beinemann is the father of five children, four girls and a boy. His wife, who was Miss Anna Frincke, a granddaughter of the late Rev. Frincke, for many years pastor here in Baltimore at the Martin Church, died in August, 1919.

Office, 512 Munsey Building.

Residence, 2118 Mount Holly Street, Baltimore.



WILLIAM ROBERT COLE, JR.

William Robert Cole, Jr., senior member of William H. Cole & Sons, wholesale hardware and factory distributors, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, October 31, 1889, son of William Robert, Senior, and Bessie G. (Rasm) Cole.

He was educated at the Boys' Latin School, Baltimore, and began his career in the offices of the firm of which he is now the senior member, acquiring comprehensive training in every department of the business, and especially in the builder's hardware department, of which he is a recognized authority.

William H. Cole & Sons have for years enjoyed the reputation of being the largest as well as the oldest established wholesale hardware concern in the South; being founded in 1845 by William H. Cole, grandfather of the present senior member. William R. Cole, Jr., was admitted to the firm as junior member January 1, 1920, and the death of William R. Cole, Senior, February 4, 1920, placed him at the head of the firm.

Mr. Cole is a member of various prominent Baltimore clubs; is active in the management of his business interests, and takes a prominent part in all civic movements for the wellbeing of his native city.

He was married to Miss Louise S. Letzkus, June 11, 1915, and has one daughter, Virginia Louise.

Business address, 40-44 South Charles Street, Baltimore.

Residence, The Winona Apartments, Baltimore, Md.



WILLIAM JOSEPH COLEMAN, M. D.

William Joseph Coleman, M. D., medical superintendent, Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, was born in London, England, on February 21, 1881, son of Joseph S. and Hannah (Durrant) Coleman. He obtained his earlier education in public and private schools of London, England, and in the State of Connecticut, also under private tutors and other private instruction. He entered the Medical School of the University of Maryland on October 1, 1904, graduating with M. D. degree on June 1, 1908.

Dr. Coleman was resident surgeon, University Hospital, Baltimore, from June 1, 1908, until June 1, 1911, and was medical superintendent of the hospital from the latter date until April 1, 1917. He was surgeon for the B. & O. Railroad from 1914 until 1917.

On March 25, 1917, Dr. Coleman responded to the call of the President to fight for the colors. He was commissioned Captain, Medical Corps, and assigned to examine recruits for the 4th Maryland Infantry. On March 25, 1918, he was promoted to Major, Medical Corps, U. S. A., and on May 2, 1919, he became Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A. During this period of service he was Commanding Officer, 116th Field Hospital; was chief of a surgical team at Evacuation Hospital No. 8, in France; was surgeon at Evacuation Hospital No. 27, Coblenz, Germany; chief, Surgical Service Evacuation Hospital No. 26, Nuenahr, Germany, and chief, Surgical Service Camp Hospital No. 33, Brest, France. He was honorably discharged from the service on November 16, 1919, and on July 1, 1920, he became medical superintendent of the Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore.

Dr. Coleman is a member of Kappa Psi and Theta Epsilon fraternities, and of the A. F. A. M., I. O. O. F., M. U. and B. P. O. E. lodges. He is also a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the U. S.

On August 16, 1917, Dr. Coleman married Laura Schley Chapline. They have a son, William Joseph, Junior, age 19 months. Residence, Walbert Apartments.



EDWARD J. COLGAN, JR.

Edward J. Colgan, Jr., attorney at law, and former Assistant City Solicitor of the City of Baltimore, was born in Harford County, Maryland, May 5, 1879, the son of Edward J. and Irene E. (Bagley) Colgan.

After attendance at the public schools of Harford County, Mr. Colgan prepared himself for his legal career in the office of the late George R. Willis and at the Baltimore University School of Law, from which he was graduated in the class of 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Law and the highest average ever attained at that University.

Mr. Colgan became engaged in the practice of law in 1904, and since that time has continuously been located in Baltimore. For eight years he served the city as Assistant City Solicitor, having taken that office in 1911 and retained it until 1919, when he resigned.

He has always manifested a keen interest in civic and political affairs and in the fall of 1919 conducted the city-end of the campaign which resulted in the election of Albert C. Ritchie as Governor. In 1920 he was a delegate to the San Francisco convention which nominated Governor Cox, of Ohio, for the Presidency. In the legal profession he has a host of friends who regard him as one of the most able and resourceful members of the bar and especially well informed on matters relating to city government and municipal law.

On September 17, 1910, Mr. Colgan married Marie R. Waterhouse, of Baltimore. They have one son, C. Warren, aged eight years.

Offices, 213 N. Calvert Street.
Residence, 330 E. 22nd Street.



ELMER J. COOK.

Elmer J. Cook, lawyer, Towson, Maryland, was born in Franklin County, Pa., November 5, 1868, son of Samuel H. and Nancy A. (Fahrney) Cook. He was educated at Cumberland Valley State Normal School, class of 1887; Princeton University (A.B., 1892); University of Maryland Law School (LL.B., 1896). He was a professor at Cumberland Valley State Normal School in 1892, and principal of Belair Academy, Maryland, 1892-1895.

In 1895 Mr. Cook was admitted to the bar in Maryland. He is now counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the United Railways and Electric Company, and various other large corporations. He is first vice-president, director and counsel of the Second National Bank, Towson.

Mr. Cook was a member of the House of Delegates in 1912, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and a member of the Ways and Means and Rules Committees. He is a Mason and Elk, and is a member of the Baltimore Country Club.

Offices, Towson, Maryland.



CHARLES A. DOLLINGER.

Charles A. Dollinger is the president and treasurer of the Patapsco Iron Works, of Baltimore. He is a son of Charles and Amelia Dollinger, and was born in Baltimore on the 28th of January, 1887.

After a general education in the public schools of Baltimore, and a special course at a Commercial College, he entered the structural and ornamental iron and steel business. Several years of practical experience followed and he then became engaged in business for his own account.

On February the 4th, 1913, Mr. Dollinger was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Marie Ahern. To the union was born one son, Charles, Junior, now six years of age.

On March 16, 1914, Mr. Dollinger acquired the controlling interest in the Patapsco Iron Works, becoming its president and treasurer. Under his management the company has been uniformly successful, and has expanded to such an extent that it is today one of the important factors of the steel trade in this locality.

The Patapsco Iron Works is thoroughly equipped for the execution of contracts covering a great variety of work, such as fabricated steel structures of all kinds, steel hoppers, plate work and equipment for industrial plants.

Mr. Dollinger is a member of the Engineers Club of Baltimore, Old Colony and Baltimore Athletic Clubs, also the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of various trade organizations.



JOHN DUNN.

To his keen judgment of men, and his ability to accomplish tasks which require both bodily and mental efficiency, John, (or as he is known to thousands of fans throughout the country), "Jack" Dunn, owes his rise from the ranks of the amateur baseball clubs to the post of manager of the great Baltimore club, the Orioles.

To quote his own words, Jack Dunn "was born in Pennsylvania and raised everywhere." His parents were John and Marie (Armstrong) Dunn. Jack Dunn acquired his education in the public schools, and he immediately began his career in the world of baseball, in 1895 becoming a semi-professional player and pitcher. His first professional engagement was as a member of the Brooklyn National League team, for which he participated in 34 championship games during 1896, and in 1897 he pitched 27 out of the total of 45 games of the season. He continued with the Brooklyn team during the season of 1898, and after playing with the New York Giants, the Boston and Syracuse teams, and winning the pennant for the Providence team, he came to Baltimore in 1901, playing third base for the Orioles and later becoming a pitcher. His development from player to manager and finally to owner of the Baltimore Orioles was not a matter of a few months, nor even of a few years, as Mr. Dunn is the type of man who accomplishes his aims in a methodical manner which forbids his acting until fully convinced that his course will prove an advantageous one. His purchase of the Orioles from "Ned" Hanlon in 1909 was hailed with joy by all that knew him as one of the most able executives in the game.

Mr. Dunn is also known as a racing and golf enthusiast, and he is interested in all out-of-door sports.

Mr. Dunn married in 1893 Miss Mary Kane. They have one son, John, Junior, aged 25, who is associated with Mr. Dunn in the management of the team.



LIEUTENANT SWEPSON EARLE.

Lieutenant Swebson Earle, formerly an official of the State of Maryland and a commanding officer in the United States Navy during the World War, was born in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, in 1879, the son of William Brandtze and Louisa (Stubbis) Earle, members of noted Maryland and Virginia families.

Lieutenant Earle received his education in the schools and academy of Queen Anne's County, supplemented with engineering studies under a prominent authority formerly of the University of Virginia.

Prior to the close of the Spanish-American War, Lieutenant Earle entered the United States Navy, being subsequently stationed for the period of more than a year in the waters of Porto Rico, where he was engaged in making government surveys. In 1906 Lieutenant Earle received the appointment as Hydrographic Engineer on the Shell Fish Commission of Maryland, an office for which he was eminently equipped. This position he retained until 1917, at the beginning of the war with Germany. He then was commissioned an Ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, and was later assigned to command of the U. S. S. *McLaud*, flagship of squadron No. 8, Fifth Naval District. In April, 1918, he was transferred to the Bureau of Ordnance, and stationed at Indian Head, Maryland, and Dahlgren, Virginia, the proving ground for long range guns which were being tested for use in the Navy. Lieutenant Earle was Range Officer at Dahlgren, which duty required the location of the shells projected by the large caliber guns, the main one of which was the "14-inch" Railroad Mount, which later accomplished tremendous execution against the enemy forces in the vicinity of Metz, a deciding battle of the great war.

During his naval service Mr. Earle was promoted from Ensign to Junior Lieutenant and in 1918 was given the rank of Senior Lieutenant, and at his request, was placed upon the inactive list in order that he might engage in private business.

Lieutenant Earle is known as the editor and author of "Maryland's Colonial Eastern Shore," published in 1916, which treated upon the early history of this famed section of the State. He is also an inventor, having during the war turned over to the Navy Department two inventions, one being a sounding machine which makes profiles of river and ocean bottoms. His second invention, named by the Navy Department the "Amphibious Tank," was designed to pass over nets which protect the harbors of enemy nations, and is equipped with five torpedoes for the destruction of ships.

Lieutenant Earle is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of various social clubs of Baltimore and elsewhere. He is also identified with the Society of Naval Engineers and the Engineers' Club of Baltimore.

In 1902 Lieutenant Earle married Mabel Malcolm, daughter of Joseph M. Street, editor of the "Harford Democrat." They have three children—Juliet Covey, Louise Shepherd, and Elizabeth Swebson Earle. His offices are in the Munsey Building, Baltimore, and Lieutenant Earle resides in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.



COLONEL CHARLES BEATTY FINLEY.

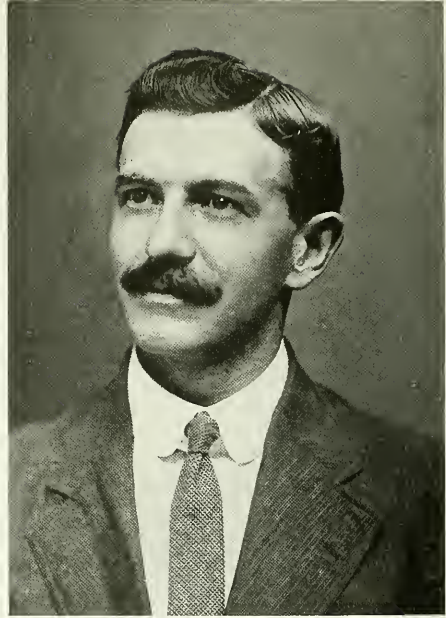
Charles Beatty Finley, lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., and Colonel in the U. S. Army during the World War, was born at Elkton, Maryland, on July 29, 1880, the son of Charles Beatty and Rebecca M. B. Finley. He was educated at Lawrenceville Preparatory School (1896), Princeton University (A. B., 1900), and University of Maryland Law School (LL.B., 1907).

Col. Finley practiced law at Elkton, Md., from 1907 until 1919. He was States attorney for Cecil County from 1915 until 1919, the first Republican to hold this office in Cecil County since the Civil War.

Col. Finley is the great-grandson of General Samuel Finley (famed for his prowess during the Revolution and the War of 1812), and comes from a long line of citizen soldiers who have taken part in all the wars in which this country has been engaged. He enlisted as a private in Light Battery "A," Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving during the Spanish-American War and General Miles' expedition to Porto Rico; was commissioned second lieutenant in 1911 and captain in 1913, serving as the latter in the summer of 1916 on the Mexican border at Eagle Pass, Texas. He became Major of Infantry, Maryland National Guard, August 4, 1917, and Major 115th U. S. Infantry (comprised of M. N. G. units) on October 1, 1917. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel October 26, 1918, and assigned to the 116th Infantry, U. S. A., he was made Colonel on March 29, 1919, and assigned to command of the 113th Infantry, U. S. A. From June, 1918, until May, 1919, he was in France, having taken part in the center sector defense of Haut-Alsace and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Receiving his discharge from the service on July 29, 1919, Col. Finley began his present law practice in Philadelphia, as the partner of Joseph Hill Brinton.

Col. Finley married October 18, 1911, Emille Elizabeth McElmoyle, of Elkton, Md. Their children are Charles B., III, and John McE. Finley.

Residence, Elkton, Md.
 Offices, Commonwealth Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.



WILLIAM G. ALBRECHT.

It may be stated without exaggeration that our subject, in his comparatively brief business career to date, has achieved an affluence in commercial life equaled by few men of his years.

William George Albrecht was born in Baltimore, Md., November 22, 1878; son of Jacob and Elizabeth Albrecht, pioneer citizens of the State. He was educated in the common and public schools of Baltimore, and at the age of twenty-one he engaged in the book-binding business.

The Albrecht Company, book-binders and paper rulers, has responded to the executive ability of its proprietor to the extent that it is now the largest concern of its kind south of Philadelphia, employs one hundred and ten people, and operates the most complete and modern plant in the United States.

Not content with supremacy in one field of endeavor, Mr. Albrecht became interested in various other business enterprises and speedily attained leadership in each new undertaking. In addition to being the proprietor of the Albrecht Company, he is now president of the Commercial Envelope Company of Baltimore; president of the Ver-Vac Bottling Works (formerly the Taka Kola Company); president of the Southern Lard and Provision Company of Norfolk, Virginia; owner of the Washington Loose Leaf Company of Washington, D. C.; vice-president of the Cornwallis Oil and Gas Company; vice-president of the Ashburton Realty Company, and individual owner of much valuable business property in Baltimore and elsewhere.

Mr. Albrecht is prominent in social organizations of Baltimore, being a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and affiliated with the Grotto, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, and Monumental Commandery. He is also identified with the P. O. S. of A.; the Ashler Association, and the Retail Credit Men's Association of Baltimore.

Politically Mr. Albrecht is a Republican adherent, and is a member of the City Republican Executive Committee. He was candidate for sheriff on that ticket in 1913 and 1919.

Mr. Albrecht was married to Miss Lillie C. Sahlin in June, 1904, and has two sons, Nelson, aged 15, and William, Junior, aged 13.

Offices, The Albrecht Company, 211-215 South Sharp Street.
 Residence, 2516 McHenry Street, Baltimore.



JOHN HENRY GEIS.

John Henry Geis, lumber operator, Brooklyn, Maryland, was born in Baltimore, Md., on December 12, 1863, son of John and Mary Katherine Geis. He studied in the public schools and later under a private tutor, intending to pursue a law career, but was persuaded by his associates to remain in the lumber business which he had entered.

Mr. Geis became at the age of twenty-five, a bookkeeper for Franklin Mewshaw, dealer in lumber and coal, at Brooklyn, Md. A very profitable business was built up, and three years later Mr. Geis became a partner of Mr. Mewshaw in this enterprise. In 1893 Mr. Mewshaw withdrew from business and Mr. Geis purchased his interests and continued the business under the firm style of John H. Geis & Company; the business under Mr. Geis' direction has become one of the largest lumber concerns in that section of the State.

Actively interested in civic improvements and developments, particularly in the Brooklyn-Curtis Bay section, Mr. Geis was requested by his friends to be a candidate in 1919 for the State Senate from Anne Arundel County. He entered the race but was defeated by a small majority. He has for years been closely associated with the development of industries which has taken place in the cities of Brooklyn and Curtis Bay, Md. He resides at Shipley's Station, Anne Arundel County, (on the Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Electric Railroad), during the summer months, and during the winter makes his residence in Baltimore.

On March 3, 1897, Mr. Geis married Miss Sarah Shipley Hammond. Their three children are: John Hammond, Robert Lee and Margaret Katherine. The elder son, J. Hammond Geis, is now associated with his father in business at Brooklyn, Md., at the South end of Hanover Street Bridge, Baltimore.



EDWARD HANLON.

The name of Edward Hanlon, commonly known as "Ned," has for many years been a by-word with all baseball players and "fans" throughout the United States.

Born in Montville, Conn., in 1859, son of Terrence and Mary Hanlon, he attended the public schools and St. Laurent College, Montreal, Canada. At the age of eighteen he entered the great national pastime, and after various connections with different clubs, became manager of the Pittsburg National League team. In 1892 he became connected with the Baltimore baseball club, was its president and manager for seven years, and during his regime he conducted the Hanlon School of Baseball, developing new plays and bringing the game to the high standard it now enjoys. In 1894-95-96 his Baltimore team won the National League pennants. In 1898 he became manager of the Brooklyn Nationals and there also added to his laurels by winning the championship two successive seasons. After his Brooklyn career he returned to Baltimore and took charge of the International League club, of which he was the owner.

Hanlon developed some of the greatest stars known to the game, as: Hugh Jennings, Wilbert Robinson, John McGraw, Willie Keeler, Jos. Kelley and others.

Mr. Hanlon was appointed a member of the Park Board of Baltimore by Mayor Preston in 1916, and was unanimously elected to the office by the city council.

He married February 6, 1896, (while manager of the Pittsburg club), Helen J. Kelley, and had two boys and three girls in his family, viz.: Edward K. Hanlon, Joseph T., Edwina, Helen, and Lillian. His son, Joseph T., a Lieutenant in the 30th Engineers, Chemical Warfare, was killed in action in France on July 30, 1918. He had been cited for bravery and awarded the Croix de Guerre with star by the General, Commander in Chief, of the French army. He received military burial at Chamont and the Chemical Warfare field in France was dedicated Hanlon Field in his honor.

Mr. Hanlon lives at 1401 Mt. Royal Avenue, Baltimore.



DR. HARRY KEPLER GORSUCH.

Dr. Harry Kepler Gorsuch, of the eleventh generation of the Gorsuch family, was born in Baltimore June 7, 1869. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, on March 9, 1889, and began the practice of medicine in that city. He married, October 20, 1906, Lottie Aleine Mosby (nee Pritchard). Their son, Harry Kepler Gorsuch, Jr., born July 14, 1912, died suddenly, by drowning, on July 13, 1920; his death having occurred in the stream which separates the old from the new city of Baltimore. The lands through which this stream flows, which comprises practically the entire city of Baltimore, were at one time the property of the forbears of Dr. Gorsuch.

Historical records attest the Gorsuch family of Maryland and other states to be descended from men of early note in the affairs of France, England and Russia; being traced in direct line (through the Love-Aucher branch) from Alfred the Great, King of France (1031), who in turn was descended from Charlemagne, and from Hugh Capet, whose third wife, Anne, was a daughter of Czar Yaroslav the Bold, Grand Duke of Russia in 1015-1054. The English branch dates back to John Lovelace, who lived in England about 1367 to 1417. Also many titled men of that period have been traced; notably, Sir John Browne of Works, Lord Mayor of London in 1480; Sir William Browne, Lord Mayor in 1507; Sir Henry Keble, Lord Mayor in 1510, and also the many distinguished members of the Lovelace and allied families.

The first of the Gorsuch family to settle in America was Charles, latterly of Talbot and Baltimore counties, Maryland. He was baptized at Walkera, Hertfordshire County, England, on August 25, 1642, was transported to Virginia in 1652 and settled in Maryland about 1661.

As was true of the family in England, the Gorsuch family since its inception in this country, has taken a leading part in the affairs of American history, both prior to and since the Revolution. Though certain branches of the family were Quakers, there is no name more glorified than that of Gorsuch when the history of the War of 1812 is perused. The British troops, in a latter battle of this war, met with decisive defeat at the hands of the American soldiers directly through the laxness of the British general, who permitted himself and staff to be detained and dined at the farm of one of the Gorsuch family at a most critical period of the campaign. The hitherto routed Americans were thus enabled to reorganize and give victorious battle to their adversaries in what resulted in the deciding battle of the war.



W. WALLACE KEMP.

W. Wallace Kemp, son of the late Clarence M. and Alice Roby Kemp, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and was educated in the public schools of that city.

Mr. Kemp is now president of the C. M. Kemp Manufacturing Company, 405-415 East Oliver Street, Baltimore, established in 1878 by his father, on Fayette Street, near Harrison Street, Baltimore. In 1908 the company was incorporated and located at its present address on East Oliver Street.

The principal products manufactured by the C. M. Kemp Manufacturing Company are the following: An apparatus for the efficient application of city gas to industrial operations, by which fuel consumption is reduced from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent., and operation conditions greatly improved; an apparatus for generation of gas for isolated industrial plants from suitable petroleum products, such as distillates, gasoline, etc.; a line of Climax plumbers' specialties, including cellar drainers, soil pipe testing plugs, etc., and a line of especially designed furnaces and burners.

He married Velma Dawson. Has one daughter, Alice Virginia.



JOHN JOSEPH KINCAID.

John Joseph Kincaid, manager of the Emerson Hotel, Calvert and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore, Md., was born in Victoria, Australia, July 27, 1870, son of John and Nora (Ryan) Kincaid. Arrived in America, he attended the schools of California and early sought a career. He worked in California gold mines; became a sailor aboard both sailing vessels and steamships, circumnavigating the globe and visiting many countries of the world.

He later entered the hotel business; since being connected with hotels in Sacramento and San Francisco, New York City, London, England, Philadelphia and lastly, at Baltimore.

He was controller of the Emerson Hotel when it opened in 1911, and in 1913 became its manager; having been continuously with this great hostelry with the exception of fourteen months overseas with the American Red Cross. When he left for France he was the president of the Maryland Hotel Men's Association, and a member of the Board of Trade of the City of Baltimore.

He arrived in Paris in March, 1918; was commissioned First Lieutenant in the American Red Cross and Captain in November, 1918; was active in hospital and refugee work in Paris and on the battle fronts; assigned to 90th Division, (National Army from Texas and Oklahoma), and accompanied his Division to the Rhine, December, 1918. Was demobilized in New York City, March, 1919, and returned to the Emerson Hotel with many trophies and indelible memories.

Is a Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, thirty-second degree Mason, and Shriner, and member of the Ad and Press Clubs.

He was married to Ethel Eugenie McGrath in New York City in June, 1907. Their only child, Ethel Eugenie, born 1913, died in infancy.

Business and residence address, Emerson Hotel, Baltimore.



THOMAS H. ROBINSON

The Honorable Thomas H. Robinson, prominent banker, lawyer and leader in State and national political activities, Bel Air, Maryland, was born on March 2, 1860, in Harford County, son of Dr. Samuel S. and Mary C. (Prigg) Robinson.

Senator Robinson received an excellent legal training, and was admitted in 1883 to the Maryland bar. He has since taken a leading part in many important litigations in Harford County and elsewhere. In financial circles he is known as the president of the Second National Bank of Harford County, and in this connection is recognized as being among the most influential in the State.

In the ranks of the Democratic party, Senator Robinson is without a doubt one of its most popular leaders, being recognized, not only within the State of Maryland, but also nationally, for his brilliant career in the interests of that faction. In 1892 he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator Silver from Harford County, in the State Senate, and his services resulted in his being elected again (in 1902 and 1904) to that body, his latter tenure in office affording him the opportunity to secure the passage of various bills favored by his constituents.

Senator Robinson was named by the Secretary of War, during the conflict with Germany, as a member of the commission charged with the responsibility of selecting 35,000 acres of land to provide space for the present Aberdeen Proving grounds and Edgewood Arsenal. He was chairman of all the Liberty Loans, his district going "over the top" every time; he was chairman also of the Council of Defense of Harford County. In behalf of the Democratic party he has four times served as national committeeman; was chairman of the Maryland delegation that nominated Governor Cox for President at San Francisco, and is now chairman of the State Executive Committee, actively in charge of the State campaign for Maryland.

Senator Robinson married September 17, 1884, Clara C. Cain. They have five children, one deceased.

Address, Bel Air, Maryland.



THOMAS J. KURDLE.

Thomas J. Kurdle, who for many years has been the executive head of one of the largest pork packing companies in the city of Baltimore, is a native of Austria-Hungary, in which country he was born on September 21, 1855. His parents were Albert and Rose Kurdle, worthy people of a small Austrian village. In that village Thomas J. Kurdle received his education.

Mr. Kurdle came to the United States in 1871 when he had attained the age of sixteen years. In 1879 he engaged in the retail sale of meats. With the passing years he accumulated some means, always keeping before his mental vision the business which he hoped to eventually enter. The retail meat business occupied his attention until 1901, in which year he began the pork packing business. A self-made man, Mr. Kurdle deserves the entire credit for his success in building up the great company which Baltimore ranks among the foremost within her confines.

On April 7, 1920, Mr. Kurdle merged his company with that of the William Schludenberg & Son Company, which now operates under the name of the William Schludenberg-T. J. Kurdle Company. These combined companies form one of the largest packing plants in the East.

Mr. Kurdle married, in 1879, Miss Margaret Schultz. Children: Joseph, Thomas J., Jr., Albert, Henry, Magdalen, Barbara U., Marie M., Marguerite K., Elizabeth.



CLYDE EUGENE LOOSE.

Clyde Eugene Loose, president of The Morton & Loose Corporation, automobile distributors, accessory dealers, and garage operators, was born in Baltimore, July 6, 1889, a son of J. W. and Margaret (Henline) Loose. His early education was of the Baltimore public schools, his advanced studies being made at the University of Maryland.

His career began in 1905, at which time, continuing until 1907, Mr. Loose was a machinist apprentice.

In July, 1909, he organized the Club Garage, and in 1911 he supplemented the garage business by organizing the Maryland Auto Supply Company. A consolidation of all these firms was effected in 1917, under the name of The Morton & Loose Corporation, its purpose being for the promotion of a general automobile business in the State of Maryland. The Mercer automobile is distributed in the State by The Morton & Loose Corporation.

Mr. Loose is a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Press Club, the Add Club, the Automobile Dealers Association, and the Automobile Club of Maryland. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar, and Shriner. During the World War he was a member of the 313th Infantry Machine Gun Company of the 79th Division; in the service from April 25, 1918, until April 1, 1919, having been nine months in overseas service.

Business address, Morton & Loose Corporation, 10 West Eager Street, Baltimore.



WILLIAM MILNES MALOY.

William Milnes Maloy was born at Blacksburg, Virginia, October 12, 1874, the son of the Reverend William Chambers Maloy, of Queen Anne's County, and Margaret (Hopkins) Maloy, of Talbot County, both of whom are descended from families that have resided in Maryland for more than two centuries.

Mr. Maloy was graduated from the Baltimore City College in 1894 as valedictorian of his class. He then held positions on the staff of the Baltimore Herald and the Washington Times. Later he began the study of law, at the same time occupying the chair of English and Rhetoric at the Polytechnic Institute. He received the LL.B. degree from the University of Maryland in 1899, graduating with highest honors and winning the faculty prize for highest grade in all branches. He pursued a course in corporation law at the Catholic University of America, receiving the degree of LL.M. in 1907. He then studied corporation law under Dr. William C. Robinson, formerly dean of the Yale Law School; and his dissertation on the "Validity of Municipal Bonds" being accepted by the faculty of the Catholic University, he received the degree of Juris Doctoratus in 1909.

Mr. Maloy has been active in politics for some years. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature in 1905, and lost by only one vote. He was elected to the Legislature of 1908 as a delegate from the Eleventh Ward of Baltimore City and served as chairman of the House Committee on Corporations. Defeated in the primary election of 1909, he was chosen secretary of the Maryland Senate in 1910. In 1910 and 1911 he took an active part in the campaigns of Congressman Linthicum and Major James H. Preston. In 1912 he was elected to the State Senate, and was a member of the several commissions appointed by Governor Crothers to revise the taxation laws of Maryland. He was a candidate for Democratic nomination for Attorney-General in the primary election of 1915. He was a member of the Goodnow Commission that framed the Budget Amendment now a part of the State Constitution. Mr. Maloy is chairman of the Public Service Commission, having been appointed to this office by Governor Ritchie.

Mr. Maloy is one of the editors of The American Corporation Manual, and compiled the Maryland laws for that publication. He is associated in the practice of law with George Moore Brady, under the firm name of Maloy & Brady, with offices in the Fidelity Building, Baltimore.



JOHN GEORGE SCHWINK.

John George Schwink, President of the Commercial Stevedore Company, Inc., Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Md., November 14, 1885, the son of John George and Mary Schwink, and was educated in the public schools of Baltimore.

Mr. Schwink has been in the steamship and stevedoring business twenty-one years, having started at the age of fourteen as a water boy on the docks. During his career he has traveled on various ships all over the Atlantic Ocean. He recently resigned the vice-presidency of the Metropolitan Stevedoring Company to organize and become president of the Commercial Stevedore Co., Inc.

Mr. Schwink is a member of the Baltimore Press Club, the M. & M. Club, and the Traffic Club; of the Junior Order United American Mechanics and the Masonic Lodge. He accomplished his part during the Great War by the services which his Company rendered the Government, and his father, who is an army man and stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, saw service at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., and in various parts of Texas.

Mr. Schwink married, August 12, 1914, Ella Pauline Sevick. They have one child living, Dorris Muriel. Residence, 1511 E. Lanvale. Business address, Vickers Bldg., Baltimore.



ALEXANDER E. RYAN.

Alexander E. Ryan, manager of the Baltimore offices of Davis & Gilchrist, Inc., was born in New York on January 8, 1893, son of J. E. and E. Sheridan Ryan. He was educated in the public schools and Richmond Hill High School, New York City, and since 1909 has been in the steamship and export freight contracting business.

Mr. Ryan married in 1917 Miss Helen E. Carroll. He volunteered for service in the Army during the Great War and served in the 305th Infantry, 77th Division, from 1917 until April, 1919. Mr. Ryan has one daughter.

After his discharge from the service, Mr. Ryan established the present offices of the Davis & Gilchrist Company in Baltimore. This concern, with main offices in New York, are representatives for the handling of export freight traffic. They specialize in the handling of cotton, tobacco and steel, but will handle export shipments of any class, if large enough. They also handle very large quantities of automobiles, machinery, chemicals, lubricating oil, grease, and in fact every kind of material exported.

During 1917 the customers of this firm who are located abroad instructed through Davis & Gilchrist, Inc., materials valued at about \$15,000,000; bills of lading being handed the company on trust receipts by the largest banking institutions in New York such as J. P. Morgan & Co., National City Bank and many others, which institutions vouch for the efficiency and integrity of Davis & Gilchrist, Incorporated.



GIOVAN MARIA FAVA.

Giovan Maria Fava was born in Cefaula, Italy, January 11, 1876, son of Andrea and Nicoletta Fava. His father, now in his ninetieth year, has for more than forty-five years served his nation as a captain in the Italian Merchant Marine, having traveled throughout the world.

Giovan M. Fava, as was his father, was educated in the great universities of Italy, completing his studies with great honors. He was for three years in the Royal Italian Navy, and was also captain in the Italian Merchant Marine.

Mr. Fava came to America in 1898, and entered the fruit business in Baltimore. In 1907 he organized and became president of the G. Fava Fruit Company. This concern, which deals in both domestic and imported fruits, is one of the largest of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Fava has improved buying conditions in the vicinity by persuading the growers to bring their products to Baltimore in preference to other markets.

Mr. Fava is a member of the Lafayette Lodge No. 111, and Royal Arch Chapter No. 21, of the Masonic orders. He is president of the Italian Society, Reggia Marina Principe Tommaso, and a member of the Union Cefalutese and of the Francesco Crispi.

He was married in Italy in 1898, to Marla Fertitta. His residence is at 4500 Garrison Avenue. His offices are at 13 East Pratt Street, Baltimore.



JOSEPH H. NEELY.

Joseph H. Neely, of Neely & Ensor, automobile distributors and machinists, was born in York County, Pa., in 1859, son of Samuel and Ganesia Neely.

He attended country schools and started business in 1890 at 429 West German (now Redwood Street), Baltimore. There the firm of Neely & Ensor remained for six years, then occupying a building at 812 Madison Avenue for thirteen years. The concern then moved to their present quarters at Mt. Royal Avenue and McMechen Street. The plant covers a space of about 34,000 square feet. It consists of a garage for automobile storage, which is complete in every appointment; paint and varnish shops which accommodate thirty cars at a time, with expert workmen in attendance; a drying room for the hardening of paint; a trimming department where tops and cushions are made, and a large machine shop for automobile repairs, which contains modern machinery operated by skilled mechanics who are specialists in this work. An accessory department for the sale of supplies and parts required by motorists is also included, and the company are agents for the Cole automobiles. Mr. Neely is vice-president Noxzema Chemical Co. and president Neely-Ensor Auto Co. Is a member of the Automobile Dealers' Association; vice-president Carriagemakers' Association, and a Mason and Shriner.

Mr. Neely married in 1882, Miss Molly Parsons. They have four children—Claude, Grace, Morris and Alma.
Home address, 2929 St. Paul Street.



JOHN B. ENSOR.

John B. Ensor was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1862, son of William O. and Elizabeth Ensor. He, like his partner, was educated in the country schools, and the firm of Neely & Ensor has been in business for over thirty years, fifteen years of this time having been spent in the automobile business. The plant has expanded rapidly through the combined efforts of the partners, and the firm is widely regarded as one of the most efficient organizations in Baltimore and the State. In addition to the departments described under Mr. Neely's sketch, the concern also maintains a repair shop for horse-drawn vehicles.

Mr. Ensor is active in all matters pertaining to the public interests and is highly regarded by all who have made his acquaintance in business transactions or otherwise. He is a Mason and Shriner and is a member of the Automobile Club of Maryland.

He married in 1892, Miss Knox. Their children are: Estelle, Bosley Henderson, and Elwood Ensor.
Home address, Mt. Washington.



JAMES P. McCLURG.

James P. McClurg, member of the law firm of Wells & McCormick, Baltimore, was born at Oxford, Pa., November 11, 1880, son of James Hervey McClurg and Elizabeth Helen (Grier) McClurg. He was graduated from Delaware College, class of 1902, and studied law at the University of Maryland, being a member of the class of 1907.

In 1909 Mr. McClurg was admitted to practice at the bar of Maryland, and has since been located in Baltimore.

Mr. McClurg is a member of Sons of American Revolution, the John H. B. Latrobe Lodge No. 165, A. F. & A. M.; of Druid Chapter, Monumental Commandery; and Bonni Temple; of the Press Club, the Maryland Automobile Club; was a member of Company K, 5th Maryland National Guard, from 1907 until 1910. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, 1918 session, from the Third Legislative District. Was candidate for the Senate in 1919.

Mr. McClurg is a nephew of the late John Russell McClurg, the great surgeon of Pennsylvania, and his father was descended from Dr. James McClurg, member of the Constitutional Convention from Virginia, that framed the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. McClurg is unmarried, and resides in 1500 Mt. Royal Avenue.

His offices are 923-924 Fidelity Building, Baltimore.



JAMES BEACH PLATT.

James Beach Platt, packer and can manufacturer, was born in Hartford County, Maryland, on July 5, 1874, son of Herman S. and Emily (McComas) Platt. Herman S. Platt (born April 17, 1837, in Oberlin, Ohio, died February 3, 1910) entered, in 1852, the business founded by his father, Landra B. Platt, in 1849, which operated under the firm style of Platt & Company. About 1880 Herman S. Platt was president of the Union Oyster Company, was vice-president of the Maryland National Bank and Hopkins Place Bank for a number of years prior to his death; president of the Boys' Home Society for fifteen years and was vice-president of the Margaret J. Bennett Home for Girls. He was for a number of years treasurer of the Athenaeum Club, of Baltimore. He married Emily McComas on September 18, 1873, and had two sons, Herman S. Platt, Jr., who died July 16, 1906, and our subject, James Beach Platt.

James Beach Platt was educated in private schools and in the College of St. James, Washington County, Md. He was associated in business with his father until the latter's death, the business then being incorporated with Mr. Platt as president, Platt and Company, Inc., and the Platt Can Company are located on Key Highway, Baltimore.

Mr. Platt is a member of the Masonic Order and the Baltimore Athletic Club.

He married, in 1899, Miss Mary A. Morton. Children, Margaret M., and James B., Jr.



PAUL JEROME PRODOEHL.

Paul Jerome Prodoehl has won a place of distinction among the men of achievement in the city. He has stepped right ahead from one successful endeavor to another. His biggest asset is a cheerful disposition and the ability to make friends wherever he goes. As his personal popularity has grown steadily some of his friends have suggested him for political positions, but he has steadily avoided honors of the kind, preferring to help in many ways those of his friends who are in politics.

Mr. Prodoehl has won his position in the business world by hard work. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine and came to this country with a determination to make his own way. It was not long before he stood out from others as able to lead men. He was a boss of a gang for a while and then ventured into the paving business on his own account. He has helped to put Baltimore on a firm foundation, for the concrete pavements and other work he did years ago stands to-day without a flaw. His name is cut into the stone where all who pass can read it. From paving Mr. Prodoehl branched out into other lines of contract work and erected a number of buildings. With a group of associates he holds leases to important oil fields and is president of the Baltimore Petrol Gas Company. He is secretary and treasurer of the Lord Calvert Theatre Company which operates theatres in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The Commercial Exchange, a Baltimore mercantile agency, was organized by Mr. Prodoehl and he is now its president.

One of Mr. Prodoehl's largest ventures is the Maryland Motors Corporation, of which he is president. This firm which started in business here now has a large plant at Laurel, Md., and is making rapid strides.

Mr. Prodoehl is a member of the Press Club, the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Mutual Benefit Legion and other organizations. He is president of the Catholic Union, which he organized.

By his first wife, now deceased, who was Miss Anna R. Mirschberger, he has eight children. On October 2, 1919, he was again married, his wife having been Miss Eleanor T. Sussan. Mr. Prodoehl's office is at 521 Munsey Building, and his home at 1928 East Pratt Street.



HYMEN MUSKIN.

Hymen Muskin, president and general manager of the Muskin Shoe Company, Baltimore, was born in Russia in 1886, son of M. A. and Frances Muskin.

After attending High School, he learned the shoe trade in Massachusetts, beginning at the bottom and learned the business in all its phases.

In 1919 Mr. Muskin organized the Muskin Shoe Company, Baltimore, manufacturers of the "Turn" and "McKay" shoes. In 1918 he organized and became treasurer of the Stanwear Shoe Company of Chicago, which concern is representative of the Muskin Shoe Company.

In February, 1920, he organized and was elected vice-president of the Paragon Shoe Company, Baltimore, which manufactures patented soft sole shoes for infants.

Mr. Muskin is a member of the L. O. O. M.; is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Knight of Pythias.

He was married to Miss Frances Adlin in 1912 and has two children, aged seven years and eleven months, respectively.

Offices, Muskin Shoe Company, 431 East Oliver Street. Residence, 2221 Whittier Avenue, Baltimore, Md.



ADDISON E. MULLIKIN.

Addison E. Mullikin was born in Talbot County, Maryland, September 26, 1874; son of Frank C. and Margaret E. Mullikin.

He attended Talbot City High School in 1895; was graduated from St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, with A.B. and A.M. degrees; completing his legal education at the University of Maryland in 1902, with degree of LL.B. For several years he was principal of Trappe High School.

Mr. Mullikin began the practice of law in 1902 as an associate of Roland R. Marchant, and the firm has continued under the original partnership name since the date of its founding.

He served the city as councilman; was a member of the Liquor License Board under Governor Giddisborough, and is now a member of the School Board. Is a director in the Southern Hotel Company, and the Federal Finance & Trading Company of Baltimore.

Is a member of the University Club and of other organizations of Baltimore.

Residence, 5708 St. Paul Street.

Offices, 363-369 Calvert Building, Baltimore.



ERNEST T. NEWELL.

Ernest T. Newell, business executive, auctioneer, specialist in real estate, of Baltimore, was born at Wilmington, North Carolina, September 19, 1886; son of William Henry and Callie T. Newell.

He received his education in the Public Schools of Norfolk, Virginia, and entered the banking business in 1903 as teller for the Norfolk Bank for Savings and Trust, and continued in that position until 1907, at which time he removed to Baltimore.

Among other business interests, Mr. Newell is president of the Broadway Storage Company, Incorporated; president of the Mount Royal Apartment and Hotel Company; president of the Liberty Homes Corporation, and proprietor of E. T. Newell & Company, auctioneers, 519 North Howard Street, Baltimore.

Mr. Newell was married to Miss Annie (Curtis) Lee, of Norfolk, Va., December 11, 1907.

Business address, 519 North Howard Street.

Residence, 3433 Mondawmin Avenue, Walbrook.



CHARLES F. OBRECHT.

Charles F. Obrecht, of the Charles F. Obrecht Company, marine engineers, general ship repairers, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 3, 1869, the son of Jacob F. and Ellenore Obrecht. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and at the age of twenty-three began his business career, having as a lad been a newsboy selling the Baltimore Herald and News. He started at the bottom in his present business and has acquired the knowledge thereof which entitles him to be known as a practical and full fledged repair man. The Charles F. Obrecht Company are marine engineers, machinists, coppersmiths, etc. They specialize in the forging of large machinery parts and general ship repairs of all kinds. The present shop is at 6-8-10 Perry Street, Baltimore. In the near future Chas. F. Obrecht Company will open a branch on the water front, with dockage.

Mr. Obrecht was married January 12, 1896. He has one daughter, Ethel E. Obrecht.
Main office, 316 Light Street. Shop, 6-8-10 East Perry Street.



JOHN R. WINSLOW.

John R. Winslow, B. A., M. D., specialist in treatment of the nose, throat and ear, and author of many contributions to medical publications, was born in Baltimore, June 10, 1866; son of Doctor Caleb and Jane Paxon (Parry) Winslow.

After receiving his B. A. at Johns Hopkins University in 1886, he attended the University of Maryland, and graduated with M. D. degree in 1888. He then entered upon post-graduate work at the University of Vienna (Austria), in 1890; attended the University of Munich in 1895, and Berlin University in 1905 and 1910.

Dr. Winslow became lecturer in chemistry, 1888-89; professor of Physiology, 1889-94, at the Women's Medical College, Baltimore; was throat surgeon and governor of the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, 1891-1908; clinical professor of nose and throat diseases, 1903-13, and Professor of same since 1913 at the University of Maryland.

He is a director of and surgeon to the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital since 1909; is Laryngologist to University Hospital, Baltimore; director of the Civic League, Roland Park, Baltimore; member Society of Friends, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, American Laryngol Association, American Laryngol, Rhinol and Otol Societies, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Beta Theta Phi Fraternity, Chi Zeta Chi, (medical), member University and Baltimore Country Clubs.

Dr. Winslow was married to Miss Elizabeth Lewis Reed, of Philadelphia, February 6, 1894.
Offices, Latrobe Apartments, Baltimore.
Residence, Roland Park, Baltimore.



WILLIAM J. PEACH.

William J. Peach, Register of Wills for Baltimore County, was born in Baltimore, September 11, 1867, son of Charles F. and Elizabeth (Kelly) Peach.

He was educated in the Public Schools of Baltimore County, and the University of Maryland Law School.

In 1888-89 he was connected with the granite firm of Gill & McMahon as clerk and cashier, and in 1893 became Deputy Register of Wills.

Mr. Peach was admitted to the Towson bar in 1897 and was appointed Chief Deputy Register of Wills, and elected Register of Wills in 1907 for the term of six years; was again nominated in 1913 and elected for another term of six years; was again nominated and elected in 1919 for another term of 6 years, which term expires December, 1925.

He is a Democrat; was treasurer for Blair Lee and A. P. Gorman during their primary campaigns for Governorship, and acted in the same capacity for Congressman J. Fred C. Tolcott's two campaigns, and acted as treasurer for the Hon. Carville D. Benson for and during the primary election held May 3, 1920.

Mr. Peach has been treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee of Baltimore County since the passing of the Corrupt Practices Act in the year 1908 to 1914.

He is a member of the Towson Lodge No. 469, B. P. O. E.

Business address, Towson, Maryland.
Residence address, Granite, Maryland.



ROBERT BROOKS MORSE.

Robert Brooks Morse, sanitary engineer, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, September 13, 1886, son of Harmon Northrop and Caroline Augusta (Brooks) Morse.

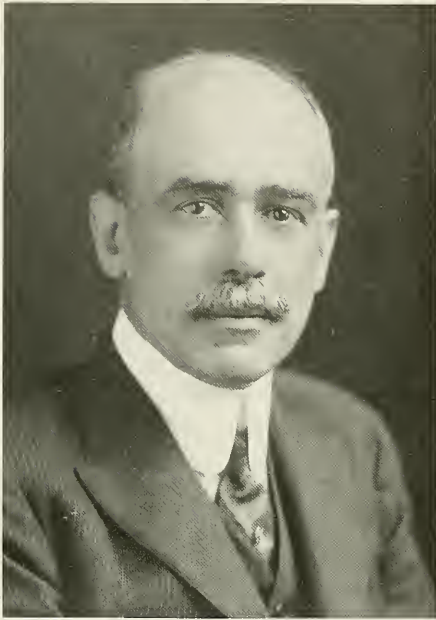
Attended Baltimore City College; graduated Johns Hopkins University, (A. B., 1901); Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (S. B., 1904); University of Maine, 1902.

With the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, U. S. Navy Department, 1904-05; Sewerage Commission of Baltimore City as draftsman, assistant engineer and assistant division engineer, 1905-1910; Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of New York, as assistant sanitary engineer, 1910-1912. From 1912 to date, consulting engineer on various water supply and sewerage projects and chief engineer Maryland State Department of Health. From 1918 to date, chief engineer the Washington Suburban Sanitary District, incorporated by General Assembly of Maryland.

Is a member Phi Beta Kappa and Kappa Sigma fraternities; member American Society of Civil Engineers; American and New England Water Works Associations; American Public Health Association.

Mr. Morse was married in 1902 to Miss Caroline Emma Ross, of Maine. Has one daughter, Katherine Brooks Morse.

Offices, 16 W. Saratoga Street.
Residence, Bladensburg, Md.



THEODORE WELLS PIETSCH, A. D. C.

Theodore Wells Pietsch, architect, Baltimore, was born in Chicago, Illinois, on October 2, 1868; the son of C. F. Pietsch and Florence (Wells) Pietsch, of Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Pietsch received his earlier education in private schools in Chicago, and studied for his profession at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and in the office of Barthelme & Root, architects, Chicago. He completed his studies in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France, receiving his diploma in architecture from the French Government, an honor which is extended to but few aspirants. On his return to the United States he entered the office of Harvard & Caldwell in New York, and later was appointed chief designer for the supervising architect of the U. S. Government in Washington, D. C. Following the great fire of 1904 he came to Baltimore, where he has since practiced his profession and designed many of the important public buildings, schools and commercial houses of the city.

Mr. Pietsch is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, the University Club, the Merchants Club and the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, of Baltimore.

On November 7, 1911, Mr. Pietsch married Miss Gertrude Carroll Zell, of Baltimore. To this union have been born two children—Theodore, Junior, and John Oliver Carroll Pietsch.

His residence is at 27 Wickford Road, Roland Park, Baltimore, and Mr. Pietsch's offices are in the American Building.



DR. JOHN J. MCGINITY.

Dr. John J. McGinity, son of Felix and Catherine McGinity, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 12, 1873. He received his preliminary education at St. Michael's School, St. James' College and Loyola College, and in 1894 he was graduated from the University of Maryland, Department of Pharmacy.

Determined to learn every phase of the pharmaceutical profession, Dr. McGinity became associated with the firm of Hlyson, Jennings & Company, remaining in this connection for a period of two years; with A. H. Roy, of Baltimore, for five years, and then went with the firm of Wolf Brothers, continuing with that company for fifteen years. The following two years were devoted to the management of one of the local stores of the United Drug Company. He then demonstrated his ability as a business executive, having assumed charge of the Baltimore store (Balto & Entaw Sts.) of the United Drug Company at a time when the store was incurring a financial loss. Almost immediately upon his entrance upon his duties he increased the volume of business and operated the affairs of the store on a more efficient basis, the result at the end of his two years' service being a large profit for the company where hitherto only a deficit had been possible.

In 1910 Dr. McGinity engaged in the drug business for himself, and has succeeded in acquiring a substantial business. Aside from business affairs he has taken an exceedingly active part in matters pertaining to the betterment of Baltimore, and during the World War he labored unceasingly in the promotion of the various Liberty Loan drives, personally invested heavily in all issues, and has continued to retain the bonds in his possession during the war. He was identified with Government affairs through his office as First Lieutenant of the American Protective Association, which operates under the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation. He is prominent in the affairs of the Knights of Columbus, being a fourth degree member, being Judge Advocate of Santa Maria Council Number 1733, also member Alhambra Eagles' Lodge, Chesapeake Arie Number 819, and an active member of the Baltimore Press Club. In political matters he is recognized as a leader in the activities of the Republican party, taking a leading part in both local and national campaigns and elections.

Dr. McGinity married, in 1900, Miss Mary A. Rowland, of Cassville, Ohio. To the union have been born three children, Miss Mary R., J. Austin, Francis Rowland. His residence is at 3039 Eastern Avenue, and Dr. McGinity conducts his drug business at Eastern and Ellwood Avenues, Baltimore, Md.



JOHN P. SEITZ.

John P. Seitz was born in Monroe County, Michigan, May 4, 1874, son of Paul and Katherine Seitz, and was educated in the schools of his native county.

Mr. Seitz engaged in farming from 1881 to 1891; was in the business of blacksmithing, general hardware, farm implements and machinery from 1894 until 1904. From 1904 until 1910 he was an engineer and designer of automobile motor trucks, and from the latter date until 1912 Mr. Seitz was sales manager for a large auto truck manufacturing concern. He then came to Baltimore and joined the sales force of the Rittenhouse-Winterson Auto Company. In 1916 he purchased a half interest in the business, which was followed in 1917 by his taking over the entire business, the concern then being incorporated under the name of the Seitz Auto Company, distributors for the City of Baltimore and State of Maryland of the Service motor truck and Vellie passenger cars.

Mr. Seitz is a member of the Metropolitan Club, the Advertising Club and the Baltimore Automobile Dealers Association.

Mr. Seitz married March 16, 1903, Miss Delia Johnson. They have five children—Elsie, Vernon, Grace, Cecil and Jule.

Residence, 2411 Guilford Avenue.

Business address, 2-4-6-8 East North Avenue, Baltimore.



JOHN OTHO MITCHELL.

John Otho Mitchell, successor to E. Madison Mitchell, Baltimore, was born at Aberdeen, Harford County, Maryland, a son of Robert P. Mitchell and Mary C. Mitchell.

His education was acquired in the public schools of Baltimore, and in June 1, 1877, Mr. Mitchell became associated with his uncle, E. Madison Mitchell, in the latter's undertaking business. On April 1, 1913, John Otho Mitchell succeeded his uncle and now carries on the business as funeral director.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Kiwanis Club, of Doric Lodge, A. P. & A. M., of Baltimore Chapter, Beausant Commandery, of Bonni Temple, Chesapeake Consistory Number One, and of the Baltimore City Club.

Mr. Mitchell married November 17, 1896, Margaret E. Benson. They have three children—Margaret E., Mahlon B., and John O. Mitchell, Junior.

Residence, 2356 Eutaw Place.

Offices, E. Madison Mitchell & Company, 1201 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.



RT. REV. THOMAS JOSEPH SHAHAN.

Bishop and rector, was born at Manchester, N. H., on September 11, 1857, son of Maurice Peter and Mary Anne (Carmody) Shanahan. He was a student at Montreal College, Canada, in 1872; at the American College, Rome, Italy, 1878-82; S. D. T. Propaganda, Rome, 1882; J. U. L. Roman Seminary, 1889; student of history, University of Berlin, 1889-91, the New Sorbonne and Institut Catholique, Paris, 1891.

Ordained to the priesthood in 1882, he was from 1883 to 1888 chancellor and secretary of the Diocese of Hartford. From 1891 to 1909 he was professor of history and patrology and since 1909 has been rector of the Catholic University of America.

He was lecturer on history and elements of Roman Law, from 1895 to 1909; editor of the Catholic University Bulletin, from 1895 to 1909; lecturer on history of education, in Catholic University Institute of Pedagogy, New York, in 1902 and 1903. Is a member of the board of judges for the Hall of Fame, University Heights, New York; was president of the Catholic Educational Association from 1904 to 1914, and president of the National Conference of Catholic Charities from 1910 to 1914. He was created prelate of Pontifical Court (Rome) with the rank of monsignor, in 1909, and was consecrated titular bishop of Germanicopolis on November 15, 1914.

Bishop Shanahan is the author of the following: The Blessed Virgin in the Catacombs (1882); Giovanni Battista de Rossi (1900); The Beginnings of Christianity (1903); The Middle Ages (1904); St. Patrick in History, and the House of God and Other Addresses and Studies (1905). He contributes to leading Catholic magazines, was associate editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia (1905-15). Was an officer of the Legion of Honor, in 1919.

Address, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.



ROBERT SEFF.

In no country of the civilized world are the opportunities for success more abundant than in the United States, any man with the ability to surmount obstacles in the path of achievement being able to gain a commanding position in the world of business.

In Robert Seff, Baltimore real estate operator, we are afforded a striking example of man's mastery over circumstances. Born in a province of Russia, he came to America when but a child. He attended the public schools until the sixth grade, and at the age of thirteen he went to work, engaging in odd jobs, and devoting his spare time in the evenings to study which he had been obliged to forfeit in the schools.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Seff entered the real estate business in Baltimore. By judicious investment of the small sum of money at his command he was enabled to secure a foothold in the business, and incessantly laboring by day and night he gradually added to his properties. Now, at the age of thirty-six is credited with being the largest individual property owner in the city, he possessing about four hundred and fifty leasehold and fee-simple property in the city of Baltimore and the surrounding county. He is also known as the vice-president of various prosperous building and loan associations of Baltimore and vicinity.

Mr. Seff is a member of the Baltimore Press Club, City Club and Chess Club.

He married on March 25, 1917, Miss Frida A. Silberman, daughter of T. Silberman, of Baltimore. His residence is at the Riviera Apartments, and Mr. Seff maintains a suite of offices at 231 Courtland Street, Baltimore.



JOHN WILLIAM SHEFFER.

John William Sheffer, general counsellor and expert in internal revenue laws, also publisher and editor, was born in Martinsburg, West Virginia, on July 28, 1868, the son of Jesse and Isabel Sheffer. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore City and in McDonough School, of Baltimore County.

Mr. Sheffer was secretary to the Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Maryland, from 1894 until 1912, in which year he became the editor and publisher of the Internal Revenue Review. He continues to edit and publish the Internal Revenue Review and is also widely known as general counsellor and expert in internal revenue laws.

On October 6, 1894, Mr. Sheffer became secretary to Collector Murray Vandiver, Internal Revenue, District of Maryland. From 1897 until 1904 he was secretary to and member of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for Baltimore City.

Mr. Sheffer married on August 27, 1892, Mary Ellen, daughter of George and Rose Knight. Their children are Jesse E., John Williams, Junior, and Ada M. McLaughlin Sheffer.

His residence is at 2833 Forest Park Avenue, and Mr. Sheffer maintains his offices in suite 205-206 Marine Bank Building, Baltimore.



GEORGE W. SIWINSKI.

George W. Siwinski, lawyer, Baltimore, was born in Poland, November 16, 1878, son of Joseph and Angela Siwinski. He attended primary schools in Poland, took a college course and philosophy where he also took an active part in athletics, especially baseball and football, at St. Mary's Seminary, Detroit, Mich. He studied law at the University of Maryland.

Mr. Siwinski was admitted to the bar in 1903, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of general law. He was the organizer of the Polish-American Building Association, its solicitor, as also for the Kosciuszko Building Association. During the World War he organized in Baltimore about 1,200 Polish boys for the Polish army in France, who were not subject to draft, and he was head of the Polish Government Loan for Baltimore. Is a member of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, was its vice-censor from 1905 to 1907.

Mr. Siwinski married June 26, 1917, Mary Mioszkowski. He has three children by a former marriage.

Residence, 2207 East Pratt Street.

Offices, 1635 Eastern Avenue.



DR. CLEMENT L. SIWINSKI.

Dr. Clement L. Siwinski, dental surgeon, Baltimore, was born in Poland on November 23, 1886, the son of Joseph and Angela Siwinski.

He was graduated in 1916 from Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and engaged in the practice of dentistry, being associated with his brother, Dr. W. B. Siwinski.

Dr. Siwinski volunteered for service in the Polish army on January 20, 1918. He sailed for France on June 10, 1918, and saw service at Vosges until May 20, 1919, at which time he went to Poland. He was appointed chief surgeon dentist of the 13th Division of the Polish Army. His division participated in the campaign against the Ukrainians and later against the Bolsheviks, until April 7, 1920.

Dr. Siwinski is unmarried. He resides at 1740 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, and his dental offices are at the same address.



DR. WALTER BOLESLAW SIWINSKI.

Dr. Walter Boleslaw Siwinski, dental surgeon, Baltimore, was born in Poland in 1883; son of Joseph and Angela Siwinski.

Dr. Siwinski was educated at Loyola College, and Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; graduating from the latter institution in 1906 with second highest honors in his class. He has since continuously practiced dentistry in Baltimore.

Although actively engaged in his profession, Dr. Siwinski is also interested in other affairs. He is president of the Kosciuszko Building Association and also president of the American-Polish Building Association. At the present time he is devoting a major portion of his time to the negotiating of the Polish loan for the raising of funds to alleviate the present suffering and general deplorable conditions now existing in Poland as a result of the Great War.

He has always taken an active interest in Polish affairs; was appointed vice-chairman during the American Day celebration held in Baltimore, and he assisted his brother, George W. Siwinski, in raising several companies of young men to serve in the Polish army during the war.

Mr. Siwinski married in November, 1919, Miss Barbara Sadowski.

Address, 1740 Eastern Avenue.



EARL H. SNAVELY, M. D.

Earl H. Snavely, son of Charles C. Snavely, of Baldwin, Md., was born near Hagerstown, Md., December 2, 1883. He received his early education in Baltimore County, and was graduated from the Baltimore Medical College with M. D. degree in 1906, being immediately appointed to the medical staff of the Maryland State Hospital for the Insane, at Sykesville, Md.

After a service of three years at the latter institution, Dr. Snavely received a much better appointment as a physician on the staff of the Essex County Hospital, Overbrook, N. J., where he is now located.

During the Great War Dr. Snavely served as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps, most of his service being rendered at Camp Enlists, Va., where he had charge of the Psycho-pathic work of that large camp.

Dr. Snavely is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in political matters. He is a member of several fraternal orders, including his college fraternity.

On June 25, 1914, Dr. Snavely married Miss Elizabeth C. McMahon, of Newark, N. J.



GUY E. SNAVELY.

Guy E. Snavely, son of Charles C. and brother of Dr. Earl H. Snavely, was born at Antietam, Md., October 26, 1884. His family removing to Baltimore County in 1888, he attended the county schools and was admitted to Johns Hopkins University in 1897, where he received the A.B. degree in 1901 and the Ph. D. degree in 1908. He studied in Paris and London in 1905; taught at Maryland Nautical Academy, Easton, Md., 1901-02; was co-owner and vice-principal of Milton Academy, Baltimore, 1902-05; joined the faculty of Allegheny College in the fall of 1906, acting as professor of Romance languages and registrar until April, 1917. He spent his sabbatical year of 1914-15 in Europe, and as visiting professor of French and Spanish at New York University.

On May 1, 1917, Mr. Snavely took charge of the newly formed Southern Division of the American Red Cross (comprising the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee) with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. He organized over 500 Red Cross chapters, covering every county in this division; supervised war fund campaigns and membership drives of 1918-1919; directed production work of surgical dressings, hospital garments, knitted articles, etc.; made numerous Red Cross addresses at State conventions and at chapter meetings; visited Havana, Cuba, and the Isle of Pines to arrange for co-operation with the Cuban Red Cross and to stimulate the work in branches of the American Red Cross. Mr. Snavely completed the last six months of his service, during the spring and summer of 1919, as assistant to the general manager and director of the department of development at national headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Snavely married September 27, 1906, Ada E. Rittenhouse, of Baltimore County. They have three children—Guy Everett, Brant R. and Charles A. Snavely.



HARRISON RIDER.

Harrison Rider, president of the Second National Bank, Towson, Maryland, and extensive farmer, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, on February 15, 1865, the son of John G. and Elizabeth (Hook) Rider.

Mr. Rider was raised on a large farm in Baltimore County and was educated in the county schools. He has for many years been largely interested in farming lands of the county and state. He has been connected with the Second National Bank of Towson for the past fifteen years and on Sept. 15th, 1920, was elected to the presidency of this institution.

He served as Register of Wills for the County, being elected in 1899 for one term. He was elected County Commissioner in 1919.

Is a member of the Masonic Order and of the B. P. O. Elks. Address, Hillen Road, near Towson, Md.



HON. WILLIAM N. ANDREWS.

Hon. William Noble Andrews, Republican, prominent in Maryland political affairs and member of the 66th Congress from the First Maryland District, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, on November 13, 1876, son of James M. and Sallie (Noble) Andrews. He was a student at Dixon College for one year, and received the Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Maryland.

He was State's Attorney for Dorchester County, Maryland, for two terms, from 1904 to 1911; a member of the Maryland House of Representatives in 1914 and of the Maryland State Senate in 1918, resigning from the latter in the same year to become a member of the 66th Congress (1919-21) from the First Maryland District. He has taken an exceedingly active part in the affairs of his native county and State, being noted as an incessant worker in their behalf. Has always been active in local and state politics, taking a leading part at the present time as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Dorchester county. Is a leading member of the bar of Cambridge and practices law in all the courts of the First judicial circuit.

Congressman Andrews married, October 18, 1903, Bessie Wainworth, who died on January 21, 1919. He has since remarried.
Address, Cambridge, Md.



NATHAN LEWIS SMITH.

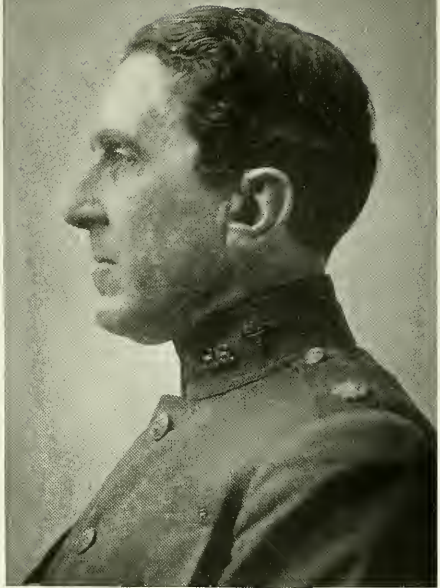
Nathan Lewis Smith, chief engineer to the Commission for Opening Streets, Baltimore, was born at Linwood, Maryland, February 1, 1888; son of Jesse and Lydia L. Smith, and attended the Public Schools, Maryland Collegiate Institute and Swarthmore College, department of civil engineering, whence he graduated in 1908 with B.S. degree.

He entered the employ of the State in 1912 as draftsman; became chief draftsman in 1915, and State engineer of surveys in 1918, and appointed chief engineer to the Commission for Opening Streets May 15, 1920.

He is a member of the American Association of Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, and Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

Mr. Smith was married January 26, 1914, to Miss Katherine E. Yeager, of Baltimore, and has two children, Laura Virginia and Nathan Lewis, Junior.

His offices are in the City Hall, Baltimore, and Mr. Smith resides at 4110 Belle Avenue, Baltimore.



ROBERT TUNSTALL TAYLOR, Surgeon, Baltimore.

Born: Norfolk, Virginia, January 16, 1867.

Only child of Robertson and Baynham Tunstall Taylor. Many of his ancestors of the Lee, Page, Armisteads, Bacon, Calvert and Brooke families for three centuries have added much to Virginia's history. His uncle, Colonel Walter H. Taylor, served as adjutant to General Robert E. Lee in the Confederate army. Robertson Taylor served in a similar capacity to General William Mahone and later became President of the Brazil Trading Company of Baltimore. Doctor Taylor's grandfather, Walter Herron Taylor, was the first President of the Norfolk Gas Company and married Cornelia Wickham Cowdery. His great grandfather, Richard Taylor, second, came from Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, England, in 1790 and married Elizabeth Calvert, the daughter of Captain John Calvert, of the Revolutionary Army, who was the son of Cornelius Calvert. Doctor Taylor's great-great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Cowdery, was born in England in 1699 and settled in Massachusetts and his grandson, Jabez Cowdery, served as surgeon in the Revolutionary Army and his son, Jonathan Cowdery, was Surgeon on the U. S. Frigate "Philadelphia" when it was captured and burnt at Tripoli; he secured his release, however, and that of his brother officers by successful treatment of the mortally ill child of the Bey. Alexander Tunstall, the great-grandfather of Doctor Taylor, came from England and became President of the Farmer's Bank after the Revolutionary War and married Anne McCauley Walke. Their son, Doctor Robert Baylor Tunstall, from whom Doctor Taylor is named, did conspicuous service in the Yellow Fever Epidemic.

Education: Marston's School, Johns Hopkins University, B. A., 1889; University of Virginia, M. D., 1891; Post Graduate Johns Hopkins Hospital, Harvard Medical School; Children's; Massachusetts General, Carney and Boston City and New York Orthopaedic, Ruptured and Crippled and Roosevelt Hospitals.

Professional career: Assistant to Doctors William Osler and J. M. T. Finney, 1891 to 1894. Founded Baltimore Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children (now the Kernan Hospital for Crippled Children) the first Orthopaedic Hospital in the South, on October 6th, 1895. Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, Woman's Medical School, 1895-97. Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, Baltimore Medical College, and Woman's College, 1897-1900. Professor Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Maryland and College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1900 to date. Orthopaedic Surgeon University, Mercy, Saint Agnes, and Maryland General Hospitals. Attending Orthopaedic Surgeon to Hospital of Women of Maryland. Consultant to Saint Joseph's Hospital and United States Public Health Service and Life Extension Institute of New York. Surgeon in Chief of the James Lawrence Kernan Hospital and Industrial School for Crippled Children. Author numerous medical and surgical monographs, and Text Book on Orthopaedic Surgery and Orthopaedic Technique for Nurses.

Member: Maryland, Baltimore, Elkridge Fox Hunting Clubs; Delta Phi, Nu Sigma Nu Fraternities; Rush Medical, American Orthopaedic, American Medical and Southern Medical Associations. Fellow American College of Surgeons, Member of Medical and Surgical Faculty of Maryland.

(Continued on page 227.)



ASA LYLLITON WESSELS, M. D.

Asa Lylliton Wessels, physician, was born in Baltimore, June 11, 1877; son of L. P. and Isabel (Armstrong) Wessels, of Baltimore.

He was educated in the Grammar and Public Schools of Baltimore; at Baltimore City College in 1896, and Atlanta Medical College in 1898, (M. D. degree).

Doctor Wessels was superintendent of Willimatic Insane Asylum at Willimatic, Conn., from 1898 till 1900, and then entered private practice in West Baltimore.

He is president of the West Baltimore Medical Association, and served as president of the Alpha Sigma Medical Fraternity for many years. Is Ex-Chief Rabban of Bouni Temple Shrine; chief examiner and Past Monarch and present trustee of Yed, Grotto.

He served as First Lieutenant, Maryland "Regulars," for several years, and was medical examiner for the Twentieth Ward Draft Board during the recent war.

Doctor Wessels has one son, Robert L. Wessels. His wife, who was Miss Agnes Dorn, of Scranton, Pa., died February 4, 1916.

Offices and residence, 2565 Frederick Avenue.



THOMAS GORSUCH YOUNG.

Thomas Gorsuch Young, owner Auto Supply Co., jobbers; Thomas G. Young Real Estate Co., president Oak Lawn Cemetery Co., was born in Baltimore, July 30, 1884, son of James and Sarah (Gorsuch) Young.

Attended Public Schools, Pennsylvania Military College and University of Pennsylvania; studying mechanical engineering.

Is a Mason, Shriner, Odd Fellow; Sigma Nu Fraternity member; secretary Maryland Institute; treasurer Auto Club of Maryland; member of Baltimore Yacht, Maryland Jockey, Baltimore Country and Rotary Clubs.

He was married January 12, 1909, to Miss Isabel Evans Mundy, of Charlottesville, Va. Has one son, Thomas Gorsuch, Junior.

Business address, 916 N. Charles Street.
Residence, 214 Chancery, Guilford.



CHARLES ALEXANDER WATERS, M. D.

Charles Alexander Waters, M. D., was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, on December 14th, 1888, the son of Garrett Davis Waters and Helen Latimer (née) Waters.

Dr. Waters attended public and private schools of Baltimore City and the Franklin High School at Reisterstown, Md.

He was graduated from the School of Medicine, University of Maryland, in 1911, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and in the same year was appointed Assistant in Roentgenology, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. He was made instructor in Roentgenology, Johns Hopkins University, and Assistant Roentgenologist, Johns Hopkins Hospital, in 1913, which position he holds at the present time.

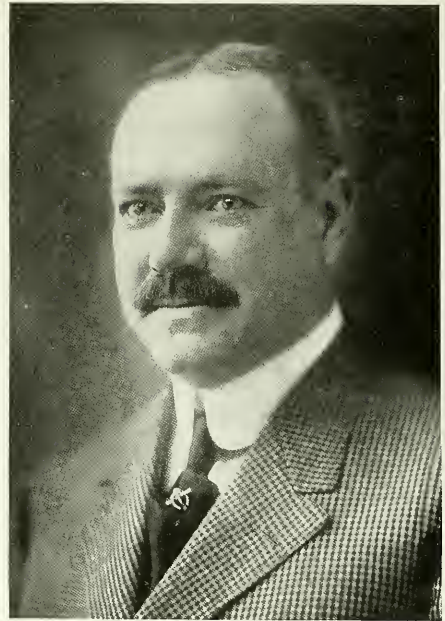
He is member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the Baltimore City Medical Society, Southern Medical Society, American Roentgen Ray Society, the International Radiological Club and vice-president of the American Roentgen Ray Society in 1920.

On June 6th, 1917, Dr. Waters entered the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army as First Lieutenant. He served as Roentgenologist to Base Hospital No. 18 (Johns Hopkins Unit), A. E. F.

After a year's service with the Hopkins Unit he was made assistant to the Senior Consultant in Roentgenology, A. E. F. Several months before the armistice he was returned to the United States as instructor in the School of Roentgenology at Camp Greendale, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

On January 3rd, 1919, he was discharged from the service. Dr. Waters is a member of the Baltimore, Baltimore County, Rolling Road Golf, Baltimore Yacht and the Johns Hopkins Clubs.

He is unmarried and has offices at 1100 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.



J. PERCY WADE.

J. Percy Wade, physician and superintendent of the Spring Grove State Hospital, was born October 22, 1870, the son of the late Colonel John J. Wade, famed for his prowess as a Confederate veteran during the Civil War, and Mary A. (Chapman) Wade.

He attended Baltimore City College, took a course at Johns Hopkins University, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in April, 1897, with M.D. degree. Dr. Wade was resident physician at City Hospital for six months and then came to the Maryland Hospital for the Insane as assistant physician, being appointed superintendent in 1896.

Doctor Wade is a member of the American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, American Medical Association, Maryland Psychiatric Society and Medical Legal Society. He is also a member of the Maryland Country Club.

Office and residence, Catonsville, Md.



WILLIAM A. SNYDER.

William A. Snyder, financier and business executive, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on April 29, 1878, son of Augustus and Isabella (Freybe) Snyder.

Mr. Snyder was educated in the public schools of Baltimore City. He entered upon his business career at the age of twenty and is now proprietor of thirty market stalls in the Baltimore City markets, and conducts a wholesale and retail business which is the largest of its kind in the City of Baltimore.

Many of the leading financial and business institutions of Baltimore and vicinity owe their success to the executive ability of Mr. Snyder. He is president of the Enterprise Savings & Loan Association, having retained this responsibility since the founding of the Association fourteen years ago. He is a director in the Calvert Bank, and also a director in the American Exchange Bank of Baltimore. He is president of the Howard Refractories Company, located at Dorsey, Md., he and his associates having assumed control of this concern in January, 1918, when the affairs of the company no longer warranted its continuing in business. Mr. Snyder was not only successful in placing the business upon a paying basis, he is now confident that the Howard Refractories Company will become one of the largest fire-brick manufacturing companies in the East in a brief period of time.

Mr. Snyder is prominent in the lodges of the Masonic order; he is a Scottish Rite, a thirty-second degree, and a York Rite Mason, and affiliated with the Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Lodge of Maccabees.

On July 10, 1899, Mr. Snyder married Emma, daughter of Christ and Catherine Erwnett. To the marriage has been born one child, Emma Childred.

His residence is at 2445 Woodbrook Avenue, and Mr. Snyder maintains his offices at Woodbrook Avenue and Retreat Street, Baltimore.



WILLIAM STROBEL THOMAS.

William Strobel Thomas, prominent as an authority on corporation law, was born in Baltimore, Md., on January 30, 1868, the son of John L. and Azalia (Hussey) Thomas. His earlier education was of the public and private schools, and was supplemented at Baltimore City College. He was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1889 with Bachelor of Laws degree.

Mr. Thomas began the practice of law in 1900 as an associate of his father, whose death occurred in 1904, and who was one of Baltimore's prominent lawyers. Upon his father's death he became general counsel for the Adams Express Company in the South, continuing with that company until its retirement with other express companies from active business, when he became counsel for the American Railway Express Company, the successor of all the express companies in the United States. His practice is confined to matters pertaining to corporations, and in numerous instances Mr. Thomas has been chosen to represent the city in dealings with public service companies. In this connection he was a director of the Union Railroad Company under Mayor Malster. He was appointed, in 1916, Paving Commissioner under Mayor Preston.

He is a member of the Maryland, Baltimore Country, Baltimore Athletic, and Elkridge Fox Hunting Clubs. He is one of the trustees of the James L. Kernan Hospital for Crippled Children and director and treasurer of the Maggie V. Hugg Memorial Fund, Inc. He is unmarried. Residence, 1302 Entaw Place. Offices, 211 North Calvert Street, Baltimore.



PALMER CORBIN STREETT.

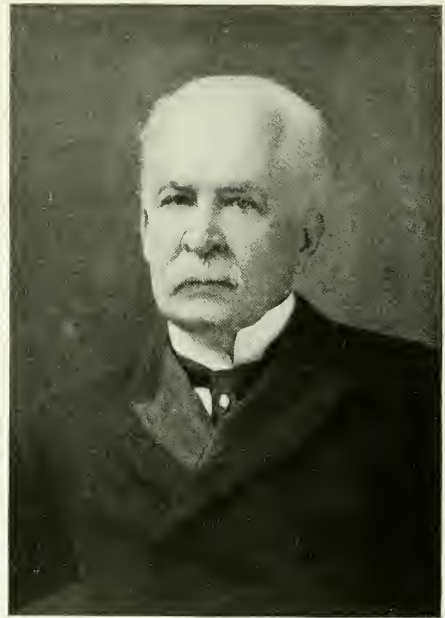
Palmer Corbin Streett, general contractor, Baltimore, was born in that city on October 9, 1882, the son of William C. and Clara V. Streett. He was educated in the Baltimore Public Schools.

Mr. Streett has been in the contracting business from boyhood, and claims no knowledge of any other business. He has made a wonderful success in his chosen line of endeavor.

In politics Mr. Streett votes for the man whom he regards best fitted for the office in question, and he may be classed as an independent Democrat.

Mr. Streett married in 1910, Miss Laura V. Donaldson, of Baltimore.

His residence is at 3408 Norwood Avenue, and Mr. Streett maintains his offices in the Knickerbocker Building, Baltimore.



PEREGRINE LETHBRURY WICKES.

Peregrine Lethbrury Wickes, jurist, retired, was born at Chestertown, Maryland, on August 14, 1837; son of Joseph Wickes, 4th, and Elizabeth C. (Chambers) Wickes. He was educated at Washington College (Maryland) and at Princeton University.

Mr. Wickes studied law with S. Teackle Wallis from 1858 until 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practiced law at Chestertown, Md., until 1867. He then removed to York, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the practice of law until 1875, being then elected to the bench. He was later commissioned President Judge of the 19th Judicial District of that State. In 1886 he returned to Baltimore, being appointed in 1891 Judge of the Supreme bench of Baltimore City. He was elected in 1892 for the full term on the bench and remained in the same office until 1907, when he retired from active legal matters.

Mr. Wickes is a member of the Maryland Club of Baltimore and of the Casino and Yacht Clubs of Jamestown, Rhode Island.

On February 27, 1862, Mr. Wickes married at York, Pennsylvania, Miss Henrietta C. Welsh. Their children are Joseph L., Katherine B., Henry W., B. Chambers, Pere L., Junior, Henrietta E. and Dr. Walter F. Wickes.

His residence is at 920 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.



HERMAN I. STERMER.

Herman I. Stermer, organizer and proprietor of the Stermer Paper Company, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore on November 4, 1882, the son of Isaac and Sophronia Stermer, and was educated in the public schools of Baltimore City.

Mr. Stermer was first employed as an office boy by a Baltimore paper concern in 1898. From this beginning he rose to stock clerk, shipping clerk, assistant buyer, buyer, and eventually to Southern and local salesman for the house, his business career having been interrupted in 1917 by the advent of the World War.

On May 1, 1901, he enlisted in the Maryland National Guard; served as a private, corporal, sergeant, second, and finally, first lieutenant, his period of service expiring in October, 1916, he having, while a member of the Guard, seen service during the Baltimore fire on guard duty, and active service on the Mexican border. Was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry, U. S. Army, on November 22, 1917; sailed for France on August 1, 1918; took part in the Meuse-Argonne battle from September 26, 1918, until November 11, 1918, and on May 8, 1919, received his honorable discharge from the service, returned to civilian life, and in 1920 organized the Stermer Paper Company, of which he is the sole owner.

Mr. Stermer is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and of the American Legion. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

On July 25, 1906, Mr. Stermer married Miss Nana V. Ebersole, of Baltimore. To them have been born two children—Margaret H., aged 12, and Edward C., aged 6.

Residence, 4 East Virginia Avenue.
 Offices, 109 Hollingsworth Street, Baltimore.



ROBERT ST. JOHN STEUART.

Robert St. John Steuart, executive head of Steuart, Son & Company, Baltimore, was born in that city on November 7, 1850, son of Edwin H. and Mary E. (Quick) Steuart. Robert St. John Steuart, grandfather of our subject, came to Baltimore, or as it was then known, Baltimore Town, in 1736, and is prominently mentioned in early historical annals dealing with the pioneers of this section and the leaders in the war of the Revolution.

The original firm of which Mr. Steuart is now head was founded in 1887, under the firm style of Edmondson, Steuart & Company. The style was later changed to Steuart, Knatz & Company, and in November, 1915, the firm was changed to its present name, Steuart, Son & Company. This company ships its products, sugar, syrup, and molasses, throughout the entire United States, and is one of the largest manufacturing establishments of its kind in the country.

During the World War Mr. Steuart co-operated with the United States Government as a member of the War Service Commission, Syrup Department, which was under the jurisdiction of Mr. E. Scott Evans.

Mr. Steuart is a member of the New Orleans Sugar Exchange, and is one of the largest buyers on that Exchange. In club circles he is known as a member of the Baltimore Country and Maryland County Clubs, also the Press and Rotary Clubs. He is also identified with the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore.

On June 19, 1872, Mr. Steuart married Elmira G. Thomson, of Baltimore. A son, Edwin H., born March, 1873, died May, 1915. His daughters, Elmira G. and Ethel B., are now Mrs. Oglesby and Mrs. Ethel B. Vaughan, respectively. He has seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild. His residence is at Cockeysville, Md., and the plant of Steuart, Son & Company is located at Eastern Avenue and President Street, Baltimore.

J. ROYALL TIPPETT.

J. Royall Tippett, member of the law firm of Richard B. Tippett & Son, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 27, 1886, a son of Richard B. and Margaret (Thornton) Tippett. He was educated in the public schools at Milton Academy, Loyola College, and the University of Maryland.

Mr. Tippett was admitted to the bar of Maryland on August 16, 1909, to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District. He has been associated with his father in the practice of law since 1909.

Mr. Tippett is a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Knights of Columbus, and of the United States Chamber of Commerce; the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore, and the Automobile Club of Maryland.

On September 9, 1906, Mr. Tippett married Lillian V. Dammann, of Baltimore. They have two children—J. Royall, Junior, born November 17, 1910; Valarie H., born June 14, 1915.

His residence is at 2007 Cheston Avenue, and the law offices of Richard B. Tippett & Son are in suite 919 Fidelity Building, Baltimore.



AUGUSTUS M. DENHARD.

Augustus M. Denhard, member of the law firm of Denhard and Denhard, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, September 3, 1875; son of Adam and Caroline Denhard.

He was educated in the public and private schools of Baltimore and graduated from the University of Maryland in the class of 1897 with LL.B. degree; being admitted to the Maryland bar June 1, 1897.

After being associated in practice with the late Fred W. Feldner, and later practicing for a time alone, he formed a partnership with his brother, Ferdinand F. Denhard, in 1911, upon his admission to the bar.

Mr. Denhard is an ardent Republican in politics, and was nominated on the party ticket in 1899 for the House of Delegates; in 1911 was candidate for Judge of the Orphans' Court, losing by a small margin. In 1913 he was candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and was appointed City Collector of Baltimore by Mayor Broening, April 27, 1920.

He is a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club, Maryland Country Club and Press Club of Baltimore; B. P. O. Elks; American, State and City Bar Associations.

Mr. Denhard was married to Miss Louisa K. Schrader, December 12, 1901, and has one son, August A., who will graduate in the Friend's Class of 1921.

Offices, 709-710-711 Fidelity Building.

Residence, 3400 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore.



CHARLES GRANDVILLE SNAVELY.

Charles Grandville Snavely, scientific farmer, prominent business man and active politician, was born in Washington County, Maryland, upon the famed Antietam battlefield of Civil War days; son of John Henry and Lydia Donaldson Snavely.

He attended the common schools and an agronomical school, and engaged in farming in Washington County for three years; then removing to Baltimore County in 1888; there continuing farming and later (1912), going into the general merchandise, hardware and farming implement business.

Mr. Snavely has long been active in Republican State politics, having been a member of the State Central Republican Committee for the past 15 years. He was appointed by Governor Lowndes in 1896 assessor at large for Baltimore County.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church.

Mr. Snavely married February 2, 1881, Emma H. Rohrer, of Washington County, Md., and is the father of two sons, both of whom are attaining their mark, one in the State of South Carolina and the other in New Jersey.

Guy Everett Snavely, the elder son, who is now professor of languages at Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., was, during the World War, prominent in the work of the American Red Cross, being during the entire period of the conflict in charge of Red Cross activities in five States, and rendering invaluable services to the cause by his executive ability and tireless personal application.

Earl Hubert Snavely, M. D., the second son, is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and has established an excellent practice at Newark, New Jersey.

W. E. ROBINSON.

BEL AIR, MD.



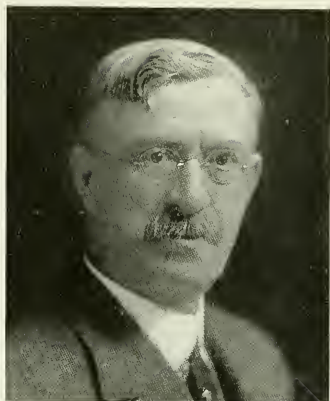
WILLIAM DUNCAN.

William Duncan, attorney at law, was born in Baltimore, February 8, 1871, the son of James Smith Duncan and Louisa J. (Linzey) Duncan.

He received his education in the Public Schools of Baltimore, at E. Knapp Institute, and at Loyola College.

Mr. Duncan engaged in the practice of law in 1894. He was a candidate for Clerk of the City Court on the Citizen's ticket, and was a member of the Maryland State Legislature, (Democratic), session of 1900.

Mr. Duncan resides in Harford Road, and his law offices are 713-14 Fidelity Building, Baltimore.



HARRY C. GROVE.

Harry C. Grove, head of the Baltimore firm of Grove, Prager & Miller, wholesale grocers, was born in Baltimore on September 19, 1854, son of James J. and Carolina R. Grove. He was educated in the Baltimore Public Schools.

Mr. Grove has been in the wholesale business practically his entire life, and he organized the present firm of Grove, Prager & Miller on June 18, 1900.

Mr. Grove has been president of the Maryland Wholesale Grocery Association since 1909. He is Past Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum, and a member of all Masonic orders. He was a member of the 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guard.

On February 26, 1886, Mr. Grove married Miss Mamie E. Francis, of Baltimore. His residence is at 3349 Windsor Avenue, and the offices of Grove, Prager & Miller are at 115-117 West Pratt Street, Baltimore.



EDWARD HAMILTON BURKE.

Edward H. Burke, attorney at law, was born at Towson, Maryland, January 14, 1886; son of N. Charles Burke and Chloe (Ade) Burke; married September 16, 1913, Miss Elizabeth Carter, of Mt. Washington.

He received the B.A. degree from Loyola College in 1906 and the LL.B. degree from the University of Maryland in 1908, after which he practiced law at Towson until the summer of 1918. He was active in war work and was one of the three members of the Legal Advisory Board of Baltimore County. Mr. Burke served as a private in the U. S. Marine Corps at Paris Island, S. C., and Quantico, Va. He was elected to the House of Delegates, 1920. He is associated with his father, Judge Burke, in the practice of law.

Business address, Calvert Building, Baltimore.
Residence, Gittings, Maryland.



J. FRANK FOX.

J. Frank Fox, attorney at law, Baltimore, was born in Kent County, Maryland, February 18, 1882; son of Samuel H. and Henrietta Fox.

He was educated in the Public Schools on the Eastern Shore, and came to Baltimore to attend Baltimore Business College and Baltimore Law School.

Mr. Fox was associated in practice with Ex-Mayor Thomas G. Hayes for three years prior to Mr. Hayes' death, and has since practiced alone.

He has been active in Republican politics of the State, having been a member of the Maryland Legislature during the years 1916 to 1920, and member of the Extra Session in 1917. He was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Congress in 1917, being defeated by a small margin.

Mr. Fox is a member of the Methodist Church, an active member of Barzen class, and is identified with several orders. He is unmarried and resides in 303 North Carey Street, Baltimore.

Offices, 211-212 Law Building.



LEON CHARLES FAULKNER.

Leon Charles Faulkner, superintendent of the Maryland Training School for Boys, Loch Raven, Maryland, was born Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., November 22, 1881; son of John Charles and Estella Harrison Faulkner.

Mr. Faulkner acquired his education in the High Schools of Owego, Tioga County, N. Y. His first important position was that of drillmaster and disciplinarian, Berkshire Industrial Farm, Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., from 1904 until 1908. From 1908 until 1911 he was superintendent of the Fairview Home for Friendless Children, Watervliet, N. Y. He acted as business manager for George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., from 1911 until 1914; entering upon his present position as superintendent of the Maryland Training School for Boys, October 17, 1914.

Mr. Faulkner is a member of the board of directors of the American Prison Association, secretary of the juvenile reformatory section of the said Association, and also executive committeeman of the National Conference of the Dependent, Delinquent, Backward and Wayward Children.

During the Spanish-American War and the uprisings in the Philippines, Mr. Faulkner was in active service, being so engaged from 1901 until 1904, as a member of the U. S. Signal Corps.

On December 24, 1906, Mr. Faulkner was united in marriage to Mildred Vivian Ballou, of Owego, Tioga County, N. Y. They have one child, Vivian Ballou Faulkner, aged four years.



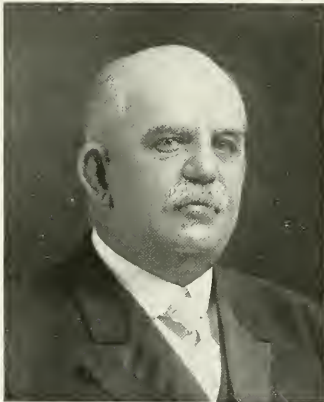
GEORGE MOORE BRADY.

George Moore Brady, member of the law firm of Maloy & Brady, Baltimore, was born in that city, the son of James H. and Catherine Taylor (Hunter) Brady. He was educated in public and private schools, Loyola College (A.B., 1900); Georgetown University (A.M., 1901; licentiate in philosophy, 1902; Ph.D., 1903; LL.B., 1903); Catholic University Law School (LL.M., 1905; J.D., 1907).

Mr. Brady was associated with banking interests before completing his education, and for a time he taught in a college in Washington. He practiced law in the offices of Herbert & Micon, Washington, of which firm Colonel Hillary M. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, was the senior member. Later he was connected with the law firm of O'Brien & O'Brien, Baltimore. He then joined the firm of Lambert & Baker, Washington, but finally returned to Baltimore and the firm of Maloy and Brady was formed.

Mr. Brady is a prominent member of the Catholic Church, and is deeply interested in the benevolent works of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and in various other charitable affairs. He is a Democrat in politics, and his social affiliations are with the University Club, the Baltimore Country Club and the Catholic Club. An authority on taxation, he has represented the State at different international conferences on that subject.

Mr. Brady married Ellen Latimer Atkinson. His residence is in the Calvert Court Apartments and Mr. Brady's offices are in the Fidelity Building, Baltimore.



DANIEL BAKER.

Daniel Baker, son of Daniel and Ann Catharine Baker, was born at Puckestown, Md., March 23, 1858.

Mr. Baker is president of the Standard Lumber & Stone Co., with offices in Baltimore.

He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Married November 10, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Bratt, of Talbot County, Md. Their children are: Mrs. Henry E. Treide, Miss Nellie C. Baker, Daniel Baker, Jr., David E. Baker, Joseph D. Baker.

The three sons and his son-in-law, Mr. Henry E. Treide, all were in service in the late war.

Business address, 524 Equitable Building, Baltimore.



LOUIS S. ASHMAN.

Louis S. Ashman, lawyer; author of "Leading Law and Equity Cases of Maryland"; member of Masonic and Elks orders, City and Press Clubs.

Married Olga Erlich, school teacher, in 1910.



C. ALEX FAIRBANK, JR.

C. Alex Fairbank, Jr., banker and lawyer, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on August 17, 1878, the son of C. Alex Fairbank, Sr., and Sarah (Sinclair) Fairbank. He acquired his earlier education in the Public Schools and at Baltimore City College, and was graduated in law at the University of Maryland in the class of 1879.

Mr. Fairbank has been engaged in the general practice of law continuously in the City of Baltimore. He is also attorney for and vice-president of two of Baltimore's largest financial institutions, The Title Guarantee & Trust Company and The Mortgage Guarantee Company. He is a member of the Maryland State and the Baltimore City Bar Associations.

On December 19, 1911, Mr. Fairbank married Miss M. Elsie Billingslea, daughter of Dr. Martin B. Billingslea, of Baltimore. Residence, 2807 North Calvert Street. Offices, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, St. Paul and Lexington Streets.



REV. JOHN ANDREW BOYD.

Rev. John Andrew Boyd, pastor of St. Michael's Catholic Church, Overlea, Maryland, was born at Ashland, New Castle County, Delaware.

After graduating at Harkness Academy, Wilmington, Del., he entered St. Charles College, October 18, 1888, graduating in 1894. He then entered St. Mary's Theological Seminary, Baltimore, there being awarded the degree of S. T. B.

Father Boyd was ordained by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, October 6, 1899. He was assigned to St. Peters, Baltimore, as assistant priest, on October 21, 1899, where he speedily endeared himself to the people of his parish. Upon his transfer to the pastorate of St. Michael's Church, his many friends paid a warm tribute to Father Boyd and wished him all success and prosperity in his new charge.

Father Boyd is State Chaplain of the O. A. H. of Maryland; Supreme Chaplain of the Catholic Fraternity of Baltimore and Washington, D. C.; an active member of the Knights of Columbus; Chaplain of Division No. 2, A. O. H. of Baltimore, and Chaplain of various other orders. He was appointed and served as Chaplain of the State Senate at Annapolis, Md., for the session of 1920.



HOWARD BRYANT.

Howard Bryant, attorney at law, Baltimore, was born in Centerville, Maryland, July 21, 1861, son of Joshua W. and Sarah H. (Cook) Bryant.

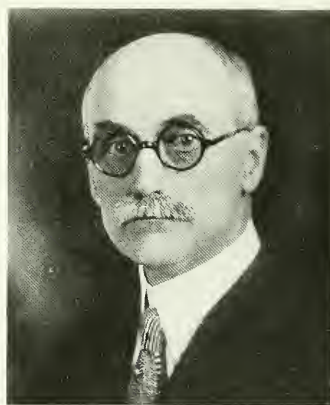
He attended Princeton University, graduating in 1882, and beginning general practice of law in 1884.

He was a member of the House of Delegates, sessions of 1916-17-18; is president of second branch of the Baltimore City Council.

He is a member of the Maryland Country Club and the Baltimore Country Club.

Mr. Bryant was married to Miss Alice H. Harris in July, 1887, and in 1917 to Mrs. Lillian E. Gaudin. He has two sons, Allen M. and Charles H., both of whom are associated with him in his law practice.

Offices, 1405 Lexington Building.
Residence, DeSoto Apartments.



CLARENDON I. T. GOULD.

Clarendon I. T. Gould, member of the State Industrial Accident Commission, was born in Ontario, Canada, on November 10, 1862, the son of John T. and Emily Adelaide Gould.

Mr. Gould came to Baltimore in 1887. He was president of the Central Trust Company from 1902 until 1906, at which time it was consolidated with the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Company.

He was president of the Board of Election Supervisors of Baltimore in 1914; member Board of Police Commissioners in 1915 and 1916; chairman U. S. Advisory Boards of the 19th District of Baltimore in 1917 and 1918, and a member of the Speaker's Committee of the Liberty Loan drives.

Is a member of the Maryland, Baltimore Country and Press Clubs of Baltimore.

Mr. Gould married June 7, 1893, Miss Grace Purnell. Their children are: Mary P., C. I. T., Jr., Purnell, Franklin P.



WILLIAM A. GILLESPIE.

William A. Gillespie was born in Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1881. He received his early education in the public schools, Baltimore City College and Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He became a proficient accountant, and on Oct. 1, 1906, associated himself with one of the best firms of accountants in the United States with headquarters in Philadelphia and New York. In 1910 he entered the firm of John Heins & Co., the pioneer accounting firm of the United States, and two years later organized the firm of Wm. A. Gillespie & Co., Certified Public Accountants, of which he is the head, and which now enjoys the largest and most successful practice in the State of Maryland.

Mr. Gillespie is the State Auditor of Maryland, and has done much toward placing the finances of State Offices and State-Aided Institutions upon an efficient basis.

He is secretary and treasurer of the State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants, and is recognized as one of the leading Certified Public Accountants in the State of Maryland.

He has built up a large practice in his chosen profession, and his exceptional ability and absolute integrity are well known.

Baltimore offices are at 606-7-8 Union Trust Bldg.
New York offices are at 140 Nassau St.



REV. JOSEPH A. CUNNANE.

Rev. Joseph A. Cunnane, pastor of St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Baltimore, born Bayou Sara, La., July 26, 1853, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Outhank) Cunnane. Was educated in private school at Elliott City, Md.; St. Charles College, Maryland, 1867-1873; St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, 1874-76; American College, Rome, Italy, 1876-77; Marseilles Seminary, France, 1878-79; ordained to the priesthood at Marseilles in July, 1879.

Was professor of Latin and English at St. Charles College in 1873-74; curate of St. Mary's Parish, Upper Marlborough, Md., 1879-80; pastor of St. Mary's Church, New Port, Charles County, 1880-82; pastor St. Mary's Church, Upper Marlborough, 1882-86; pastor St. Anthony's Church, Brookland, D. C., 1896-97, and St. Andrew's Church, Baltimore, 1906 to date.

Rectory, 2012 E. Monument Street, Baltimore.



WILLIAM BOUCHER, SENIOR.

William Boucher, Senior, manufacturer, wholesale and retail distributor of cigars, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Md., February 16, 1869, son of John and Minnie Boucher, and was educated in the Baltimore Public Schools.

He started in the cigar business on June 4, 1888. He now has one of the largest retail cigar stores in Baltimore, located on the ground floor of the Baltimore American Building, corner of East Baltimore and South Streets, and the factory is located at 1500 Guilford Avenue.

Is a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club, City Club; is identified with the Baltimore Academy of Science, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Boucher married in 1883, Louisa A. Baker.

Business address, American Building.

Residence, Homewood Apartments, Baltimore.



HON. EDWIN J. FARBET.

Hon. Edwin J. Farber, lawyer, publisher, banker and public official, was born in Baltimore, Md., on December 22, 1856, son of Henry J. and Annie E. (Stalfort) Farber. He was educated in Newton Academy, Baltimore; Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.; graduated from Lafayette College, Pa., with A.B. and M.A. degrees in 1877, and from the University of Maryland (LL.B., 1879). He was admitted to the Baltimore bar in the latter year, and has been at this writing practicing at bars of this and other States for forty-one years; and though greatly interested in journalism, law has been his favorite profession.

Mr. Farber was youngest Democratic member of the Maryland Legislature 1882, and was instrumental in having some very important legislation passed, and member of the County and State Gubernatorial Conventions in 1886. He began to publish

(Continued on page 228.)



GORDON GAMBRILL.

Gordon Gambrell, attorney at law; born Baltimore, Md., August 10, 1894; son of Robert Gordon and Lillian (Edmonds) Gambrell.

Mr. Gambrell was educated in Public and High Schools; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; graduated in law, University of Maryland, class of '16.

He served as student officer Fort Myers, and as Quartermaster of Navy. Was commissioned as Ensign and discharged from duty June 23, 1919.

Active supporter of Democratic party. Prepared proposed legislation, acted upon by Legislature of 1920, to restrict excessive rents on dwellings and apartments throughout the State.

Member of Baltimore Country and Press Clubs.

Offices, 1404 Lexington Building, Baltimore.

Residence, De Soto Apartments.



L. WESLEY COOPER.

L. Wesley Cooper, proprietor of the Fulton Grand Laundry, Baltimore, was born near Laurel, Delaware, on October 11, 1880, the son of William W. and Virginia Cooper.

He attended Wesleyan Collegiate Institute at Dover, Delaware; Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, and at Strayer's Business College, Baltimore.

Mr. Cooper was employed as a bookkeeper by Miller & Graham, paint manufacturers, from 1904 until 1911. In the latter year he entered the laundry business, and has succeeded in building up one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State.

Mr. Cooper is a member of Haverly Lodge No. 152, A. F. & A. M., being Past Master of the lodge. He is also affiliated with the Beausant Commandery and the Shrine.

On November 24, 1918, Mr. Cooper married Emma W. Bomberger. They have one son, age six months.

Residence, 2126 E. Federal Street.

Offices, 1719 E. Oliver Street, Baltimore.



WILLIAM WOODWARD COOK.

William Woodward Cook, a member of the J. Allison Muir, Jr., Naval Post No. 17 (Department of Maryland), The American Legion, is a Virginian by birth, having been born at Front Royal, Va., on January 19, 1886, son of Judge Giles Cook, Jr., and Alice (Woodward) Cook. He received his education in the High School at Front Royal and was for four years in attendance at Randolph-Macon Academy in the same city.

Mr. Cook was first employed as a runner in the Front Royal National Bank from 1905 until 1907. During 1907 he was associated with the Jamestown Exposition Company at Norfolk, Va. In 1908 he assumed the management of his father's plantation in Virginia, thus continuing until 1912. From 1912 until April 6, 1917, he was engaged in the life insurance business with offices in the city of Baltimore. In May, 1917, Mr. Cook became a member of the Naval Militia of Maryland. He was ordered on April 6, 1917, to active duty with the Navy, and was then sent to League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., where he received an assignment to the U. S. S. Missouri. He was also stationed at Cape May, N. J., and in the Commandant's office of the Fourth Naval District, located in Philadelphia.

(Continued on page 227.)



J. FRANK CROWTHER.

J. Frank Crowther, Inspector of Buildings for Baltimore City, was born in Baltimore, March 13, 1864; son of Joshua and Altha (Redden) Crowther.

He was educated in the Public Schools of Baltimore and entered the construction business after leaving school.

Mr. Crowther has been in the construction business for thirty years, during the past twenty years being associated with Gladfelter and Chambers, the large contracting and construction firm of Baltimore.

Recognizing his capability, Mayor Broening appointed Mr. Crowther Inspector of Buildings in May 31, 1920.

Mr. Crowther is a Republican in political matters, and was twenty years ago District Building Inspector under Mayors Hooper, Malster and Hayes.

Is a Mason and member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and Roland Relief Society.

He married Miss Annie Henke in July, 1890, and has four children—Altha, Katherine, George Franklin, and Lester Henke Crowther.

Offices, City Hall.

Residence, Key Avenue, near Green Spring Avenue, "Cheswolde."



WILLIAM C. CONWELL.

William C. Conwell, lawyer, was born in Kent County, Delaware, the son of Charles and Elizabeth Conwell.

In 1895 Mr. Conwell opened law offices in Baltimore, and is now connected as director or legal representative with various commercial and industrial enterprises. He is interested in farming and owns a large fruit farm in Delaware and has traveled extensively in this and foreign countries.

During the war he was an active member of the Legal Advisory and Draft Review Boards.

In 1915 Mr. Conwell was a candidate for Judge of the Orphans Court, and though defeated, he polled more votes than any other Republican up to and including that election.

Mr. Conwell resides at 3604 Duvall Avenue. His offices are 363 Calvert Building, Baltimore.



WILLIAM WALKER BECK.

William Walker Beck, attorney at law, was born February 15, 1870, in Kent County, Maryland, son of Samuel and Ellen (Constable) Beck.

After attending the Public Schools and Washington College, Chestertown, he was graduated from the University of Maryland, law department, in 1892, and was admitted to the bar the same year.

Mr. Beck was elected States attorney for Kent County on the Democratic ticket for two terms, 1903-11; represented Kent County in the State Senate of Maryland, sessions of 1912-14, and was appointed by Governor Harrington chairman of State Tax Commission of Maryland in 1918 for a term of six years.

He is a member of the University Club and Baltimore Country Club.

Mr. Beck and Miss Mary Page Beck, of St. Louis, Mo., were married February 15, 1900, and have two children—Ellen Constable and Merritt Page Beck.

Business address, Union Trust Building.

Residence address, Chestertown, Maryland.



J. ARCHER BELL.

James Archer Bell, son of John Archer and Margaret J. Bell, was born in Baltimore, Md., on June 21, 1872.

After completing his education in the schools of Baltimore, Mr. Bell became connected with the improved pavement business (contracting and asphalt). For the past nine years he has been manager for the National Union Assurance Society with headquarters in Baltimore.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Masonic order. He is a Republican in politics, and was appointed by Mayor Broening a member of the Paving Commission, having become successor to the late Douglas H. Thomas. He was formerly on the grand jury.

On November 28, 1900, Mr. Bell married Miss Edith Mae Willis, of Baltimore. They have one daughter, Dorothy Bell, a student at one of Baltimore's young ladies' finishing schools.

He resides at 3639 St. Paul Street, and his law offices are in 418 Law Building, Baltimore.



WALTER L. CLARK.

Walter L. Clark, lawyer and general counsel for the Maryland Casualty Company, Baltimore, was born in McKean County, Maryland, October 27, 1879; son of Robert Y. and Ella L. Clark.

He was a member of the class of 1899 of Baltimore City College, and is a graduate of the University of Maryland, law department, in 1902.

Mr. Clark became general attorney in 1909, counsel in 1911, and general counsel in 1920 for the Maryland Casualty Company; has been general counsel and a director of the Maryland Assurance Corporation since its incorporation. He was vice-president and general counsel for the Banker's Surety Company from 1911 to 1916, and vice-president and director of the Atlantic Swimming Pool Company since 1912.

He is upon the Board of Governors, University Club; vice-president and governor, City Club, and member Baltimore Athletic Club.

Offices, 506 Maryland Casualty Building.

Residence, The St. Paul Apartments.



DOUGLAS GORDON HANSON.

Douglas Gordon Hanson, manager of the Baltimore offices of the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., was born in Cecil County, Maryland, April 26, 1880, son of Benjamin P. and Clara B. Hanson.

He attended the Baltimore Public Schools and Baltimore City College, and was associated in the steamship passenger business with the late Arthur W. Robson. Following the latter's demise, Mr. Hanson became manager for the Cunard Company, having held this position since March 1, 1919.

Mr. Hanson was married April 21, 1909, to Miss Anna Gertrude Berry. They have one daughter, Clara Elizabeth. Business address, 107 East Baltimore Street. Residence, Mt. Washington, Md.



CHARLES B. BACKMAN.

Charles B. Backman, lawyer, Baltimore, was born in Detroit, Michigan, August 25, 1869; son of John A. and Mary (Merryman) Backman.

He received his primary education in the Public Schools of Detroit, and attended Baltimore Law School, graduating in 1898 with LL.B. degree. Following graduation, he was admitted to the bar in 1898, and has since practiced continuously in Baltimore.

Mr. Backman is a member of the Maryland Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M.; is Past Grand Patron, Order of the Eastern Star; Past Chancellor of American Lodge No. 108, K. of P.

Served three years in Company "G," 23rd U. S. Infantry, from April 5, 1888, to April, 1891.

Mr. Backman was married to Miss Emma C. Uhl, of Baltimore, June 28, 1890. He has one son, John T. Backman, born January 4, 1902.

Offices, 700 Equitable Building. Residence, 126 Augusta Avenue, Baltimore.



AUGUST E. CHRISTHILL.

August E. Christhill, Highways Engineer for the City of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, October 28, 1872; son of Henry B. and Anna M. (Gill) Christhill.

He was educated in the Baltimore City College for the civil engineering profession, and engaged in civil engineering for eighteen years, and was in the contracting business four years.

From 1906 until 1911 he was chief engineer of the Commission for Opening Streets, and April 12, 1920, became Highways Engineer of Baltimore.

He is a member of the Press Club of Baltimore; American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Masonic order.

Mr. Christhill was married in December, 1900, to Miss Mary A. Marsilliott, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Offices, City Hall, Baltimore. Residence, Southeast Gittings Avenue and Sycamore Road.



FRANK W. JACOBY.

Frank W. Jacoby, son of Theodore and Martha (Ruppell) Jacoby, was born January 7, 1877, Baltimore, Md.; has for the past twenty-five years been with the following concerns: The Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Globe Shipbuilding Co., South Chicago Shipbuilding Co., Harlan & Hollingsworth Shipbuilding Co., Wm. S. Crump & Sons Shipbuilding Co., Johnson Engineering Co., Eric Basin Dry Dock Co., and Maryland Steel Co., the latter now the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, with which company he has been for the past thirteen years, holding the position of assistant superintendent of hull construction during the late war.

Is a member of the Odd Fellows, Moose, Eagles, Juniors, Republican Club.

Was elected to the City Council of Baltimore, May, 1919, and made president of the first branch.



REV. JOSEPH P. HANLEY.

Reverend Joseph P. Hanley, president of Epiphany Apostolic College, Baltimore, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, July 21, 1869; son of Michael J. and Mary Hanley.

His earlier education was received in the National School, Elphin, County Roscommon, Ireland, and in the Academy of Saint Paulinus, Catterick, Yorkshire, England. His classical studies were made at Epiphany College, Baltimore, and his theological studies were completed at Saint Mary's Seminary and Saint Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore.

On the twenty-second of December, 1906, His Eminence, the Cardinal, ordained him to the priesthood, and Father Hanley was appointed professor at Epiphany College immediately afterward. On the 29th of January, 1912, Father Hanley was appointed President of Epiphany College.



CAPTAIN DAVID OSWALD CAMPBELL.

Captain David Oswald Campbell, agent and marine superintendent for the Garland Steamship Corporation at Baltimore, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, May 20, 1874; son of Captain David Cook Campbell and Jessie Campbell.

Practically his entire career has been spent at sea, having gone to sea at the age of 14½ years, serving his time in sailing ships and passing through the various grades, having been in command of steamers for 13 years, sailing to and from the United States to all parts of the world. Was Lieutenant Commander in the British Naval Reserve, retiring from same in the year 1912, was appointed marine superintendent for the Garland Steamship Corporation of New York in 1913. Was port superintendent for the Shipping Control Committee, Expeditionary Depot, Quartermaster Department, Baltimore, from September, 1918, to February, 1919. Member of the Port Development Committee, Masonic order and St. Andrews Society.

Captain Campbell married May 2, 1904, Jessie Murray Thompson. They have three sons—David, Jr., George and Oswald. Offices, 511 Keyser Building, Baltimore. Residence, "Kylenhor," Kate Avenue, Baltimore.



WILLIAM HOMER LAWRENCE.

William Homer Lawrence was born in Baltimore, September 5, 1873, son of Andrew J. and Fannie (Lipper) Lawrence.

He attended the Public Schools; graduated at Baltimore City College, and at the University of Maryland (LL.B.) in 1895.

Mr. Lawrence is prominent in legal circles and is active in politics of the State. He was nominated on the Republican ticket in 1907 and 1911 for States attorney of Baltimore County, and though defeated, he led his ticket on both occasions. He was a candidate for Congress from the Second District, and in 1919 he was candidate for States attorney of Baltimore City. He lectures in Baltimore University of Medical Jurisprudence, and is called upon to deliver addresses on many public occasions.

Mr. Lawrence married December 23, 1910, Estella E. Russell. Residence, 3248 E. Baltimore Street. Offices, 810 Law Building.



JOHN HILLEEN JENKINS.

John Hilleen Jenkins, Baltimore broker, was born in Baltimore County, Md., September 2, 1855, son of John Wilcox and Alice Julia (Shaw) Jenkins.

He was educated at Clarke's private school, Calvert Hall College and Rock Hill College.

He engaged in his father's business in 1870 and in 1871 associated with P. T. George & Company, remaining with that company fifteen years. He became representative of Henry Clews & Company, New York brokers, for six years, then entered the firm of E. N. Morrison & Company, brokers, in 1896; became a curb broker in 1903 and a member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange in 1904.

Is a member of the Baltimore and Green Spring Valley Hunt Clubs.

Offices, 16 Baltimore Stock Exchange. Residence, Garrison, Baltimore County, Md.



GEORGE RICHARD CALLIS, JR.

George Richard Callis, Jr., Baltimore architect, was born in Baltimore, Md., February 22, 1889; son of the late George R. Callis and Mary Callis.

He was educated at Cornell University and Rock Hill College, A. B. and B.S.A.

Designed the William Lanahan Memorial in 1914; interior St. Martin's Church in 1912; Consolidated Beef and Provision Company Building in 1915; St. Martin's Day Nursery, 1915; Brith Shalom Building, 1914; Kennedy residence at Guilford, 1916; Snesel plant, 1914-17; Leibowitz residence, 1916; Adam Deupert garage, 1919; plant for Louis Miller, 1919; Light Street warehouse for General Wholesale Grocery Company, 1919-1920, etc.

Was District Director of war workers of the Washington Ordnance District during the World War.

Is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Moore.

Mr. Callis married October 10, 1911, Miss Elizabeth A. Eisenhardt. He has four children.

Offices, 611 American Building.

Residence, Melvin Avenue, Catonsville, Maryland.



PAUL JOHANNSEN.

Paul Johannsen, lawyer and police magistrate; City of Baltimore, was born in the City of Bredstedt, Province of Sleswig, October 5, 1871, son of Johannes C. and Marie C. (Gries) Johannsen. He was educated in the public schools of the city of Bredstedt, and after coming to this country in 1887, attended the Sadlers, Bryant & Stratton Business College, and later Baltimore Law School, whence he graduated in 1899.

Upon his arrival in Baltimore, he was first employed as a "printers' devil" by the German correspondent, and was promoted by successive stages until he became bookkeeper and later cashier. In the meantime he had pursued his law studies at night, and in 1899 was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of law.

Mr. Johannsen formerly served under Governors Crothers and Harrington and now under Governor Ritchie as Police Magistrate, and also served under former Governor Crotherson on the Liquor License Board.

Mr. Johannsen was married June 28, 1898, to Cora Virginia Grumbine, and has one daughter, Mildred E.

Residence, 224 Mondawmin Avenue, Baltimore.

Offices, Gaither Building, Baltimore.



CLARENCE G. HARIG.

Clarence G. Harig, chief of the Bureau of Drafting, City of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, April 15, 1883; son of C. Leonard and Margaret (Tall) Harig, and attended the Public Schools, Maryland Institute, and Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. Harig was employed by the Baltimore Ferro Company as draftsman, five years; by the Baltimore City Sewerage Commission eight, as draftsman and inspector, and in 1916 accepted his present position as chief of the Bureau of Drafting, Baltimore City.

He is a member of the Engineers Club of Baltimore; American Association of Engineers, and the Arundel Boat Club.

Mr. Harig was married November 9, 1905, to Miss Bertha Buckingham, of Baltimore. He has two children, Margaret and Phillips. His offices are in the City Hall, and Mr. Harig resides in 3313 Waldheim Street, Walbrook, Baltimore.



WILLIAM E. LANKFORD.

William E. Lankford, warden of the Maryland House of Correction, was born at Pocomoke, Worcester County, Maryland, August 11, 1869; son of Joseph B. and Anne Elizabeth (Fleming) Lankford. He was educated in the Grammar School and at Princess Anne High School, Princess Anne, Md.

Mr. Lankford was a carpenter for twenty years. He was twice elected Sheriff and Tax Collector for Worcester County, 1899-1906. During these years he showed his ability in handling men and affairs for the county so well that in 1906 he was appointed Warden of the Maryland House of Correction, which position he filled until 1914, when he engaged in farming and lumber business in Pocomoke, Md., until 1916, when he was again selected for Warden of the Maryland House of Correction. He has been instrumental in abolishing the old forms of punishment in the institution and is called a square man by the inmates in his unbiased decision in settling their grievances. He has established the Honor System, under which farmers are

(Continued on page 228.)



JOHN J. HANSON.

John J. Hanson, Commissioner of Lamps and Lighting, and proprietor of the John J. Hanson, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, September 4, 1867, the son of John and Margaret Hanson, and was educated in the Public Schools and at Calvert Hall School.

He organized the John J. Hanson in 1905. This concern engages in the sponging and water-proofing of various cloth materials.

Mr. Hanson is prominent in R. P. O. Elk affairs and was appointed by Mayor Preston to the Committee on Elk Conventions, Carnivals, etc. He was a semi-professional baseball player in his youth and is now an ardent baseball "fan." He was Corporal in the M. N. G., and was one of the six to qualify as sharpshooters.

Mr. Hanson became chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Baltimore City in 1908. At the Republican National Convention of 1912 (at Chicago) and 1916, he served as chief doorkeeper.

In 1909 he was elected sheriff, and served four years as Land Commissioner under Governor Goldsborough. He is at present Commissioner of Lamps and Lighting, having been appointed to this responsible office by Mayor Broening, May 5, 1924.

Mr. Hanson married Miss Lillie E. Pestel on April 20, 1891, and has two children, Frank John and Nola Margaret Hanson. Business address, 413 West Pratt Street. Residence, 3201 Clifton Avenue.



FRANK WEBSTER KEATING, M. D.

Frank Webster Keating, M. D., superintendent the Rosewood State Training School for Feeble Minded, was born in Centerville, Maryland, on February 20, 1870, son of Thomas James and Sarah Frances (Webster) Keating. He was educated in St. Paul's Parish School and the University of Maryland (medical department).

Dr. Keating engaged in the fire insurance business from 1887 until 1893. Following his graduation in 1895 from the University of Maryland he became an interne in University Hospital, there remaining until October 1st of the same year, when he was appointed to his present position as superintendent of the Rosewood State Training School for Feeble Minded. Dr. Keating also has a large professional practice in addition to his connection with the above named institution, and is well known in medical circles of the State. He was president the Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Feeble Minded in 1902; president of the Baltimore County Medical Association in 1919, and is a member of the above Associations and also of the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy, American Medico-Psychological Association, Maryland Psychiatric Association, and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He holds membership in the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club.

Dr. Keating was a member of Troop "A" Calvary, M. N. G., in 1902-1905. He was in volunteer service under the Selective Service Law during 1917 and 1918.

He is unmarried, and his offices and residence are in Owing's Mills, Md.



MARK D. HARRIGAN.

Mark D. Harrigan, proprietor of Mark D. Harrigan, manufacturer of printers' rollers, etc., was born in Baltimore, April 15, 1865, the son of David and Deborah (Lewis) Harrigan.

Substantially a self-made man, he received his education in the Public Schools of Baltimore, and while yet but a boy, began his business career as a printing pressman, which work he continued until 1900, when he established his present business.

His offices are at 310 North Holliday Street, and Mr. Harrigan resides at 2909 St. Paul Street.



JOHN VOLLENWEIDER.

John Vollenweider was born in Zurich, Switzerland, July 10, 1863, son of Henry and Barbara Vollenweider, and educated in Swiss schools.

He founded his present business, the Northwestern Cornice Works, May 10, 1897, and has expanded it from the typical small tin shop of one man to the present plant which is 32 feet wide and a half block long, in which are made cornices, skylights and other sheet-metal articles.

Mr. Vollenweider has seven children living. Residence, 2403 West Lanvale Street. Offices, 1506 Pennsylvania Avenue.



RICHARD LAWS LEE.

Richard Laws Lee, attorney at law, was born December 19, 1866, at Baltimore, Maryland, son of Dr. Richard Currie, of Middlesex County, Virginia, and Ada (Laws) Lee, of Accomac County, Virginia.

He attended the Public Schools, Baltimore City College and Maryland University of Law; being admitted to the bar in 1889, and has practiced in Baltimore since that date.

Mr. Lee is a member of the Masonic order (Beaumont Commandery and the Shrine); is Past Grand Chancellor Knights of Pythias; an Odd Fellow, Elk, and a Knight of the Golden Eagle. Member the Maryland Historical Society and the City Club.

He was married to Miss Mary Donnelly, April 22, 1907. Has one daughter, Dorothy Lee.

Offices, 232 St. Paul Street.
Residence, 2843 North Calvert Street, Baltimore.



PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN.

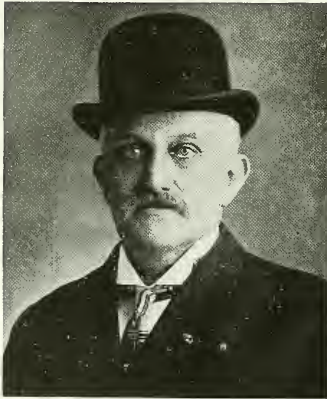
Percy C. Hennighausen, member of the law firm of Hennighausen & Stein, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Md., on June 26, 1866, the son of the Rev. Fred P. and S. Eva (Lepley) Hennighausen.

Mr. Hennighausen received his earlier education in the Public Schools of Baltimore, and he graduated in law at the University of Maryland in 1888.

For twenty-five years Mr. Hennighausen was associated with his uncle, Louis L. Hennighausen, in the practice of law. In 1900 he formed the present partnership with Charles F. Stein, another prominent member of the Baltimore bar.

Mr. Hennighausen was a member of the City Council and president of the First Branch (Mayor Ex-Officio) in 1893-1895. He was United States Commissioner of Immigration under former President William McKinley.

Is a member of the Metropolitan and Baltimore Athletic Clubs.



JOHN RIGDON KING.

John Rigdon King was born June 24, 1844, in Hagerstown, Md., son of Samuel L. and Eliza (Lane) King.

He attended the Public Schools and after graduating, was a printer's apprentice from 1859 to 1862; then became an officer in the 6th Maryland Regiment, U. S. V., enlisting at seventeen and serving until 1865. He bears a wound for each year in service, permanently disabled.

From 1870 to 1902 he served in the Custom House and was appointed U. S. Pension Agent at Washington. During his twelve years as Pension Agent he disbursed \$122,000,000 without the loss of a cent, receiving treasury settlement in sixty days after leaving office.

He was married to Miss Annie M. Snyder, May 28, 1872, and was left a widower May 4, 1917.

Commander Grand Army of the Republic in 1905. Is a member Grand Army Club and Union League.

Address, Preston Apartments, Baltimore.

SAMUEL C. MAHLE.

Samuel C. Mahle, sheriff of Baltimore County, was born in Harford County, Md., February 8, 1871, son of John C. and Mary (Gerwig) Mahle.

He attended the Public Schools of his section and worked for his father immediately after leaving school; in 1893 going in business for himself, in the produce, grocery and general merchandise lines. He continued in business for about 18 years, having stores in Baltimore City and at Woodlawn, Md.

He was appointed by the Baltimore County Commissioner as Chief of Police of the County in 1912-1913, and was elected Sheriff in 1915; serving one month in 1915, one year in 1916 and 11 months in 1917. Under the operation of law he could not succeed himself under two years, but was re-elected and re-installed Sheriff of the county on December 1, 1919, one day after the expiration of the two year limit.

He was married August 27, 1890, to Della A. King and has one son, John Mahle.

Business and residence address, Woodlawn, Baltimore County, Maryland.



J. ENOS RAY.

J. Enos Ray, State Tax Commissioner and lawyer, was born at Chillum, Prince George's County, Maryland, January 12, 1874, son of J. Enos and Gertrude E. Ray.

He was educated in the Public Schools, at Maryland State College, there receiving A.M. degree; at Georgetown University with LL.B. degree.

He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and has since practiced law in Maryland and the District of Columbia, with offices in Washington, D. C., and Upper Marlboro, Md.

He is a Democrat; was a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1904-06-08, serving as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Democratic floor leader in 1906; speaker in 1908; State auditor in 1913-1919; appointed Tax Commissioner, 1919; chairman of the Democratic Committee of Prince George's County since 1911. Is president Prince George's Bank, Hyattsville, Md.

Married Isabel G. Arthur, October 15, 1915.

Offices, 504 Union Trust Building.

Residence, Chillum, Md.



JOHN H. JONES.

John H. Jones, president of the Jones Woodwork Company, Baltimore, was born in St. Mary's County, Md., on October 28, 1868; son of John W. and Elizabeth A. Jones. He was educated at Sadler's Business College and at the Baltimore Law School.

Mr. Jones started his present business in 1906, at 207-209 Dover Street. Being obliged to seek larger quarters, he removed his plant in 1910 to the present location at 625-631 Portland Street, which site he recently purchased. Mr. Jones specializes in general wood work, high class office fixtures and cabinet work.

Mr. Jones' residence is at Reisterstown, Md., adjoining Hannah More College. He purchased his residence three years ago.



BANCROFT HILL.

Bancroft Hill, harbor engineer, Baltimore City, was born in Baltimore in May, 1887, son of Charles E. and Kate Watts Clayton Hill. He attended Johns Hopkins University, 1907-1908 as a special student, and was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1911 with B.S. degree.

Mr. Hill has been located in Baltimore as a consulting engineer since 1913. He was appointed to the position of Harbor Engineer on September, 1919, and is also president of the Harbor Board. He is a member of the Merchants Club of Baltimore.

On May 5, 1915, Mr. Hill married Miss Frances Moale McCoy. His residence is at Mt. Washington, Maryland, and Mr. Hill maintains offices in the Keyser Building, Baltimore.



CHARLES BIRDSALL PEARSON, M. D.

Charles Birdsall Pearson, M. D., was born at Milford, Michigan, March 4, 1863, son of Massam Pearson and Josephine (Birdsall) Pearson.

He was educated at Milford and Ann Arbor (Michigan) High Schools, and in the medical department of the University of Michigan.

Doctor Pearson has given his entire time and attention to the study and treatment of the various drug neuroses and to contributions to the medical press of the country regarding his special line of medical work. From 1887 to 1910 he was Health Officer of the city of Bankin, Mich.

Dr. Pearson was married to Sarah Robson, of Milford, Mich., October 8, 1886.

Offices and residence, Mt. Herbert, Catonsville, Maryland.



JAMES POSEY.

James Posey, consulting engineer, Baltimore, was born at Oakville, St. Mary's County, Maryland, January 29, 1877; son of John Shaw Posey and Ellen R. Posey.

Mr. Posey received his primary education in the Public Schools of St. Mary's County, and pursued his academic studies at Charlotte Hall, in the same county. He completed his education with a special course in engineering at Johns Hopkins University.

From 1897 until 1901 Mr. Posey was engaged in special work at the Keen & Hagerly Company's plant at Paca and Ostend Streets, Baltimore. He was employed in the office of Henry Adams, consulting engineer, from 1901 until 1910. In 1910 he engaged in business as "James Posey, Consulting Engineer," and he has thus continued to date.

Mr. Posey married November 9, 1908, Miss Camille L. Roberts. His residence is at 4005 Liberty Heights Park, and his offices are in 1107 Fidelity Building.



THOREAU BENTON OMAN.

Thoreau Benton Oman, dentist, Baltimore, was born at Rochelle, Va., May 26, 1872, son of Dr. T. D. and Lydia E. (Laurie) Oman. He attended the Public Schools of Madison County, Va., and graduated from the dental department of the University of Maryland in 1895.

Dr. Oman began the practice of his profession in Baltimore in May, 1895, and has continuously been located in that city.

He was appointed in 1918 a member of the Republican State Central Committee, 13th District, Baltimore County. He was elected to the same office in 1919, and was delegate to the Republican State Convention of 1920.

Dr. Oman was proffered the nomination to the second branch of the City Council, Baltimore, and was requested to serve as County Commissioner of Baltimore County and as a member of the House of Delegates of Baltimore County. These positions he has been obliged to decline, his professional practice not permitting him to accept.

His offices are in the Singer Building, Baltimore, and his residence is at Halethrope, Md.



REV. FRANCIS JOSEPH HURNEY.

Rev. Francis Joseph Hurney, assistant pastor of St. Patrick's R. C. Church, Washington, D. C., was born in Washington, October 3, 1886, son of Thomas F. and Mary Elizabeth Hurney. He attended St. Paul's Parochial School; St. John's College, Washington, in 1899 and 1900; St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland, 1903-08; St. Mary's University, 1908-1910 (A.B. and A.M. degrees); St. Mary's Seminary, 1910-1913 (S.T.B.)

Father Hurney was first Professor of English and Latin at St. Charles College in 1913-1914, then assistant at Sacred Heart Church, Washington, D. C., 1914-1918; served as chaplain in the United States Navy, 1918-1919, and is now Lieutenant (inactive list), U. S. Naval Reserve; was assistant at St. Elizabeth's, Baltimore, in 1919 until June 5, 1920, and then became assistant at St. Patrick's, Washington, D. C.



HAZELTON A. JOYCE, JR.

Hazelton A. Joyce, Jr., chief examiner Maryland State Insurance Department since 1911; born in Cambridge, Md., January 25, 1878; son of H. A., Senior, and Emma F. (Full) Joyce.

Graduated Cambridge High School, 1895; Western Maryland College, 1899 (A.B.), 1902 (A.M.); University of Maryland, 1902 (LL.B.)

Associated law firm Willis, Homer, France & Smith in 1902 until its dissolution in 1903. Practiced in Cambridge 1903-11; associated with Ex-Governor Harrington and J. Richard Jones (Harrington, Joyce & Jones).

City attorney Cambridge, 1904-10. Member Maryland Legislature (Dorchester County), 1910.

Is a 32nd degree Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Was married to Nona A., daughter of William W. and niece of Ex-Governor Harrington, April 6, 1909. Married Agnes C. Conroy, of York, Pa., January 2, 1918.

Business address, 1004 Union Trust Building, Baltimore. Residence, 3914 Bateman Avenue, Windsor Hills.



WILLIS R. JONES.

Willis R. Jones, lawyer, Baltimore, was born at Bethel, North Carolina, March 9, 1890, son of Solomon M. and Frances (Whitchard) Jones.

He graduated from High School at Bethel, N. C., in 1907, and from Sadlers, Bryant & Stratton Business College at Baltimore in 1908, and graduated in law from the University of Maryland in 1914.

Mr. Jones began practice of law in Baltimore in 1914 and is now associated with Philander E. Briscoe, son of Judge John P. Briscoe, and with Edward D. Martin. He was elected to the Legislature from Baltimore City in November, 1919, on the Democratic ticket from the 3rd Legislative District.

Is a member of the City Press and Advertising Clubs; the Real Estate Board; local and State Bar Associations, and vice-president of the North Carolina Society of Baltimore.

Mr. Jones and Angelica Carbo, daughter of Louis Felipe Carbo, (Minister to the United States from Ecuador), were married September 29, 1915. They have two children—Willis R., Jr., and James Edward Jones.

Offices, 907 Fidelity Building.
Residence, 1030 North Eutaw Street.



FREDERICK H. GOTTLIEB.

Frederick H. Gottlieb was born in Vagywarad, Hungary, October 12, 1852, son of Emanuel and Rosalia Fisher Gottlieb.

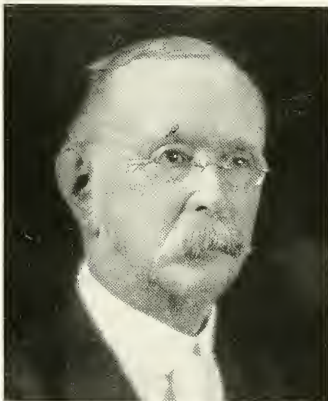
At the age of twelve he came to America; located in Wheeling, West Virginia; took a position in a store, and worked up to bookkeeper. In 1875 he entered the employ of John Butterfield.

In 1877 he took charge of the Dandelion Ale Brewery, Baltimore, and continued the brewing and malting business until 1912; then resigning to become secretary and treasurer of the Guaranty Company.

He is a member of the Journalist's and Charcoal Clubs of Baltimore, and the Salagnudi Club of New York City; was vice-chairman of the City-State Vice Commission under Governor Goldsborough, and later on the Labor Commission under Governor Crothers.

Mr. Gottlieb was twice married; first to Miss Christine Batterfield in 1876, and to Miss Helen de Vries in April, 1913. He has four daughters—Mary, Esther, Minda and Janet.

Offices, 506 Sun Life Building.
Residence, 2464 Eutaw Place.



ALBERT WATERS HARRISON.

Albert Waters Harrison, son of James W. and Amanda Harrison, was born in Baltimore in 1854.

Mr. Harrison started in the electrolyte business when a small boy. In 1878 he established the present electrolyte business of A. W. Harrison & Sons, which was incorporated in 1916, in which business his four sons are associated as partners. A. W. Harrison & Sons, Inc., is widely known as the pioneer electrolyte company of the State, and the leaders in this line of work.

Mr. Harrison married in 1878 Miss Mary Elizabeth McNeir, of Baltimore. They have had ten children, five of whom are living, being Charles E., William H., A. W., Jr., and Howard E. Harrison, who are associated with their father in the business, and Mary Alberta.

Mr. Harrison is a Republican adherent in politics. He is a member of the Masonic lodge.

The plant of A. W. Harrison & Sons, Inc., is at 313-315 S. Sharp Street, Baltimore.



CHARLES F. SMITH.

Charles F., son of Philip H. and Elizabeth Smith, first saw the light of day on September 12, 1855, in South Baltimore, Md., during the Civil War.

He earned his first dollar by selling the (then) Baltimore "Clipper" newspaper. Being of a large family he was early obliged to go to work in a brick yard, a business with which he is thoroughly familiar. He was a policeman in Baltimore County and City, and detective for the Pennsylvania Railroad, in all about twelve years, which period he regards as wasted from a financial viewpoint. Resigning police work he entered the restaurant business, which he conducted for about four years. He got the gold fever in 1898, went to the Koyukuk district, Alaska, (3 degrees in the Arctic circle), and prospected for gold. After 18 months he returned to the States to represent the Geo. Gunther Brewery Co. as solicitor and collector, which positions he held for 12 years. He then engaged in his present wrecking business, in which he has been very successful.

(Continued on page 228.)



WILLIAM A. MEGRAW.

William Adams Megraw, water engineer and president of the Water Board of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, April 3, 1875, son of William Adams and Evalena (Supplee) Megraw.

He graduated at Baltimore City College, Maryland Institute of Design and at Lehigh University, and rapidly advanced from an assistant in the shops and laboratory of the B. & O. R. R. to executive positions in charge of many large conduit, viaduct and sewerage projects throughout the East and South, and to his present position. Among important local projects completed under his supervision should be mentioned the Jones Falls conduits and the Fallway viaduct for the City of Baltimore; the latter is one of the greatest engineering feats of its kind.

During the World War Mr. Megraw was assistant project manager in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for the design and construction of naval training camps costing \$75,000,000.

If the water loan for \$25,000,000 is passed at the fall election, he will have charge of construction of extensions and improvements to the water supply system, the cost of which will aggregate this amount.

Mr. Megraw is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Association Engineers, Engineers Club of Baltimore.

Offices, City Hall, Baltimore.



JOSEPH CONRAD HILD, C. S. S. R.

Rev. Joseph Conrad Hild, C. S. S. R., pastor of St. Wenceslaus Czechoslovak Catholic Church, was born in Baltimore, July 2, 1860, son of Conrad and Barbara (Westrich) Hild. He attended St. Alphonsus School, Calvert Hall College and the Redemptorist College and Seminary at Hechester, Maryland, and was ordained priest March 25, 1886. His first assignment was at the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in New York, where he remained one year, then being sent to the Old St. Wenceslaus Church on Baltimore Street for two and one-half years. He was next assigned to St. Michael's Church, this city, and thence to Hechester as Professor of Natural Sciences and Canon Law for two years, when he returned to Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church in New York as Superior for a period of five years. In 1898 he was called to fill the chair of Moral Theology at Hechester, Maryland, and later at St. Alphonsus, Esopus, New York. From there in July, 1915, Father Hild was appointed Rector of St. Wenceslaus Church and parish, which was founded in 1870, and installed in a little church on Central Avenue in 1872, and confided to the care of the Redemptorists June 16, 1882. In 1885 the Old Universalist Church around the corner on Baltimore Street was converted into the then new St. Wenceslaus Church. In 1892 the whole plant began to be moved into the heart of the Bohemian population, corner Collington and Ashland Avenues, where in 1914 the present magnificent granite edifice was erected.



CHARLES W. HURST.

Charles W. Hurst, a member of the well known Maryland family of that name, has been one of the most active real estate operators in Baltimore during the past twenty-five years.

He has been interested in the construction or financing of over four thousand pieces of property. In 1904 he organized the Owners Realty Company of Baltimore City and has since been its head. In 1909 he was associated with Ex-Mayor Preston, Wm. C. Page, City Register Richard Gwinn, and other gentlemen in organizing the Calvert Bank, and served as a director for over sixteen years.

Mr. Hurst married a Miss Emory, of Queen Anne County. They have one child, a daughter, and live at No. 4 Merrymans Court, University Parkway, Baltimore.



ALEXANDER PAYSON KNAPP.

Alexander Payson Knapp, vice-president of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, was born in New York City in 1869, son of Edward Payson and Emma (McMullen) Knapp.

He attended private schools and graduated from Cornell University in 1893 with the degree of B.L., and was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1898.

He is a member of the Baltimore Club, Baltimore Country Club, and is secretary of the Churchman's Club.

In 1895 Mr. Knapp was assistant State's attorney of Baltimore City.

He has seven children—six sons and one daughter. Office, United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company Building, Baltimore.

Residence, 10 Club Road, Roland Park, Baltimore.



ADRIAN HUGHES.

Adrian Hughes, son of Alfred and Mary Kirby (Adrian) Hughes, was born at Richmond, Virginia, July 24, 1865. Attended St. Paul's School for Boys, later Public Schools in Baltimore.

From 1886-1886 he was connected with the clerical department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; since 1888 has been attorney and counselor at law.

Is a member of numerous fraternal, patriotic, military, historical organizations, and clubs; also of Royal Societies Club of London, England. He also has degree of Master of Arts conferred by Rock Hill College.

He is trustee for the State of Maryland of St. Mary's Industrial School.

On February 28, 1889, Mr. Hughes was married to Mrs. Anna M. Reed, nee Burch. Their children are: Adrian, Jr., Marian A. (Mrs. Philip Reinhardt), and Thomas, and a number of grandchildren.

Address, 4104 Maine Avenue, West Forest Park, Baltimore, Maryland.



REV. LAWRENCE J. McNAMARA.

Reverend Lawrence J. McNamara, son of John and Mary McNamara, and pastor of St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church, Baltimore, was born in North Adams, Mass., August 22, 1868.

He came to Baltimore in his eighth year; attended St. Ann's Parochial School, and studied two years at Loyola College; made his classical studies at St. Charles College, and his philosophical and theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary. He was ordained at the Cathedral in Baltimore, June 21, 1893, and celebrated his first Mass four days later.

Father McNamara then spent four months in Europe with the late Rev. William E. Bartlett, and on his return, attended the Catholic University one year, and assisted at the Cathedral from April to September, 1904.

He was appointed assistant at St. Ann's, and on the death of Father Bartlett, (April 6, 1900), became pastor of Saints Philip and James Church, later returning to St. Ann's at the suggestion of Father Thomas. Father McNamara was appointed pastor of St. Brigid's Church, Baltimore, March 19, 1901.

Residence, 911 S. Ellwood Avenue, Baltimore.



JAMES FRANCENESE KLECKA.

James Francesene Klecka, Presiding Justice, Peoples' Court, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Md., on January 3, 1888, son of Joseph, Senior, and Marie (Hranicka) Klecka. He attended Baltimore City College (1904-07), Johns Hopkins University and University of Maryland (LL.B., 1907-1910).

Justice Klecka organized the law firm of Klecka & Klecka in 1910, after a European tour. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Peoples' Court in 1916, and became the Presiding Justice of the Court in 1920.

Justice Klecka is a Democratic adherent, and is treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee, which office he has held since 1919. He is president of the Young Men's Democratic Club and is a member of the 18th Ward Democratic Club. He is president of the Maryland branch of the Anti-Prohibition League, vice-president of the Fraternal Order of Orioles, and is a member of the Johns Hopkins, Moose, Bohemian, Elks, O'Neil Clubs of Baltimore, and University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins University Alumni Associations.

Office, 210 East Lexington Street, Baltimore.



CHARLES A. LUTZ.

Charles A. Lutz, son of John G. and Margaret A. Lutz, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, September 4, 1881.

He attended Public Schools and the University of Maryland, graduating in law, after which he entered the brick business, banking and clerical.

Mr. Lutz was in the Government service, (Child Labor Department), at Baltimore; business of real estate and law until appointed Chief Inspector Weights and Measures for the City of Baltimore, December 12, 1919, by Comptroller Pete E. Tome.

He is a member of the Board of Government, Sixth Ward Club, and an active supporter of the Republican party; also a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the King David Singing School; East End Improvement Association; member Republican State Central Committee, representing the Sixth Ward.

Mr. Lutz and Miss Mamie Brenner were married December 12, 1905. They have one child, Elaine.

Business address, City Hall.

Residence, 202 North Milton Street, Baltimore.



ELMER L. HATTER.

Elmer L. Hatter, certified public accountant, Baltimore, was born in that city July 18, 1881; son of Charles W. and Ann Elizabeth Hatter.

He graduated at Baltimore City College in 1900 and was connected with the American Agricultural Chemical Company until 1908; was secretary and treasurer of the Baltimore Audit Company, 1908-1913; from 1913 to date has been practicing as Elmer L. Hatter, certified public accountant.

Member American Institute of Accountants; Maryland Association of Certified Public Accountants; National Association of Cost Accountants. Member City Club, Press Club, Old Colony Club, etc.

Was held auditor at Camp Meade, Md., during the World War. He was married to Alice Virginia Metcalfe, November 9, 1904.

Children: Charles William, Eleanor Rea, Louis Metcalfe. Business address, 731 Munsey Building. Residence, 3108 Wayne Avenue, Howard Park.



JOHN NATHANIEL MACKALL.

John Nathaniel Mackall, chairman and chief engineer of the State Roads Commission of Maryland, was born at Mackall, Maryland, November 5, 1885, son of John B. and Louisa J. Mackall.

He attended the Public Schools and graduated from the Maryland State College, and in 1905-1908, was employed as engineer for the Maryland Geological Survey; 1908-1916, was employed as engineer for the State Roads Commission; 1916-1918, was employed as engineer for Highway Department of Pennsylvania; from 1918 to June 1, 1920, chief engineer of the State Roads Commission of Maryland; June 1 to date, chairman and chief engineer of State Roads Commission of Maryland.

Is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Association of Engineers, and of the Engineers Club of Baltimore.

He was married December 3, 1913, to Miss Florence Turner, of Easton, Maryland. They have one son, John N. Mackall, Jr. Business address, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md. Residence, 12 Merrymount Road.



JAMES V. KELLY.

James V. Kelly, secretary and treasurer of the Park Board, City of Baltimore, was born in Baraboo, Wisconsin, on May 30, 1876, the eldest of eight sons born to Luke and Annie (Rooney) Kelly.

His parents moved to Southwest Missouri the year of his birth, and he received his early education in the public schools of Neosho, Missouri. His father was politically prominent for many years in the 15th Congressional District, from which he was appointed by President Cleveland to be a compiler of war records in the War Department at Washington, which brought the family East in the fall of 1893.

The subject of this sketch completed his academic education in the Washington High Schools, graduating in 1897. He then entered the Georgetown University Law School and graduated in 1899, with the degree of LL.B., completing a post-graduate course in 1900, with the degree of LL.M. He successfully passed the bar examination early in 1900 and was admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

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HON. PETER PECK.

Hon. Peter Peck, lawyer and educator, Baltimore, was born in London, England, on April 14, 1872, son of Henry and Rosanna Peck. He was educated at St. Dunstan's School, London, Eng., Hedley School, Brooklyn, N. Y., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and University of Maryland, Baltimore.

In 1902 he was an educator in the city of Brooklyn, came to Baltimore in 1904, and in 1911 began the practice of law in the latter city. In 1918 he became lecturer at the Y. M. C. A. Law School, occupying this position in addition to his professional duties.

He is a member of the Johns Hopkins Club, Men's Club of Roland Park, St. Paul's Brotherhood and Pi Kappa Chi Fraternity, Real Estate Board, Johns Hopkins Alumni Association and University of Maryland Alumni Association.

During the Spanish-American War he served the Government in the capacity of Assistant United States Censor.

He married, on April 16, 1912, Miss Carrie Benjamin, of

(Continued on page 228.)



JAMES A. WALTON.

James A. Walton, prominent in banking circles of Annapolis, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, February 16, 1872, the son of Henry Roland Walton and Julia (Ballard) Walton.

He received his education at St. Mary's Parochial School and at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. For twenty-seven years he was connected with the Farmers National Bank of Annapolis, and for the past two years, since January, 1918, he has been president of the Annapolis Banking & Trust Company.

Mr. Walton is actively identified with all movements tending to improve civic conditions in Annapolis and vicinity, and is president of the Board of County Commissioners. He is a member of the Severn Boat Club of Annapolis, and is affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks and the Knights of Columbus lodges.

Mr. Walton was married November 20, 1911, to Miss Gertrude Farrell.

Business and residence address, Annapolis, Maryland.



NOBLE T. TONGUE.

Noble T. Tongue, managing agent for Maryland the Standard Accident Insurance Company of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, the son of Thomas J. and Virginia (Tabb) Tongue. He was educated in the Public Schools, and in St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

From 1871 till 1887 Mr. Tongue was engaged in the commission business. In 1889 he became identified with the Standard Accident Company of Detroit, Michigan, a company which began business with about \$400,000.00 in assets, and is now rated at about \$12,000,000.00.

Mr. Tongue is a member of the B. P. O. Elks.

In 1892 Mr. Tongue married Miss Mary E. Procter, of Baltimore, who died in 1898. One daughter survives this marriage, Miss Eleanor Procter Tongue. In 1909 Mr. Tongue married Miss Carolyn E. Monroe, of Charles County, Maryland. They have two children—Thomas Monroe and Noble Tabb, Jr.

Mr. Tongue resides at Catonsville. His offices are in the American Building.



WILLIAM G. SPEED.

William G. Speed, Baltimore lawyer, business man, builder and owner of the Law Building, and manager of other office buildings, was born in that city November 20, 1867, son of Christopher G. and Mary E. (Magers) Speed.

Attended Public Schools, Friend's School, Maryland University Law School; began law practice in 1897; president Catonsville (Md.) Water Co., 1898; vice-president Baltimore County Water & Electric Co., and director New Amsterdam Casualty Co. since 1914.

Is president Bonni Temple Co.; Past Potentate, Bonni Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Past Commander Crusade Commandery, M. K. T., and Past Master Landmark Lodge A. F. & A. M.

Served during recent war as member Governmental Legal Advisory Board. His elder son, Lieutenant Wm. G., Jr., (Aviation), crippled by fall while in service; second son, Ensign C. McNair, (Naval Aviation), served abroad; died in the service. Third son, Harold Scott, enlisted and was sent to Annapolis; armistice was signed before his class received orders.

Residence, 3612 Clifton Avenue.



CECIL HOWARD SPEDDEN.

Cecil Howard Spedden, son of C. Frank and Laura E. Spedden, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, March 15, 1890.

Mr. Spedden has been in the wholesale coal and the towing business since 1908. He was secretary and treasurer of the Atlas Coal & Coke Company from 1911 until 1917. Since that date he has been secretary and treasurer of the Atlas Coal & Coke Company, president of the Curtis Bay Towing Company, which is the largest tow boat company at Baltimore, operating 13 powerful tugs, and president of Cecil H. Spedden, Inc.

Mr. Spedden is a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club, Press Club, Maryland Country Club, Old Colony Club, and the Eastern Shore Society. Mr. Spedden is an enthusiastic golfer.

He resides at the Maryland Country Club.



LEONARD ALLEN RICHARDSON.

Leonard Allen Richardson, M. D., was born in Baltimore, October 8, 1881, son of Thomas L. and Isabel Dora (Allen) Richardson.

He attended Grammar School, Baltimore City College, Deichman's Preparatory School and the University of Maryland; receiving from the latter the M.D. degree in 1904, he immediately began the practice of medicine in Baltimore.

Dr. Richardson is not only prominent as a physician, but is also to the fore as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He is identified with all Masonic orders, including 32nd degree, and Bount Temple Shrine; is an Elk; member Junior Order United American Mechanics, Independent Fraternal Association, Baltimore City Medical Society, Medical Chirurgical Faculty; Metropolitan and Baltimore Press Clubs.

He was married to Nora Reamy Hand, October 24, 1906, and has his residence and offices at 112 W. 25th Street, Baltimore.



WALTER FRANKLIN SOWERS, M. D.

Walter Franklin Sowers, M. D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 12, 1881, the son of George H. and Martha A. Sowers. He attended Baltimore City College, and graduated from the University of Maryland in 1906 with M.D. degree; having previously to his entrance to the University been connected with the banking house of the Baker & Watts Company, Baltimore, in 1900-1902.

Dr. Sowers is a member of the Baltimore City Medical Society, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and of the Adjunct Faculty of the University of Maryland. He served as police surgeon for Baltimore City in 1912-1916, and was examiner for the Draft Board during the recent war.

Dr. Sowers married in 1908, Miss Clara M. Ellinghaus. They have one daughter, Hazel C. Sowers.

Offices and residence, 3405 Garrison Avenue, Baltimore.



ARMEN H. THOUMAIAN.

Armen H. Thoumaian came to America from Armenia in 1897. In 1904 he began the manufacture of "LoZak," a lactic acid preparation which is favored by many eminent physicians and specialists as a nutritional agent in neurasthenic conditions, and recommended as an excellent curative agent in treatment of nervous diseases, for rebuilding a weakened physique, and in all diseases of children. "LoZak" is a food-drink which is considered superior to buttermilk in its health-giving qualities and is served at most soda fountains.

In addition to the food-drink, the Armen Company also makes the "LoZak" tablet, which is recommended by physicians as an intestinal antiseptic for adults, children and infants with equal freedom. An active lactic acid and bulgarian bacilli.

Armen Company, 18-20-22-24-26-28 West 20th Street, Baltimore.



STEPHEN J. VAN LILL.

Stephen J. Van Lill, president of the S. J. Van Lill Company, canners, Baltimore, was born in that city in 1854, the son of Stephen J. and Ann Elizabeth (Hemler) Van Lill. He was educated in the Baltimore Public Schools.

Mr. Van Lill began his business career at the age of twelve years, when he became a clerk for the Fitcher & Wilson Brick Company at a salary of twelve dollars a week. He entered business for himself at the age of fifteen, having opened up a wholesale and retail butter and egg business. The present great canning industry of which Mr. Van Lill is the head was founded in the rear of his store on Light Street, Baltimore. Beginning operations with an improvised stove and a small copper kettle, the products were retailed in the store, the sales of the first year amounting to about one thousand dollars. In 1919 the total sales from this business had increased to nearly one million dollars yearly.

Mr. Van Lill is a member of Baltimore Lodge No. 7, B. P. O. Elks.

In 1876 Mr. Van Lill married Miss Annie Smith, daughter of Rudolph Smith; died 1912. He has two children.

Residence, Catonsville, Md.



ARMSTRONG THOMAS.

Armstrong Thomas, attorney at law, of Baltimore, was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, March 21, 1874, the son of James William Thomas and Fantaline (Shaw) Thomas. His parents came to Baltimore from St. Mary's County in 1884.

Mr. Thomas was admitted to the bar of Baltimore City before the Supreme bench, upon the motion of his cousin, Mr. John H. Thomas, in 1895, and has since been engaged in the general practice of law in Baltimore. He is the author of Thomas on "Prayers and Instructions," and of Thomas on "Procedure in Justice Cases." He organized the Huntington Savings Bank and the Annex Building Association, and is attorney for both institutions.

Mr. Thomas married November 26, 1902, Miss Rebecca Trueheart Ellerson, daughter of Andrew Roy Ellerson and Rebecca Lewis (Storrs) Ellerson, of Richmond, Virginia. They have two children—Rebecca Lewis Thomas, aged thirteen, and Armstrong Thomas, Junior, aged eleven.



RICHARD N. SHECKELLS.

Richard N. Sheckells, son of Richard M. and Sarah M. Sheckells, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 5, 1857. After attending public and private schools of Baltimore, he entered the employ of the Bartlett Hayward Company, remaining with this concern thirty-two years.

In 1914 Mr. Sheckells bought the printing plant of the late N. C. Killiam, and has continued in this business since, under the firm name of The Killiam Printing Co.

Mr. Sheckells has been very active in the State politics. He served in the Legislature in 1910, and in 1911 was elected to the second branch of the City Council, where he is at present serving his third term; for the past twenty years he has been executive of the Eighteenth Ward.

He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Tribe Ben Hur, J. O. U. A. M. and Independent Order of Mechanics.

Mr. Sheckells married Miss Ella J. Harrington, of St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland.

Business address, 603 West Lexington Avenue.
Residence address, 1107 West Franklin Street.



WILLIAM RITCHIE SEMANS.

William Ritchie Semans, Baltimore, was born Uniontown, Pa., September 23, 1895, son of Thomas B. and Virginia (Smith) Semans, and was educated at the University of Princeton.

Entered first Officers Training Camp, Fort Niagara; assigned to 313th Infantry, with the commission of First Lieutenant. Sent overseas; September 29, 1918, was wounded in battle at Montfaucon.

On September 23, 1919, he organized the William R. Semans Company, with main offices in the Munsey Building, Baltimore, and branch offices in the Payette Title & Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa. This company is wholesale distributor of coal and coke, and specializes in bunkering and cargoes for export.

Mr. Semans married Ann Elizabeth Roberts Thomas on April 1, 1918. They have one son, William R. Semans, Junior.
Residence, 1407 Entaw Place.



BASIL WAGNER.

Basil Wagner, president and manager of the A. G. Alford Sporting Goods Company, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 5, 1879, son of Basil and Mary (Fisher) Wagner.

After attending Carey's School in Baltimore, he became a clerk in the Merchants National Bank, being in this position from 1898 to 1907. He then connected with the A. G. Alford Sporting Goods Co. in April, 1909, attaining his present position in 1912.

Is a member of Maryland, Baltimore, Baltimore Country Clubs, and of G. S. U. H. C.

Mr. Wagner was married February 10, 1915, to Carrie P. Webb. Their children are Charles Albert and Basil, Jr.

Residence, Chattolance, Garrison P. O., Baltimore County, Md.



JOSEPH WHITNEY SHIRLEY.

Joseph Whitney Shirley, chief engineer, City of Baltimore Topographical Survey Commission, was born March 12, 1871, at Baltimore, Maryland, son of Henry Clay and Adaline Shirley.

After attending the Baltimore private schools, he graduated from Pennsylvania Military College in 1891, with the degree of Civil Engineer, and was instructor in Mathematics and Military Science at Pennsylvania Military College from 1891-1892, and instructor of Mathematics and Commandant of Cadet Corps at St. Matthews School, San Mateo, California, 1892-93.

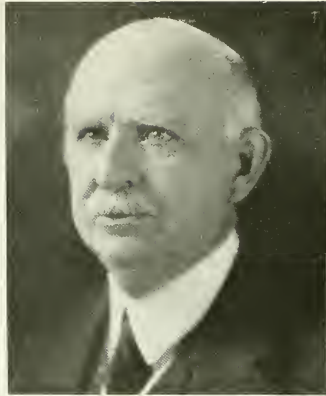
Mr. Shirley was assistant engineer, City of Baltimore Topographical Survey Commission, 1894-1900, from which time to the present date he has been chief engineer, also chairman City Plan Committee of Baltimore, 1918 to date.

He was Second Lieutenant, Troop A, Cavalry, M. N. G., 1897-98; Captain of same troop, 1898-1904; Major and Chief Quartermaster, First Brigade, M. N. G., 1904-13.

Holds membership in the Engineers Club of Baltimore, American Association of Engineers, and Churchman's Club of Maryland.

Miss Katherine Davidson and Mr. Shirley were married January 23, 1901.

Business address, City Hall, Baltimore.
Residence address, Reisterstown Road.



JOHN BENJAMIN THOMAS.

John Benjamin Thomas, son of Colonel John B. and Charlotte E. (Thomas) Thomas, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, December 6, 1850. He was educated at Mercersburg College, Pennsylvania, and later matriculated at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, being graduated in 1872 with the degree of Ph. G. He immediately engaged in the drug business, and is now proprietor of the largest retail drug establishment in the city of Baltimore, the Thomas & Thompson Company.

Aside from his drug business interests, Mr. Thomas is active in other directions. He was a member of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association from 1909 to 1912; was President of the General Alumni Association (University of Maryland) for 1909-10; President of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association for 1909-10. He is a trustee of the endowment fund of the University of Maryland, and is a member of the University Club.

Mr. Thomas married, January 27, 1881, Effie Harris. They have two children, Howell Harris, a lawyer of Baltimore City, and John Benjamin, Jr., who is also engaged in the drug business in Baltimore.



H. CLAY WALDMAN.

H. Clay Waldman, manager of the Sparrows Point Store Company, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 17, 1876, the son of H. C. and Ann M. (Allen) Waldman.

This company maintains the largest ship chandler department on the Atlantic seaboard, and constantly employs five boats on the river in the vicinity of Baltimore attending to the requirements of strikers.

Mr. Waldman is a member of the Maryland Country Club and the Merchants & Manufacturers Association of Baltimore. He is also a member of the Spartan Club of New York.

On December 16, 1903, Mr. Waldman married Miss Blanche Abbot Pontier. They have one son, Allen Clay Waldman.



HARRY A. REMLEY.

Harry A. Remley, Commissioner for Opening Streets, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, January 2, 1864, son of William Henry and Mary A. Remley.

He was interested in the brick manufacturing business in Baltimore for thirty-one years, having been secretary of the Smith & Schwartz Brick Company, and secretary and treasurer for the incorporation of the Baltimore Brick Company until ceding upon his position as Commissioner for Opening Streets, in August, 1913.

He is Past Grand Commander of Maryland Knights Templar. Mr. Remley was married to Ella V. Anbl, daughter of the late Capt. Benj. F. Anbl, of Baltimore, in March, 1888, and has two children, Edith A. and Harry A., Junior.

Address, 1733 North Broadway, Baltimore.



RICHARD WALTON COOK.

Richard Walton Cook, president of the Villa Nova Company, the Belvedere Oil Company, and vice-president of the Cumberland Oil Company, and Villa Nova Annex, Inc., was born in Baltimore, December 19, 1874; son of J. Glenn Cook and Agnes (Walter) Cook, and grandson of the late Thomas U. Walter, renowned architect of the United States capital dome; capital extensions containing the U. S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate, and other Government buildings; Girard College, Philadelphia, etc., and many buildings in Europe.

Richard Walton Cook attended private schools and Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore; was in grocery specialty business under firm name of R. W. Cook & Co., 1897-1901; with Mound City Cold Storage and Star Egg Company of St. Louis until 1903; manager Texas Loan and Trust Co., of Dallas, Texas; real estate business, Baltimore.

He is a member of the M. & M. Association; City, Press, Automobile Club of Maryland, and Real Estate Board.

He married Miss Omilene Louise Fletcher, of Warrenton, Va., February 24, 1904. Their children are George Latham, Omilene Louise and Mary Ludlow Cook.

Offices, 14 E. Lexington Street.
Residence, 3915 Belview Avenue.



JUDGE HARVEY CLEVELAND BICKEL.

Harvey Cleveland Bickel, Judge of the Peoples Court, Baltimore, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, on February 6, 1885, the son of Amador L. and Ellen M. Bickel. He was educated at the Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C., and at George Washington University.

He became private secretary to the Honorable Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, Department of Commerce, in 1906. While in Washington he performed the secretarial work incident to the preparation of the United States Commissioners for the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, held in London in 1913 and 1914. He was also acting secretary of the Committee on Safety at Sea, appointed by President Roosevelt.

In 1914 he began the practice of law in Baltimore. He served as secretary of the Greater Baltimore Extension League in 1917 and 1918. On May 3, 1920, he was appointed to the Judgeship of the Peoples Court.

The following are the societies and fraternal orders of which he is a member: Delta Sigma Rho, an intercollegiate fraternity;

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HARRY WEBSTER COOKE.

Harry Webster Cooke, lawyer and real estate operator, was born in Baltimore on November 21, 1870; son of Dr. Theodore Cooke and Sophie Webster Cooke. He was educated at the Friend's School, Johns Hopkins University (B.A. degree), and also graduated from the Law School of Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Cooke engaged in the practice of law in Baltimore. Shortly after admission to the bar, he entered into the real estate development, his operations extending to every part of the city.

Mr. Cooke is a member of the Alumnae of Johns Hopkins University and also that of the Denver Law School. He is identified with the Real Estate Board of Baltimore. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

In 1917 Mr. Cooke was married to Miss Hannah L. Robinson, of Baltimore City.

His offices are 209-210 Law Building.
Residence, 15 Overhill Road, Roland Park, Baltimore.



CHARLES CLEVELAND CARVER.

Charles Cleveland Carver, executive head of Charles F. Eareckson & Company, manufacturers of awnings, flags, tents, etc., was born in Baltimore, Md., on March 23, 1884; son of Francis Tyler and Virginia (Fairchild) Carver. He was educated in the public schools and in Baltimore City College, where he completed his studies in 1901.

In 1901 Mr. Carver entered the employ of Charles F. Eareckson & Company, among the foremost manufacturers of their kind in the City of Baltimore. Mr. Benjamin C. Nicoll, who was the proprietor of the concern, died in 1915, and Mr. Carver succeeded him in the business, which he has continued to enlarge and improve.

Mr. Carver married, October 20, 1915, Miss Marian Gould Travers. His residence is at 2801 Elsinor Avenue, and the plant of Chas. F. Eareckson & Company is at 304-6-S E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.



REV. AMBROSE BEAVAN.

Rev. Ambrose Beavan, pastor of St. Charles Catholic Church Pikesville, Maryland, was born in Washington, D. C., on December 12, 1872, son of Francis W. and Catherine (Langley) Beavan.

He attended Gonzaga College, Georgetown University and St. Mary's Seminary, being ordained to the Priesthood on December 19, 1896. His first assignment was the Immaculate Conception Church, Washington, where he remained for seven-teen years.

In August, 1914, Father Beavan was assigned to his present charge, St. Charles Church, in one of the prettiest sections of Baltimore. There he looks after the spiritual welfare of about one thousand souls, and is accomplishing splendid work, which is deeply appreciated by his devoted parishioners.



ANTONIO T. CAROZZA.

Antonio T. Carozza, president of the contracting firm of Fisher & Carozza Brothers Company, Baltimore, was born in Montnero Domo, Italy, the son of Massimino and Rosa Carozza.

He attended the public and technical schools of his native city, and at the age of fifteen, came to America, arriving in New York City in July, 1892.

Mr. Carozza came to Baltimore in 1896 and went to work for John D. Riley, who in 1906 became his partner in the contracting business. In 1917 Mr. Carozza organized the Fisher & Carozza Brothers Company, becoming its executive officer.

He was married to Margaret A. Nicoletta, of Philadelphia, and has six children, four boys and two girls.

Residence, 2316 Mount Royal Terrace.
Offices, Calvert Building, Baltimore.



ELMER M. BEARD.

Elmer M. Beard, president and general manager of the Independent Ice Company, was born in Baltimore, November 19, 1866; son of George W. and Ann Virginia (Buckingham) Beard.

He was educated in the Public Schools of Baltimore and entered the employ of the Terry-Lara Company, ice manufacturers, in 1887 as a clerk. He then was connected with the Kennebec Ice Company, the Consumer's Ice Company and the American Ice Company. When the Independent Ice Company was organized in November, 1898, he became its president and treasurer.

Mr. Beard is a member of the Baltimore Country Club, Merchants Club, and of the Maryland Historical Society.

Business address, 319 N. Holliday Street.
Residence, Homewood Apartments, Baltimore.



HENRY N. HANNA.

Henry N. Hanna, business executive, Baltimore, was born in Bel Air, Maryland, on May 26, 1872, the son of W. Finney and Martha A. Hanna. He was educated in the Public Schools of Harford County, Maryland.

Mr. Hanna is president of the General Minerals Company, the Products Sales Company, the Cherokee Chemical Company, the Product Operating Company, and of The White Company.

Mr. Hanna was one of the founders of the Children's Fresh Air Society of Baltimore, which has accomplished wonderful results in assisting the children of needy families of the city to visit the country during the sultry summer months; thereby being instrumental in saving the lives of many children who otherwise might have succumbed to the conditions in the crowded city tenements.

He is a member of the Press and Advertising Clubs of Baltimore.

In 1895 Mr. Hanna married Miss Alice Lee Jeffrey, of Bel Air, Maryland. They have one daughter, who is Mrs. George Parker Dix, of Baltimore.

Offices, 32 South Calvert Street.
Residence, Roland Park.



HOLLIS JAMES HOWE.

Hollis James Howe, landscape architect and city forester of Baltimore, was born in Tully, New York, July 28, 1889, son of George W. and Alice McMin Howe.

He attended Tully High School and Chamberlain Military Institute, Randolph, N. Y.; graduated in 1910 from the New York College of Forestry at Syracuse University, with B. S. degree in city forestry.

Mr. Howe became assistant to the chief forester of Syracuse, N. Y., for one year; superintendent of landscape construction for Louis Brandt, (landscape architect of Cleveland, Ohio), in 1917, and in February, 1919, came to Baltimore to assume his present office.

During the World War Mr. Howe was commissioned First Lieutenant, Headquarters Staff, 32nd Field Artillery, and stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; Camp Funston, Kansas; Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and Camp Meade, Maryland.

He is a member of the Baltimore City Club; Tully (N. Y.) lodge F. & A. M. No. 896; Baltimore Forest, Cedars of Lebanon, No. 45; Syracuse University Chapter, Alpha Xi Sigma, Honorary Forestry Fraternity.

He was married to Miss Laura Eloise Harbut, July 19, 1919. Office, City Hall.

Residence, 3827 Clifton Avenue, Baltimore.



C. J. CARROLL, M. D.

C. J. Carroll, M. D., Surgeon, Baltimore, was born at Dennisville, New Jersey, December 16, 1872, son of John and Mary C. (VanGilder) Carroll. Graduated from High School at 17, taught school thereafter for one year. Graduated from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1892, received the degree of M. D. from University of Pennsylvania in 1895. For seven years thereafter associated with Johns Hopkins Hospital, and has practiced his profession since 1897.

Medical Director for the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company for the past ten years and connected with medical departments of various large corporations and insurance companies.

Member of American Medical Association, Medical Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Maryland Medical Society and Maryland Surgical Society. Affiliated with the F. & A. M., Concordia Chapter. Office 1740 E. Baltimore Street.



WILLIAM ALLEN WOOLFORD.

William Allen Woolford, Local Manager for the General Electric Company, Baltimore, was born in that city on March 24, 1877, son of William W. and Mary Lambdin Woolford. He received his education in the public schools and Baltimore City College.

Mr. Woolford took an apprenticeship course with the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., beginning in October, 1898, and in 1903 he accepted a sales position with the company at Richmond, Va. In 1907 he entered the Railway Department at the Baltimore office, being promoted in 1912 to the position of Sales Manager, and in 1915 to Local Manager.

Mr. Woolford married, March 16, 1908, Miss Jeanne Hurst. Their children are John Roger, Miriam Hilton and William Allen, Jr.

The offices of the General Electric Company are in the Lexington Building, Baltimore, Md.



ANTON T. RUHL.

Anton T. Ruhl, president of A. T. Ruhl, and of the Jewel Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, was born in Germany, October 28, 1848, son of Clemens and Elizabeth Ruhl, and graduated from Dusseldorf College, Germany.

Mr. Ruhl started the grain and flour business (A. T. Ruhl) in 1868, and was one of the largest grain and flour merchants in Baltimore. The Jewel Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Ruhl is also head, are manufacturers of bakers' supplies, and are located at Madison and Spring Streets, Baltimore.

Mr. Ruhl is a member of the Old Town Merchants & Manufacturers Association.

He married February 22, 1870, Francis L. Happ, and had eight children, four boys and four girls, seven of whom are now living.

Address, 1415 E. Madison Street.



PHILIP IGNATIUS HEUSLER.

Philip Ignatius Heusler, vice-president of the Emerson Drug Company and president of the Maryland Glass Corporation, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 1, 1871; the son of Joseph S. and Katherine Heusler.

Mr. Heusler acquired his earlier education at St. Martin's Academy and Loyola College; he was graduated from the latter institution in 1892, and later entered Johns Hopkins University, where he devoted several years to the study of chemistry.

For more than thirty years Mr. Heusler has been associated with the Emerson Drug Company, he having become connected with this great corporation at the time of its organization, and advancing through merit to successive responsible positions until his election to the vice-presidency of the company. Mr. Heusler was elected to presidency of the Maryland Glass Corporation, another well-known industry, in 1908, at the time of formation of the company.

Mr. Heusler is a member of the Baltimore Yacht Club and of the Rolling Road Golf Club of Baltimore.

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ALEX A. MCILVAIN.

Alex A. McIlvain, vice-president of the Columbia Paper Bag Company, Baltimore, was born in that city on August 25, 1873; the son of Alex and Elizabeth A. McIlvain. He was educated in the Public Schools, at Drckman's School, Johns Hopkins University and Bryant & Stratton's Business College.

Mr. McIlvain was associated with the Crown Cork & Seal Company from 1892 until 1906. In 1898 he became identified with the Columbia Paper Bag Company as vice-president, which position he has held until the present time.

Mr. McIlvain is a member of the Maryland, Baltimore Yacht, Baltimore Country, Baltimore Athletic and Auto Clubs of Baltimore. He is also a member of the Merchants Club.

He is unmarried and resides at 1416 Mt. Royal Avenue. Offices, Columbia Paper Bag Company, 921 East Port Street, Baltimore.



CHARLES F. KUHNS.

Charles F. Kuhns, son of Joseph Vincent and Ella (Hyland) Kuhns, was born in Baltimore on January 6, 1882, and was educated in the public schools.

Mr. Kuhns is now Manager for Maryland and the District of Columbia for the Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, with offices in the Munsey Building, Baltimore. He is recognized as one of the State's most progressive insurance men.

Mr. Kuhns took a leading part in many activities during the World War, in the interests of recruiting men for the service, by organizing and supervising many "drives," both for the Liberty Loans and various local and foreign campaigns, as a speaker for the "Four Minute Men Organization," and as a tireless worker in the interests of the soldiers' and sailors' welfare. He was the recipient of numbers of letters from the Governor and other prominent officials, both State and National, and the officers of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and from many civic and military organizations.

Mr. Kuhns has been a member of the Board of Directors of

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JOHN MAYS LITTLE.

John Mays Little, attorney-at-law, Towson, Maryland, was born at Barkton, Md., August 23, 1876, the son of William Hutchins and Emma (Mays) Little. He was educated primarily in Shrewsbury Academy at Shrewsbury, Pa.; received A. B. and A. M. degrees from Western Maryland College, a personally signed certificate from President Harper, of Chicago University, and LL. B. degree from University of Maryland.

Mr. Little has been engaged in the practice of law since 1903. He is president of the First National Bank of Parkton, Maryland, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1908.

For five years he was a member of the Maryland National Guard, Troop "A." He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club, Baltimore Country Club and the University Club.

Offices, 22 Piper Building, Towson, Maryland.
Residence, Parkton, Md.



LINWOOD L. CLARK.

Linwood L. Clark, lawyer, Baltimore, was born on March 21, 1876, at Aberdeen, Maryland, son of Daniel H. and Sarah E. (Greenland) Clark.

Mr. Clark acquired his rudimentary education in the grammar school at Aberdeen and in Milton Academy, Baltimore, Maryland. He then became a student at the University of Maryland, Tennessee, and was graduated in 1902 with A. B. degree. He completed his legal studies at the University of Maryland, which institution bestowed upon him the LL. B. degree in 1904. In 1919 Mr. Clark took a post-graduate course at LaSalle University, Chicago, Illinois, where his studies consisted mainly of interstate commerce and transportation law.

His actual career began when, at the age of sixteen, he accepted a position as a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He later occupied the same position with the Postal Telegraph Company, and still later with the Western Union Telegraph Company. For nine years, from his twentieth year

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THEODORE H. RHODE.

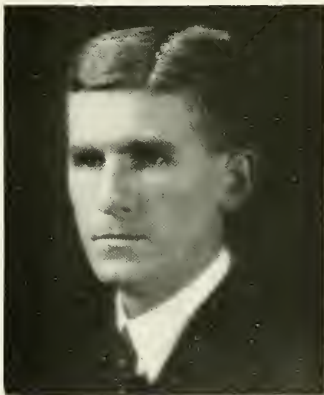
Theodore H. Rhode, president of Charles L. Rhode & Sons, shipbuilders, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, September 15, 1884; son of Charles L. and Agnes M. Rhode.

He was educated in the Public Schools of Baltimore, and leaving the schools when but fifteen years of age, he entered the employ of his father and brothers at the ship-building plant at Third Avenue and Clinton Avenue, Baltimore, beginning at the bottom in the business and by hard work and study of the business was soon regarded as capable of taking a place as partner in the company.

Charles L. Rhode & Sons do an extensive business in repair work on boats and steamships, doing all woodwork, and have a large plant at Third Avenue and Clinton Streets, Baltimore, that is one of the largest of its kind in the country. They also make a specialty of barge and lighter building.

Mr. Rhode is a member of the Masonic order, a member of the Blue Lodge.

He was married in 1915 to Miss Elizabeth Simpson, of Baltimore, and has two children.



CHARLES CARROLL WALLACE.

Charles Carroll Wallace, lawyer, was born in Baltimore on September 28, 1889, son of Charles C. and Priscilla (Renshaw) Wallace. He was educated in the Public Schools of Baltimore and undertook special courses at Johns Hopkins University, pursuing the study of law at the University of Maryland (class of 1911). In addition to practicing his profession, Mr. Wallace has held the office of secretary to the State Tax Commission of Maryland since 1918.

Mr. Wallace is a member of the University Club, Maryland Historical Society and a trustee of the Maryland Institute. He is unmarried and resides at No. 1641 E. North Avenue, his office being in the Union Trust Building.



MARTIN FRANCIS SLOAN, M. D.

Martin Francis Sloan, M. D., was born at Cotulla, Texas, on February 27, 1885, son of William Wilson and Mary Frances Sloan. He was educated at San Antonio High School, (1899), Peacock Military College (B.S., 1903), and Baylor University (medical department), where he received the M.D. degree in 1907. He came to Baltimore for post-graduate work at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1908.

Dr. Sloan has been superintendent of Endowood Sanitarium, Towson, Md., since 1910, has been medical director Cathedral of the Incarnation Tuberculosis Class since 1916; instructor in Clinical Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, since 1910. He was president of the Baltimore County Medical Association in 1917, and is a member of the latter and of the Medical and Surgical Faculty of Maryland, the American Sanitarium Association and the National Tuberculosis Association. He was special examiner for Dratt Board No. 4 (Baltimore County), during the Great War.

Dr. Sloan is a member of the City Club, Baltimore Club and the Automobile Club of Maryland. He is affiliated with the Masonic lodges of Knight Templars and Scottish Rites. He is unmarried.

Offices, Professional Building, Baltimore.



JOHN C. TALLAFERRO.

John C. Tallafferro, engineer, constructor of steel and sheet metal-working plants and inventor methods and machines for sheet and metal working, was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, on January 28, 1859, the son of Robert Brooke Tallafferro and Fannie Tallafferro.

Mr. Tallafferro was educated in the Public Schools and at Mechanics Institute, Richmond, Va.

He has been connected with various large enterprises throughout the United States in both an advisory and active capacity. From 1886 until 1892 he was made manager for the Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond, Va.; from 1895 until 1902 was engineer at the plant of Norton Brothers, Chicago and Baltimore; in 1902 he became engineer and district manager for the American Can Company of Baltimore, Md., which position he resigned in 1905 to become engineer and executive officer the Continental Can Company, Baltimore. During the recent war he served as consulting engineer on sheet-metal work, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tallafferro is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers Club and the Churchman's Club of Baltimore.

He married April 29, 1890, Miss Austina Brockenbrough. They have four children.

Offices, Continental Can Company, Baltimore.



WORTHINGTON PERRY WACHTER.

Worthington Perry Wachter, attorney at law, secretary State Industrial Accident Commission of Maryland, was born in Frederick County, Md., May 30, 1881, son of Sidney H. and Phoebe A. E. (Smith) Wachter; married Maude Camille Young, (daughter of Samuel E. Young, thirty years a leading Republican of Washington County), June 9, 1906, and has three children—Samuel, Evelyn and Mildred.

Attended Frederick County Public Schools. Graduate Walkersville High School, 1899; Roanoke College, Salem, Va., 1902; University of Maryland Law School, 1920.

Taught school in Virginia one year; in Washington County, Md., eight years; deputy sheriff Washington County, 1913; tax collector Washington County, 1914-15; identified with the State Industrial Accident Commission in 1917 and elected secretary in July, 1918; merchant, Boonsboro, Md., since 1910.

Actively identified with fraternal organizations; Knights Templar; Scottish Rite Mason; member Bounti Temple and Yezd Grotto; Great Sachem, Improved O. R. M. of Maryland, 1920-21; Grand Patriarch, Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. of Maryland, 1920-21; member Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Maryland; Junior O. U. A. M.; P. O. S. of A.; and M. W. of A.



REV. STANISLAUS ANTHONY WACHOWIAK.

Rev. Stanislaus Anthony Wachowiak, pastor of Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Baltimore, was born in that city on November 10, 1885, son of John and Magdalene (Bartkowiak) Wachowiak. He attended Holy Rosary Parochial School, Loyola College, St. Charles College, St. Mary's Seminary (theological course), and the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

He was ordained to the Priesthood on September 24, 1914, at the Cathedral in Baltimore. His first assignment (in 1914) was as assistant pastor at Holy Rosary Church, Eastern Avenue, Baltimore. In March, 1916, succeeded the Rev. B. Gebert as pastor of Holy Rosary Church.

The congregation of Holy Rosary Church is now two thousand families, embracing a membership of twelve thousand people. The rectory is at 1634 Eastern Ave., Baltimore, Md.



PAUL J. SANDALGI, S. G. L.

Father Paul J. Sandalgi was born in Odessa, Russia, July 7, 1879, son of John A. and Julia Thomas de Waldenau. He studied home under tutors, at St. Benedict's College of the Lazarist Fathers, at Constantinople, Turkey; at the University of Louvain, Belgium, under His Eminence, Cardinal Mercier; University of Friburg, Switzerland; St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore; Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Father Sandalgi was ordained by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, on July 15, 1908. From November, 1908, until July, 1909, he was assistant at Holy Rosary Church, this city, and since has been pastor of St. Athanasius Church, Curtis Bay, Baltimore, Maryland.

HENRY BROWN FLOYD MACFARLAND.

Henry Brown Macfarland, noted lawyer, public speaker, and active Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross official, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 11, 1861, son of Joseph and Isabelle (Floyd) Macfarland. He was graduated from Rittonhouse Academy, Washington, in 1876, and read law and attended lectures in the Law School of Columbian (now George Washington) University.

Mr. Macfarland served, from 1900 to 1910, as president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Since the latter year he has been a member of the law firm of Kenyon & Macfarland, Washington. He served as chairman of the Citizen's Committee, National Capital Centennial, in 1900; delivered the Centennial address in the White House on December 12, 1900, and the address on District of Columbia day at the Buffalo Exposition of September 3, 1901. He also made the District of Columbia addresses at the St. Louis Exposition, October 19, 1904; Jamestown Exposition, June 11, 1907.

In 1904, Mr. Macfarland was president of the International Convention of the Y. M. C. A., and is now a member of the International Committee Y. M. C. A. He was chairman of the Red Cross War Fund for the District of Columbia, in 1917 and 1918; member of the Commission on Labor, Council of National Defence, from 1917 to 1919; is member of the Near East Relief National Council of Boy Scouts, and the General Board of Education of the Presbyterian church. He is president of the National Parks Association. He is a member of the American Bar Association and an honorary member of the Canadian Bar Association. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

In October, 1888, Mr. Macfarland married Mary Lyon Douglas, of Washington.

His residence is at 1208 18th street, and his law offices are in the Evans Building, Washington, D. C.



COLONEL GEORGE W. RIFE.

Born in Baltimore, 1861. Educated in the public schools. Took a course at a business college and graduated in 1875.

Engaged, in 1876, in the mercantile business in Baltimore. In 1877, was in Government service, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

In 1878, conducted a vaudeville and dramatic agency, and in 1879, was business manager of the Academy of Music, Wheeling, W. Va.

In 1880, became associated with the late James K. Kernan, later general manager of his various enterprises for nearly thirty years, during which time promoted the building of the Maryland and Auditorium Theatres and Hotel Kernan. In 1885 he acquired the bill-posting business of Wachtel & Company, and in 1886 that of A. T. Houck & Co. In 1886 he became a director in the National Association, and formed a co-partnership with the late Geo. W. Houck. The firm of Rife & Houck dissolved in 1900. In 1906 the business was incor-

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EDWIN LITCHFIELD TURNBULL.

Edwin Litchfield Turnbull, who combines the professions of musician and composer with a successful real estate operator, was born in Baltimore on November 14, 1872, son of Lawrence and Frances Hubbard (Litchfield) Turnbull. He belongs to a noted Scottish family which has given to both Scotland and America many prominent men.

After graduating from Johns Hopkins University in 1893 with A. B. degree he toured Europe for a year and studied music—violin, conducting, theory, orchestration—under masters in London, Florence and Munich. He returned to Baltimore and engaged in the real estate business. Served as a director of the Real Estate Exchange, as a grand jurymen in 1898, and as chairman of the committee which provided free band concerts in the parks in 1900.

Mr. Turnbull has become nationally known in musical circles as a composer, conductor and musician, and has yearly become a more prominent factor in the real estate business.

Address, 1530 Park Ave., Baltimore, and Rogers Forge, Maryland.



WALTON R. SPRUILL.

Walton R. Spruill, senior proprietor of the Purity Creamery Company, Baltimore, was born in North Carolina January 21, 1876, son of Winfield Scott and Annie E. Spruill.

In 1913 Mr. Spruill and associates established the present large creamery business at Lexington and Paca Streets, Baltimore. The Purity Creamery Company engages in both wholesale and retail sale of dairy products, eggs, etc. In addition to the original store at Lexington and Paca Streets, which is conceded to be the most handsomely appointed of its kind in the entire country, the Purity Creamery Company also operates nine other stores in the city of Baltimore. The volume of their sales is tremendous, their goods being sold in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and other adjoining States. Seven trucks are used for delivery of the products to dealers and consumers in Baltimore and vicinity.

More than 200,000,000 pounds of Nut Butter will be consumed in the United States during the year 1920, and in excess of 2,000,000,000 pounds of lard substitute in the same period.

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ARTHUR L. HART.

Arthur L. Hart was born in Waverly, Maryland, September 23, 1879, his father being William G. and mother Mary E. Hart.

He attended Public School, later having a private tutor, and when comparatively a young man, was graduated from the Baltimore Law School, and admitted to the bar in 1909; after finishing his law studies, he acquired practical knowledge of Spanish, French and Italian.

Arthur L. Hart became identified with the firm of Sanford & Brooks in 1909, later being taken into the firm as secretary and treasurer.

Is a Republican; candidate for Congress 1920 from the Second Congressional District of Maryland; a member of the Oriental Lodge of A. F. & A. M., Builders Exchange and M. & M. Association.

Miss Ida Louise Thomas became his wife on April 15, 1914. They have one child, Mary Louise Hart.

Business address, 24 Commerce Street.
Residence, 2710 Chelsea Avenue.

DR. J. J. MURPHY,
ANNAPOLIS, Md.



GEORGE D. KEITH.

George D. Keith, president of Stuart, Keith & Co., Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, May 12, 1863; son of Charles A. and Mary Keith.

He was educated in the Public Schools of Baltimore and, at an early age, became interested in the clothing manufacturing business; having been associated with the Stuart, Keith Company, manufacturers of overalls and work shirts, for the past twenty-five years, as partner and president of the company.

Mr. Keith is a member of the Elks lodge; Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order Hibernians; City Club, Maryland Country Club, Rotary Club and Press Club of Baltimore, also Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

The marriage of Mr. Keith and Miss Sarah J. Brown, of Baltimore, took place February 14, 1901.

The factory of the Stuart, Keith Co. is located at Fayette and Greene Streets, Baltimore, and Mr. Keith resides at 1519 Eutaw Place.



HARRY W. NICE.

Attorney and prominent in Republican politics, born in Washington, D. C., December 6, 1877, son of Henry and Drucilla Nice.

He attended Public School, Baltimore City College, Dickinson College, and the University of Maryland; receiving LL.B. degree from the latter institution.

Mr. Nice has served as a member of the Republican City Committee and Baltimore City Council; was secretary to the Mayor; supervisor of elections; assistant States attorney; States attorney; Republican candidate for Governor in 1919, defeated by only 165 out of a total of 240,000 votes.

Member Union League Club; Kappa Sigma Fraternity; Chapter, Council Commandery, Shrine and Scottish Rite 32nd degree Mason, Odd Fellow, Junior Order, Moose, Knight of Pythias, D. O. K. K., P. O. S. of A.

Was married June 7, 1905, to Miss Edna Viola Amos. Has one son, Harry W., Junior, and William S. Nice, deceased.

Business address, Dickerson & Nice, 161-165 Law Building.
Residence, 3604 Fairview Avenue, Baltimore.



PIERRE OTIS KEILHOLTZ.

Pierre Otis Keilholtz, consulting engineer, was born April 22, 1862, in Baltimore, Maryland, son of Otis and Emily Keilholtz. In 1884 he was graduated from the United States Naval Academy and was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University, 1884-86.

Mr. Keilholtz became identified with the Electric Light, Power and Street Railway Corporation in 1887, and was in responsible charge of design, construction and operation work, remaining in their employ until 1907, when he began private practice as consulting engineer.

He is a member of the Merchants Club, Baltimore Country Club, American Institute of Mechanical Engineers; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; American Institute of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; American Institute of Naval Engineers and American Society for the Advancement of Science. During the recent war Mr. Keilholtz served as a recruiting officer, Aviation Section (Signal Corps), U. S. Army.

Mr. Keilholtz and Miss Helen Cecelia Gerker were married January 25, 1900. They have one daughter, Cecelia Keilholtz. Business address, Continental Building. Residence, 127 West Lantvale Street.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM DUNBAR SANNER.

Captain William Dunbar Sanner, president of the Maryland Pilots' Association, is one of the best informed men on matters pertaining to sailings of vessels in and out of Baltimore and the Chesapeake Bay. He belongs to the old school of pilots that originally hailed from St. Mary's County, Maryland, his father having been recognized as one of the most able pilots of his day to pilot deep-water vessels in and out of the harbor at Baltimore.

Born in Baltimore in the year 1858, Captain Sanner was educated in the public schools, and as a youth became identified with the Maryland Pilots' Association, of which he is now the directing head. He is also a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners and of the Harbor Board, Baltimore.

The Maryland Pilots' Association, which was founded in 1852, is credited with having built (in 1886) and operated the first sea-going pilot boat operated in this section. They own and operate two sea-going pilot boats, which are actively engaged in handling the commerce of Baltimore harbor. The radius of piloting operation is greater than of any similar association in the United States, covering an area of one hundred and fifty-five miles.

C. O. Coleman is first vice-president, James H. Hoeb, second vice-president, Thomas B. Lewis, secretary, and J. Merrell Shinnick, treasurer of the Association.



S. BERNARD NOVEMBER.

S. Bernard November, retired business executive, Baltimore, was born in Nashville, Tenn., November 13, 1874, the son of Bernard and Dorothy November, and received his education in the Public Schools of Baltimore.

Mr. November started in business with the firm of Amos Green & Company, commission brokers, in 1891. In 1901 he became a member of the firm, and in 1917 he retired from active business affairs and now devotes his time to his personal interests.

Is a member of the City Club, Baltimore. On April 16, 1902, Mr. November married Miss Ethel Gordon Hindes. He resides at 1413 Bolton Street, and he maintains an office at 144 Equitable Building, Baltimore.



JOHN BERNARD SEITZ.

John Bernard Seitz, vice-president and general manager of the Standard Safe and Vault Co., was born in Baltimore county, on Nov. 15, 1884, the son of Pleasant and Kate Seitz.

Mr. Seitz was educated in the public schools of Baltimore county and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Baltimore.

Mr. Seitz first became identified with the safe business as bookkeeper for the Miller Safe Co. He remained with this company for a period of eight years, serving in the capacity of assistant treasurer and later as vice-president and general manager, which position he resigned on March 10, 1918. He immediately assumed the vice-presidency and became general manager of the Standard Safe and Vault Co.

Mr. Seitz was married in 1910 and has one daughter. Offices, 12 S. Hanover street. Residence, 3905 Baltimore avenue.



REV. CHARLES JOSEPH TRINKAUS.

Reverend Charles Joseph Trinkaus, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Belair Road, Fullerton, Maryland, was born in Baltimore, April 15, 1874, the son of Henry J. and Anna Frances (Hammer) Trinkaus. He was educated at Alphonsus' Parochial School, Loyola College (graduate in 1893), and St. Mary's Seminary, where he was graduated in 1897. He was ordained June 17th, 1897, and first assigned as pastor to St. Mary's Church, Upper Marlboro, Prince George County, Maryland, where he remained until 1903; then becoming assistant at St. Mary's Church, Washington, D. C., until May, 1905. Father Trinkaus was then appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Fullerton, Maryland, where he now has a congregation of about one thousand people.



LINDSAY COLEMAN SPENCER.

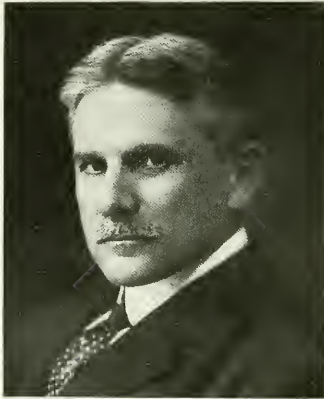
Lindsay Coleman Spencer, assistant Attorney General of Maryland, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1879, son of Charles and Elizabeth Eliot Coleman Spencer.

He came to Baltimore in 1894 and was educated at Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland, and admitted to the Maryland bar in 1902.

He was appointed Assistant State's attorney for Baltimore City in 1912, and assistant Attorney General of the State in 1920.

He is a member of the University, City, Baltimore Country and Press Clubs of Baltimore.

Mr. Spencer was married to Miss Margaret Frances McDonnell in 1915. He has one son, Lindsay Coleman Spencer, Junior. Law offices, 950 Equitable Building, 633 Title Building. Residence, Homewood Apartments, Baltimore.



JONATHAN KERSEY VOSHELL.

Jonathan Kersey Voshell, manager for Baltimore of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Chapelton, Delaware, July 17, 1864; the son of Joseph and Lavinia (Hobbs) Voshell, descendants of an old Huguenot family emigrating to America in 1720.

He attended the Public Schools; was a life insurance agent in Philadelphia from 1881 to 1884; assistant superintendent of agencies for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston from 1884 to 1887; was manager at Providence, R. I., from 1887 until 1894, and has since occupied a similar position with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, he having come to Baltimore in May, 1903.

July 17, 1917, was appointed by President Wilson a member of Draft Board No. 1 of Baltimore County, Md. Was its chairman until relieved by the President to take charge Salesman's Committee of all the Liberty Loan campaigns except the first.

Mr. Voshell is a director of the Davis Coal & Coke Company and of the City Savings Bank of Baltimore. He was president of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1919; is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shiner. He is also a member of the Merchants, City, Kiwanis, Rolling Road Golf Clubs, and others.

Offices, 811 Munsey Building.
Residence, Calvert Court Apartments, Baltimore.



FREDERICK CLEMENT WEBER.

Frederick Clement Weber, banker and business executive, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Md., on December 23, 1885, son of Joseph L. and Christina Weber. He was educated in the Public Schools and in Y. M. C. A. classes of Baltimore.

Mr. Weber is president and treasurer of the F. C. Weber Company, was formerly president and is now director and member of the executive committee, the American Exchange & Savings Bank; is president of the Urban & Suburban Building & Savings Association; president and manager the McCoy Theatre; director the Utility Battery Company.

He is president of the Business Men's Association of Northwest Baltimore, is a member of the Press Exhibitor's League, the Elks and Knights of Columbus lodges and the Automobile Club.

Mr. Weber married in 1911, May Agnes Howard. His offices are in 418 Equitable Building, and he resides at 2104 West North Avenue, Baltimore.

VINCENT J. DEMARCO.

Mr. Demarco was born on the Island of Sicily, and came to America as a boy with his parents.

He attended the public schools and Baltimore City College, and graduated at the University of Maryland, with B. L. degree, before attaining his majority.

Mr. Demarco is a member of the Baltimore bar, and practices in the various circuits throughout the State and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts. He is now Police Justice at Large. He commands and has (beside a general practice) a distinct Italian clientele. He represents the United Italian Societies of Baltimore, and numbers among his clients a number of mercantile houses in that city. He is identified with Italian and Italian-American societies and several fraternal orders.

Residence, 3034 Preesman street. Offices, 217 Courtland street.

HENRY H. HEAD.

Henry H. Head was born in Baltimore on November 11, 1843; son of Washington and Mary Head. He was educated at Newton Academy, Baltimore.

Mr. Head was in business as dealer in wall paper and window shades until 1878. He then became a member of the firm of W. M. Oler & Company, ice dealers, which connection he continued until 1895, when he became treasurer of the Cochran-Oler Ice Company. In 1900 he assumed the management of the Baltimore branch of the American Ice Company, and is now assistant to the president of the company. He is interested in other Baltimore business activities, being vice-president of the Spring Garden Wharf & Land Company, vice-president of the Southern Hotel Company, and a director of the Union Trust Company of Baltimore.

Mr. Head married on February 4, 1869, Miss Sarah B. Oler. Children, William O., Mary E., Henry P., Anna B. He has three grandchildren, Henry H. Helfrich, Sarah E. Helfrich and Campbell Helfrich.

Offices, 309 Calvert Building. Residence, Catonsville, Md.

WILLIAM H. KILLIAN.

William H. Killian was born in Baltimore in 1871 and has always taken an active interest in civic affairs. He is the head of W. H. Killian Company, canners, and is also interested in the oyster business.

He was elected president of the Oyster Growers' & Dealers Association of North America in November, 1913, and has been re-elected annually since then. He is considered one of the best authorities on shell fish in the country.

He was one of the 17 prominent Baltimoreans named by Governor Emerson C. Harrington to serve on the Preparedness and Survey Commission shortly after the United States entered the World War. As a result of the findings of this committee Governor Harrington called the special session of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1917.

Later he was named by Governor Harrington as head of the governor's Committee on Living Costs. When power was given the Department of Justice to act under the Lever Food Control Measure, Mr. Killian was asked by Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer to take the post of Federal Fair Price Commissioner for Maryland which Mr. Killian accepted in September, 1918, and which he resigned in February, 1920.

Commissioned a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, Mr. Killian, during the war, was in control of patrol work on the Chesapeake Bay. He is married and has two children, a son who is associated with him in the canning industry, and a daughter.

AMBROSE J. REITER.

Ambrose J. Reiter, president and treasurer of the Nicholas Reiter Company, Inc., was born in Baltimore May 22, 1874, son of Nicholas and Mary L. (Kochler) Reiter. He was educated in St. Michaels Public Schools and Baltimore Business College.

Mr. Reiter grew up in the business founded by his father in 1869. In 1914 he became president and treasurer of the Nicholas Reiter Company, Inc., wholesale grocers, 34 Market Place, Baltimore.

Mr. Reiter is a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Automobile Club of Maryland, the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, and the Knights of Columbus. He is unmarried.

ALFONSO VON WYSZECKI.

Alfonso Von Wyszecski, lawyer, Baltimore, was born in Germany in 1865, the son of Oscar and Antonia Von Wyszecski.

Mr. Von Wyszecski acquired his earlier education in Germany. He completed his legal studies at the Baltimore Law School, graduating with LL.B. degree in 1894. In the same year he began the practice of law in Baltimore.

Mr. Von Wyszecski is a member of the Masonic lodge. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party in politics; having been a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1908.

The marriage of Mr. Von Wyszecski and Miss Julia Leary took place in 1888. They have one daughter, now Mrs. John B. Gontrum.

LINWOOD L. CLARK—Continued from page 221.

until he had attained the age of twenty-nine, he worked at the telegraph key during the summers to pay college tuition during the winters.

Mr. Clark has practiced law in the city of Baltimore since 1904. His practice has been general and very successful. Since his admission to the Bar he has been active in politics, and is at present a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination to the 67th Congress from the second district, but withdrew in favor of Hon. A. A. Blakeney. He is known as a close student of political and administrative law.

On July 24, 1907, Mr. Clark married Miss Linnie Habersank of Baltimore City. Their children are C. Hoffman, age nine, and Catherine L., age four years.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and is an officer in several industrial concerns of Baltimore City.

ROBERT TUNSTALL TAYLOR—Continued from page 188.

Military career: Major and lieutenant-colonel, Medical corps, U. S. Army, 1917-18-19. Supervising Orthopaedic Surgeon to Camps Meade and Lee and Fort Myer. Aide on staff of Surgeon-Generals Gorgas and Ireland. Chief of Orthopaedic Service at Fort McHenry.

First Medical Examiner in Baltimore Public Schools, 1900. Married, October 6th, 1891, Florence, daughter of Richard Wallace Templeman and Maria Allen.

Business address, 1102 North Charles Street; residence address, 2000 Maryland avenue.

WILLIAM WOODWARD COOK—Continued from page 200.

phia, Pa. His period of service as Lieutenant in the Navy was from April 6, 1917, until April 6, 1919. He has taken an exceedingly active part in the development of The American Legion in the State of Maryland. He is Department Adjutant for The American Legion in Maryland.

Mr. Cook married, on April 27, 1917, Miss Lelia Witz, of Staunton, Va.

Offices, The American Legion, Department of Maryland, Howard Street Armory, Baltimore, Md.

T. ROWLAND THOMAS—Continued from page 133.

Baltimore, amounting to \$1,800,000, would be required to be made in currency. Undaunted by this new phase of the situation, Mr. Thomas over night made the necessary arrangements to comply with this demand, and the actual cash payment was made during banking hours on December 30, 1910, on which date the resources of the National Bank of Baltimore were \$4,625,257.89, and at the close of business June 30, 1920, the resources were \$20,374,681.84; Nov. 15, 1920, \$22,200,984.27.

In March, 1911, the National Bank of Baltimore absorbed the Commercial and Farmers National Bank of Baltimore.

The present home of the National Bank of Baltimore is a monument to its long existence through peace and war. It was completed in 1905, upon the ashes of the former building, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1904. Increased business necessitated the erection of an additional story in 1913. The continued growth of the bank requiring increased space, the officials recently purchased the property adjoining the banking house, and it is proposed in the near future to erect a twenty-story building on the site.

The officers are: President, T. Rowland Thomas; Vice-President, John Schoenewolf; Cashier, William J. Deleher; Assistant Cashiers, Snowden Hoff, Theodore N. Austin and R. Rossiter Rever. The Directors are: James C. Bishop, Redmond & Co., New York; Allan L. Carter, Restol Chemical Co.; Adam Deupert, Clerk Court of Common Pleas; William J. Donnelly, Maury & Donnelly-Williams Co.; Harry G. Evans, Jameson, McKenzie & Stans; Wade A. Gardner, Gardner's Bakery; Fred H. Gottlieb; John W. Hall, Westport Paving Brick Co.; John Hinkley, Hinkley, Hisky & Burger; J. Monroe Holland, The Holland Mfg. Co.; John J. Kelly, National Building Supply Co.; J. William Middendorf, Middendorf, Hartman & Co., Inc.; John C. Muth, Muth Bros. & Co.; John Schoenewolf, John Schoenewolf & Co.; J. C. Talliaferro, Continental Can Co.; T. Rowland Thomas, Peter E. Tome, Attorney at Law; Robert E. Tubman, Robert E. Tubman Co.; John L. Whitehurst, Burt Machine Co., and Howard E. Young, J. S. Young Co.

WALTER R. SPRUILL—Continued from page 223.

These are products for which the Purity Creamery Company has an enormous sale.

Mr. Spruill is president of a \$500,000 industry, The Coconut Corporation, which manufactures Nut Butter and Vegetable Lard of highest quality, which effect great economies in the homes using them. He is also proprietor of the Traffic Garage, 3-5-7-9 North Paca Street, Baltimore, which enjoys a very large business, having a storage capacity of 250 cars.

In 1901 Mr. Spruill married Effie I. Wilkerson, of Virginia. Children, Robert W., age sixteen; Walton Sidney, age fifteen, Evelyn Virginia, age seventeen years.

HON. EDWIN J. FARBER—Continued from page 199.
the "Argus" in 1881, which was incorporated as The Argus Publishing Company in 1891, when he became its president.

He was one of the original incorporators of the Daily Record in Baltimore in 1889, and has been its vice-president ever since its incorporation.

He incorporated in 1893, with other publications, the Maryland Medical Journal, which Sir William Osler was, and Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. Hiram Woods, Dr. J. Williams Lord and other noted physicians are directors. Mr. Farber is still serving as president and attorney for said company.

He framed the charter of the First National Bank of Catonsville in 1897, and has been a director and its attorney since the bank's foundation.

Is a member of the Maryland, Baltimore Country, Merchants, and City Clubs, and was formerly a member of the University, Elkridge Fox Hunting, Athenaeum, Catonsville Country, Old Wednesday Clubs, and of the University Club of Washington, D. C.

Offices, 110 East Lexington Street, Baltimore.

JUDGE HARVEY CLEVELAND BICKEL—Continued from page 217.

Masonic Order; Royal Order of Moose; Baltimore Bar Association and the Commercial Law League of America.

Judge Bickel married on August 8, 1916, Miss Cora E. Wilkin, of Monkton, Baltimore County, Md. He resides at 305 West Hoffman Street, and his law offices are in Baltimore.

WILLIAM E. LANKFORD—Continued from page 204.

supplied with help from the institution, and under which about fifty prisoners, free of guards, daily perform their various duties outside of the building. This system is the foundation upon which he has two games of baseball by the inmates and visiting teams every Sunday in the open yard. He has also provided moving pictures each Wednesday evening for the recreation of the prisoners and other forms of amusement.

He knows each inmate by name and to each gives his personal touch of understanding and encouragement.

He also established the Task System, which permits prisoners to do extra work that provides compensation to their relatives or to accumulate money pending discharge from the institution.

Mr. Lankford married October 15, 1881, Laura J. Pilchard, of Pocomoke, Md. Their two children are Margaret Myrtle and William Fleming Lankford.

Address, Jessup, Md.

JAMES V. KELLY—Continued from page 212.

While attending law school he was associated, as a student, with the late offices of Hamilton & Collett, counsellors to the B. & O. Railroad Company in Washington, and following his graduation came to Baltimore on a railroad pass, and without funds, to accept a clerkship with Lawford & McKim, insurance brokers, as a means of getting on his feet in a live commercial center.

Desiring to connect with a law firm, and having picked up stenography during his law course, he sought the newspaper "Help wanted" column, and obtained a position with Thomas R. Clendeninn, then president of the Park Board, by whom he was prevailed upon to accept a clerkship in the Park Board office. The year following, August, 1901, he was made secretary and treasurer of the Board, increasing interest in the public service he was called upon to perform, causing a sacrifice of his ambition to practice law. He was for a time secretary-treasurer of the Baltimore University School of Law before its consolidation with the Maryland University School.

He has been highly commended for efficiency by successive Park Commissioners, and believes that hard and conscientious work is an adequate merit system for municipal as well as private employment.

Mr. Kelly married October 11, 1905, Miss May Weide, of Washington, D. C. They have two children, Lorna May and Robert Luke Kelly.

Offices, Madison Avenue Entrance, Druid Hill Park.
Residence, Stone House, Druid Hill Park.

JAMES KNOX INSLEY, M. D.—Continued from page 132.

It is only necessary to state that the public, who elected him to the Legislature to form laws, after his term was over, tendered Dr. Insley the office of Coroner of Baltimore City, which office he has occupied for two successive terms.

Dr. Insley is a member of the Masonic Order. He married, in 1909, Miss Helen Horn, and four children were born to the union: James Knox Insley, Jr., Helen, Robert and Margaret, age two years, who died during the influenza epidemic. Dr. Insley maintains his residence and offices at 2938 East Baltimore street, Baltimore City.

PHILIP TNATIUS HEUSLER—Continued from page 220.

He married in 1897, Miss Marie Hilda Gardiner, of Prince George County, Maryland.

Offices, Bromo-Seltzer Tower Building, Baltimore.

HON. PETER PECK—Continued from page 212.

Baltimore. Children: Carolyn Elizabeth, Henry Bolton and Robert Faust Peck.

Residence, 108 West 27th street. Offices, No. 3 East Lexington street, Baltimore.

CHARLES F. SMITH—Continued from page 209.

He has seen a great deal of the world through his travels, has made good and is now comfortably situated.

Mr. Smith was appointed on June 1, 1920, Chief Deputy Game Warden of Maryland.

He is married and resides at 3408 Toone Avenue, Baltimore.

CHARLES F. KUHNS—Continued from page 220.

the Advertising Club of Baltimore for the past three years, and was recently elected its President. Many of his war activities were carried out in conjunction with the Advertising Club, all members of the organization having united in the furtherance of the varied National and local campaigns.

COL. CLAUDE B. SWEZEY—Continued from page 187.

After being mustered out of the service Colonel Swezey was named to head several of the most important military boards at Camp Meade, Maryland, where he had taken the leadership of the 313th Regiment prior to sailing to France, and where he had mustered out his regiment upon its triumphant return from overseas. However, being a soldier and therefore subject to his superiors, the officials of the State were tireless in their efforts to once more reclaim him as a citizen of Maryland, and circumstances having arisen which required the filling of a very responsible vacancy within a State department, Colonel Swezey was requested to accept that post—Warden of the State Penitentiary. He considered the proffer, and eventually accepted, after having secured his release from the service in which he had taken an active part for nearly two decades.

On October 24, 1920, Colonel Swezey left California on his way to Baltimore to fulfill his newly acquired trust. Within a few days after arrival he had taken over his new responsibility and had begun the task of adjusting his affairs of the great penal institution. He has made many improvements in the system of the prison, which have met with the utmost approval of both the inmates of the penitentiary and of the officials and citizens of the State.

Colonel Swezey and his family reside at the residence adjoining the penitentiary. His family comprises his wife, who was Miss Frances Comba (whom he married November 7, 1894), and two children, Frances C. and Claude B., Jr.

COL. GEO. W. RIFE—Continued from page 223.

porated as the Baltimore Bill Posting Company, changing in 1915 to the Baltimore Poster Adv. Company.

Became, in 1890, a lessee of the Holliday St. Theatre, his management extending nearly a period of 25 years. Acquired an interest in the real estate in 1914, and in 1915 sold the property to the city. During above period, also became owner Front St. Theatre. Together with Mr. J. Albert Cassidy, acquired the printing business of the late Wm. E. Day, which has since been incorporated as the Day Printing Company.

He became, in 1896, a lessee and manager of the Grand Opera House (now Poli's), Washington, D. C.; acquired an interest in the L. Moxley Advertising Service, Washington; later incorporated the Washington Bill Posting Company and in 1915 consolidated both under the name of Washington Poster Adv. Co.

Elected, in 1901, a director of the Empire Circuit Company, which controlled and operated about forty theatres and traveling theatrical attractions. He also during this time acquired personal interests in theatres in Buffalo, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Philadelphia. Besides being a large stockholder in the Empire Circuit Company, he was fifteen years ago elected vice-president, and in 1914, president of the Company.

In 1902, he became a lessee and manager of the Lafayette (now Belasco's) Theatre, Washington, D. C., and in 1905, lessee and manager of the Bijou (formerly Keith's) Theatre, Philadelphia. He then established the Hotel Raleigh, Holliday and Fayette streets, Baltimore, and acquired the business of the American Sign Co. In 1911, he promoted and built the Empire (now Palace) Theatre of Fayette street, opposite Ford's. In 1913, he was elected a director of the National Marine Bank.

Mr. Rife is well-known throughout the country. He is a man of essentially high nature, and an example of what patience, determination and integrity can accomplish. He is not only a man of cultivation, with native dignity and modest manners, but a man who can get at the bottom of the most intricate business transaction.

Mr. Rife married, in 1882, Miss Frances Stevenson, of Philadelphia. Children: William F., Mrs. Charles E. Hilgartner, George W. Rife, Jr.

Member: Old Colony, Rotary Clubs; B. P. O. E. (secretary in 1884); Joint Adm. of Md. and Va. Adm. of Fayette street and mental康demory, K. T. and Bonni Temple Mystic Shrine, etc.

Erected, in 1916, Rife Building (50x150 ft.) on Fallsway between Baltimore and Fayette streets, in which are located his various enterprises.

Was appointed Colonel by Governor Harrington on his personal staff.

Residence, Homewood Apartment, Charles and 31st streets.



HIS EXCELLENCY, MAJOR GENERAL MARIO G. MENOCAL, PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA; HER TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE PORT OF BALTIMORE

The port of Baltimore has for a number of years enjoyed a great volume of trade relations with the ports of the Republic of Cuba, but within the past few years the extent of both this import and export business has increased to a degree which bids fair to out-strip that of many other Eastern port-cities of the United States. This increase is explained by the strategic position of Baltimore as regards the requirements of inland cities seeking an advantageous port outlet for their Cuban export goods, and by the personal trading standards maintained by the manufacturers, shippers and buyers of Baltimore, which has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Cuban business interests that a fair and equitable policy of reciprocity is at all times sustained, admitting of the most cordial business relations between the ports of Baltimore, and our country at large, with the Cuban ports.

These commendable relations between the Republic of Cuba and the United States are to a great extent due to the progressive policies maintained by His Excellency, Major General Mario G. Menocal, President of Cuba. President Menocal is a native of the city of Jaguey Grande, Province of Matanzas, Cuba, and was born on December 7, 1866. He comes from one of the most noted families in all Cuba, and America as well, a family which has given to the world men of exceptional talents in all lines of endeavor. His father, George Menocal, an expert in the manufacture of sugar, migrated to the United States and Mexico owing to a revolutionary attempt known in history as the "Menocal uprising in Jaguey."

Young Menocal completed his education at the Chautauqua Institute, New York, Maryland Agricultural College, and lastly, Cornell University, where he was graduated in the civil engineering class of '88, with highest honors.

Returning to Cuba, he engaged in agricultural and engineering activities, but on June 5, 1895, he joined the military forces of Commander-in-Chief Maximo Gomez. He was soon promoted to captain, and later became Lieutenant Colonel, with the title of Provisional Under-Secretary of War. His successful participation in numerous bloody battles resulted in further promotion, and he eventually attained the rank of Major General. His part in the defeat of the Spanish armies, which for centuries had ruled Cuba with a hand of iron, is too widely known to require further relating. Following the war, he served in various responsible public capacities under the American administration which guided the fortunes of the island prior to its independence. When the new republic was formed it was but natural that the Conservative party should nominate, in 1908, General Menocal to serve as the first president of the island democracy, but the standards of his party suffered defeat in this election, and General Menocal returned to his interrupted work as an official of the Cuban-American Sugar Company.

In 1912, General Menocal was again chosen as the Conservative presidential candidate. He was then elected, and Cuba, under his efficient administration, benefited by an era of prosperity such as had ever been the desire of her citizens. The full appreciation of the public was demonstrated in the fall of 1916, when His Excellency was re-elected to the presidency, he thus being afforded a further opportunity to bring to the highest state of perfection his plans for a republic which should rank among the foremost of the nations of the globe.

With the expiration of his present term in office,

President Menocal expects to return to private life and direct the affairs of his large business interests. Knowing that his beloved country is now firmly established among her sister nations, by whom, owing to his tireless efforts, she is universally respected and admired, he feels confident that Cuba's future is assured, and only by performing his duties as a private citizen does he expect to share in the affairs of his country, unless called upon by circumstance to re-enter political life. His Excellency is surrounded by a loving family who will welcome his return to civil life. His wife, whom he married in 1899, was Miss Mariana Seva, a young woman of noted beauty, lovable character, and distinct refinement. Their children are Mario, Raul, and Georgina.

Assisting President Menocal in the direction of Cuba's affairs are the most noted and brilliant men of the Island Republic. In view of his intimate association with His Excellency, it is desirable that mention be made of the Honorable Rafael Montoro, Secretary of the Executive Department, which is in reality Secretary to the President, and also of Dr. Pablo Desvernine y Galdos, Secretary of State.

Dr. Montoro is a noted student of political science and is called an encyclopedia of the Cuban people, and whose personal achievements are contemporaneous with the history of his country. He is a publicist of high repute and an ideal citizen and friend. He is

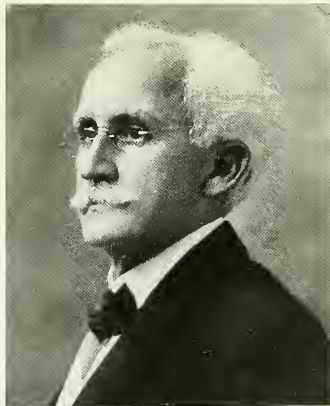
a man of charming personality and of fine intellectual attainments; in short, he is one of the most distinguished men of Cuba, and is responsible to a degree for the development of Cuban education and the higher culture. Dr. Montoro's relations to President Menocal are of the closest character, not only in a friendly sense, but in his capacity of Secretary of the Executive Department. He has important functions to perform and is not infrequently called upon to act as the personal representative of the President.

Doctor Pablo Desvernine y Galdos, Secretary of State, is known to Americans as having for a considerable time been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. He is a brother-in-law to Senor Eduardo Luis Desvernine, Cuban Consul to the City of Bal-

timore, a sketch of whom appears later in this article.

Dr. Pablo Desvernine is a graduate of Columbia University, New York, and of the University of Havana. He is a leading and active member of the Conservative party, and has been prominent in Cuban affairs for a number of years, part of the time having been engaged in business in Havana as a publisher. He has served as a professor of Law in the National University of Cuba, is now professor of International Law in the University of Havana; was secretary of finance under Governor John R. Brook, during part of the American occupation; commissioner of finance under General Wood, and in 1912, was president of the Cuban Exposition. He also served as special envoy to represent Cuba at the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson. Dr. Desvernine is internationally known as a practicing lawyer in both the courts of Cuba and of the United States.

The Republic of Cuba is diplomatically represented in the United States by Dr. Carlos Céspedes, Cuban Minister at the Legation at Washington, and in the cities throughout the country by the most noted members of Cuba's Consular corps. The people of Maryland, and of Baltimore in particular, are



DR. PABLO DESVERNINE Y GALDOS,
Secretary of State.

interested in the consul of that city—Senor Eduardo Luis Desvernine. Senor Desvernine was born in Havana, Cuba, on October 21st, 1863, the son of Pedro E. and Elena (Zequeira) Desvernine. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the College of the City of New York (now the University of the City of New York).

He entered, in 1884, the export commission business; was for several years assistant manager of the New York agency of the Compania Translantica (Royal Mail Spanish Line), and later was in the steamship business and exporting of coal to Cuba, Mexico, South and Central America. Senor Desvernine has been Cuban Consul to Baltimore since July 1, 1914. He married on October 16, 1889, Matilde Hernandez, of New York City.

Having described at length several of the leading men of the Cuban Republic, and the part they have taken in the development of the country which is described as the "Pearl of the West Indies," we will now number ourselves among the thousands of American citizens who yearly visit our island neighbor; choosing, as the first logical point of interest, the city of Havana, which is both the capital and principal city of Cuba.

All Americans who have ever enjoyed the pleasure of Havana's hospitality are unstinted in their praise of this city which is universally conceded to be one of the most beautiful of the world's metropolises, and all are agreed that architectural and natural beauty of scene, cordial reception afforded by its fine hostleries, and opportunity to enjoy the many pleasures afforded, form but a part of the pleasure to be derived from a stay in Havana.

Aside from being a mecca for tourists, one finds Havana otherwise, if possible, even more of interest. Financially, the city is the stronghold of Cuba, and possesses banking facilities equal to those of any American or European cities. Apart from the ordinary banks which have been particularly prosperous, other financial institutions exist, equipped and empowered to effectively use their own and trust funds in agricultural, industrial and realty development, and the conserving and promoting a wide range of individual and corporate business interests seeking investments. This fortunate financial condition is also true of the other large cities of the island.

In keeping with her position as the main export and import city of Cuba, Havana is provided with a wonderful system of piers, docks and warehouses which handle expeditiously the great volume of ordinary shipping to and from practically every country in the world. These piers, which were built and are maintained by the most famed engineers of their profession, are used by all ships of the Munson Line, the United Fruit Company, the Ward Line, the Southern Pacific, the Compania Translantica Espanola, the Holland-American Line, and other great steamship lines. Prior to the World War, the piers were also used by the ships of the North German Lloyd Line. Practically the entire commercial output of the different provinces of the Republic of Cuba passes through the medium of these great shipping interests in the city of Havana. The great growth of commerce of Cuba pro-

duced very severe congestion in the Port of Habana, but measures have been taken by the authorities to provide new facilities to meet the requirements of this growing trade.

The six provinces of Cuba are Oriente, Santa Clara, Camaguay, Matanzas, Habana and Pinar del Rio, practically all of which produce sugar. In 1919 the sugar crop was 4,069,757 tons, export, and 74,000 tons were consumed locally.

Havana Province, in which the city of Havana is located, is also noted as leading in the production of sugar cane, tobacco, citrus, fruits, pineapples and winter vegetables, most of these yields being exported to the United States.

The province of Oriente, formerly known as Santiago de Cuba, is furthermore noted for its magnificent hardwood timber lands, much of which has not as yet been exploited. It is also famed for its high-grade tobacco, coconut and banana crops, and for its vast mineral wealth, which includes a grade of iron regarded as equal to the best mined in the world. It is also the second sugar producing province.

Camaguay Province's products are about the same as those of Oriente, but its unlimited mineral wealth of iron, copper, manganese and other minerals is undeveloped on account of being at present inaccessible. The first American colony to settle in Cuba was established in a section of Camaguay Province.

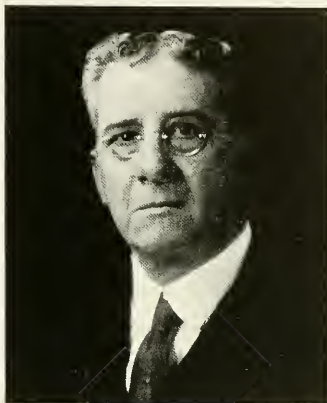
Tobacco is the most important product of the Province of Pinar del Rio, but it also produces an abundance of fruits and crops raised in the other before mentioned provinces. Pinar del Rio is also noted for the breeding of horses, mules, milch cows, swine, poultry and sheep.

The province of Santa Clara is noted the world over for its great sugar estates.

Matanzas Province is especially adapted to the raising of sugar cane, and few other crops are raised. The province lands are to a great extent devoted to the grazing of cattle. Some petroleum has been found in the region of the city of Cardenas, in this province. In the city of Matanzas, many factories are operated, which turn out considerable quantities of cordage and heavy cable, manufactured from a native textile plant found in the mountain regions.

The Republic of Cuba has achieved marvelous strides since her deliverance from the Spanish yoke which for centuries held her naturally progressive people in bondage, and the future years will witness even more marked achievement in her business and commercial relations with other countries of the world. Moreover, the island presents to American and other investors, opportunities without limit for the establishment of great outside industries, public utilities, mining interests and agricultural activities.

Cuba abounds in woods, fibers, metals, fruits and many other commodities which but await the pleasure of capable business executives and capitalists for their development; able men are assured large returns upon their investments; the officials of the Cuban Government having always maintained a policy of hearty co-operation with all in-coming business and industrial interests.



DR. EDUARDO LUIS DESVERNINE,
Cuban Consul at Baltimore.

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND



CUMBERLAND, "The Queen City of the Alleghenies," second city of Maryland, and the leading manufacturing city of the State, with the exception of Baltimore, is the county seat of Allegany County and was founded in 1781.

Cumberland is the site of old Fort Cumberland, from which mountain stronghold, Colonel George Washington directed many of his campaigns against the Indians. It was from this Fort that General Craddock set out upon his ill-fated campaign, which resulted in his death, and his grave is located but a few feet from the highway, twelve miles west of Cumberland.

The site of the present city of Cumberland and the territory adjacent to it, were located in Washington County from 1776 until 1789, when the present county of Allegany was formed. Many advantages of this region began to draw the attention of settlers in 1781, the last year of the Revolutionary War, and so rapidly did the town grow, that at the end of four years, a permanent village had been established and a number of substantial residences and business buildings had been erected near the old Fort.

The community was known as Washington Town from the time that Thomas Beall of Samuel, who owned the land, had it laid out in town lots in 1785, until the residents of Washington Town, petitioned the Maryland Legislature, two years later to change the name to Cumberland.

The village was incorporated in 1816.

Cumberland is widely known throughout the United States for its advantages as a manufacturing city, coal being found in enormous quantities at its very doors; limestone necessary in steel manufacture being found in inexhaustible supplies in quarries in the city's hills, and water, which has been pronounced perfect for boiler use, reaching the city from mountain sources.

The coal supply mentioned is the famous Cumberland George's Creek Coal Region, one of the most valuable sources of coal supply in the Eastern States. Cumberland is in the heart of this district, approaching the Northwest corner of the State on the north bank of the Potomac River and about four miles South of the Mason and Dixon Line.

The city is on the main lines of both the Baltimore and Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads, these roads leaving Cumberland on the West through the Narrows, the natural gateway through the Alleghenies.

The growth of Cumberland has been a substantial one from its settlement. Nothing of a temporary character has bloomed in the city to die over night and with its death work serious damage towards the community. White glass sand necessary to the manufacture of glass, is found near the city and several plants established there in this manufacturing industry, have enjoyed a steady, substantial growth. Steel also is manufactured in large quantities, among the concerns being engaged in this industry, being the N. and G. Taylor Company, the Cumberland Steel Company, manufacturers of ground steel shafting, the only industry of this kind in the world, and the United States Rail Company, manufacturers of steel rails.

Indicative of the wonderful advantages of Cumberland as a manufacturing center, the Kelly Springfield Company now has, in the course of construction, a plant which probably will be the largest tire manufacturing plant in the United States. This plant was established in Cumberland, after experts of the company had made a careful survey of the entire country, with the idea of locating the great industry at the place where it would be offered the greatest number of natural advantages. Already the company has spent in excess of \$6,000,000 in Cumberland and the work is going forward on a scale which will call for the further expenditure of \$30,000,000 within the next ten year period.

Cumberland to-day enjoys a water supply which experts have called second to none in the United States and which has its source in the nearby Allegheny Mountains; many miles of excellent and well lighted streets; and excellent street car and interurban service; substantial business houses and manufacturing plants; beautifully built churches, thirty-five in number, schools and public buildings; hotels unequalled outside of Baltimore; great hospital institutions and several beautiful parks.

The commission form of government was adopted by the city some years ago and five commissioners, each having control of the various departments of the city government, one of whom serves as Mayor, constitute the civic body.

Light and power for the city are furnished by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the plant having a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts.

Within the last year the men of Cumberland who have taken the leading part in providing for the financial growth of the city, have brought about a merger of several of the city's banks, that will

care for the enormously increased calls for larger financial deals. The financial history of Cumberland is one of unbroken stability on the part of the banks and unbroken confidence on the part of the citizens of the city. Deposits in Cumberland are in excess of \$15,000,000 or around \$45 per capita.

The availability of skilled and unskilled labor has been a great influence in the development of Cumberland, and a recent survey showed that more than 90 per cent of this labor was American born and that more than 50 per cent. of the working people own their own homes.

Another industry for which Cumberland is advantageously located is that of furniture manufacture, the hardwoods of Western Virginia being easily accessible.

The elevation of the city in the business section is 700 feet, and located as it is in the mountain range, Cumberland enjoys a delightful climate. Typhoid fever and malaria are practically unknown.

The annual average precipitation is about 45 inches and the annual snow fall is about 33 inches. Destructive storms are rare, and long and severe droughts are the exception.

Allegany County Academy, located in Cumberland, is one of the oldest educational institutions in the State, having been founded in 1793 and having an unbroken record of 119 years of college preparatory work. Cumberland has 12 public schools, all modern in construction and equipment, and four parochial schools, all of which include high school courses.

The city has two daily newspapers, one morning and one afternoon, with a total circulation of more than 25,000.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, originating in Cumberland and taking its water from the Potomac River, furnishes a tide water outlet to Washington for water transportation and many thousand tons of coal are moved along this waterway annually. George Washington was responsible for the original survey of this canal. Railroad lines entering Cumberland maintain 22 express passenger trains daily and tap the great coal fields near by. Lower freight rates are enjoyed by the city to the West, than Baltimore, New York or Philadelphia, this being a great advantage to the city, in the development of its manufacturing industries.

Cumberland is located on the National Highway, one of the best interstate roads in America, running from coast to coast, and also is located on the State road system, one highway of which taps the Lincoln Highway.

The city owns its water supply, which is drawn from a gathering basin, 66 miles square in the Allegheny Mountains. The water is caught by a dam, which forms Lake Gordon, with a capacity of 1,800,000,000 and is delivered by gravity to filtering plants, having a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons daily.

Footer's Dye Works, the largest dye works in the United States, is located at Cumberland, as are other industries, including lumber and planing mills, soap mills, brick and tile works, mattress factories, foundries, cement works, woolen mills, glass factories, flour and feed mills and the large railroad shops of Baltimore and Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads.

Cumberland also is an extensive jobbing point, being the distributing point for the peach and apple industry of Western Maryland and adjoining States.



THOMAS W. KOON.

Cumberland calls Thomas W. Koon the best Mayor it has ever had. There is no diversion of opinion and this fact was strikingly evidenced in the most recent municipal elections, when Mayor Koon, after serving the city three times as Mayor, went to the polls unopposed.

Slogans attach themselves to men in public life, and the slogan which every person in Cumberland applies to Thomas W. Koon is "The Mayor Who Does Things."

Mayor Koon's public services in Cumberland extend over a long period of years, his four terms as Mayor being antedated by three terms in the City Council. During each of these years, Mayor Koon has found many ways of working benefits for Cumberland and as a result of these efforts, some of the great industries of Cumberland to-day have come into being.

Dr. Koon was born in Newberry County, S. C., on November 12th, 1870. His parents were Walter F. and Laura R. Koon. As a boy he attended the public schools of South Carolina and upon completion of this preparatory work, matriculated in Leesville English and Classical Institute, Leesville, S. C. Deciding upon a medical education, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, and was graduated in 1893. He took post graduate work at Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1900.

Dr. Koon began the practice of medicine in 1893 in Newberry County, S. C. One year later he removed to Preston County, W. Va., remaining there for seven years and finally coming to Cumberland in 1900. Dr. Koon's practice was successful from his coming to Cumberland. In 1908 he was asked by friends to contest for place in the City Council. The result of the election showed a gratifying majority.

He was re-elected at the two succeeding elections by increased majorities each time, and in 1914, when he sought the Mayoralty, he again was successful. Since that time he has been elected for three two-year terms, in 1916 and 1918 and again in 1920, when he was unopposed.

As a member of the Council, he was one of the leading exponents of the Evitts Creek water supply plan, which provided Cumberland with mountain water by gravity system, the supply from mountain sources being the best in the United States. In addition to this Dr. Koon was responsible, in very great part, for the Westside reservoir, and other improvements in this district costing about \$500,000.

Paving and extension of sewerage systems also has been another effort of Dr. Koon, and through his efforts a bond issue of \$150,000 was provided as a revolving fund for paving purposes, which has made possible the paving of many miles of city streets.

In addition to this bond issue, Dr. Koon has asked the people of Cumberland to support three other bond issues, and each of them has carried at the polls by safe majorities. One of the issues provided \$60,000 for bridge construction and three bridges were constructed over Wills Creek. Another issue was for \$500,000 for general improvements and one was voted just recently by a vote of two and one-half to one for \$1,000,000 for improvement work.

Dr. Koon also had charge of the city's part in the acquisition for Cumberland of the Kelly-Springfield plant, which has expenditures of \$15,000,000 in sight and \$25,000,000 in five years.

(Continued on page 292.)



HENRY SHRIVER.

Henry Shriver is a member of the Western Maryland family which has conducted large banking interests in this section of the State for more than a century. He now is president of the First National Bank of Cumberland, founded in 1811 by one of his forebearers and the oldest bank in Western Maryland, and is interested in the recently formed Liberty Trust Company, which was organized to take care of the large financial undertakings, consequential to Cumberland's growth.

Mr. Shriver was born in Cumberland, October 10, 1874. His parents were Henry Shriver and Sarah V. L. P. Shriver. After preparatory work, Mr. Shriver entered Lehigh University, from which college he was graduated.

Upon completion of his college work, Mr. Shriver became mining superintendent of the Union Mining Company of Mount Savage, Maryland. He continued in this capacity from 1896 to 1910. Returning to Cumberland, he became president of the United States Rail Company, the Cumberland Gas Light Company and the First National Bank of Cumberland, Maryland.

Mr. Shriver is a member of Masonic fraternities and the Cumberland Country Club.

He is former member of the State Board of Education, serving during the administration of Governor Goldsborough and Governor Harrington.

He was married to Miss Henrietta C. Swartzwelder, of Cumberland, Maryland, in February, 1903. They have two children—Henry Shriver, Jr., and Mary C. Shriver.

Address, First National Bank of Cumberland.

THOS. B. FINAN,

CUMBERLAND, Md.



TASKER GANTT LOWNDES.

Tasker Gantt Lowndes, son of the late Lloyd Lowndes, first Republican Governor of Maryland, 1896 to 1900, and whose regime was called "The Golden Era of Modern Maryland" by one of his successors, Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough, is one of the leading younger business men of Western Maryland.

Mr. Lowndes was born in Cumberland on July 30, 1883. His mother was Elizabeth Tasker Lowndes.

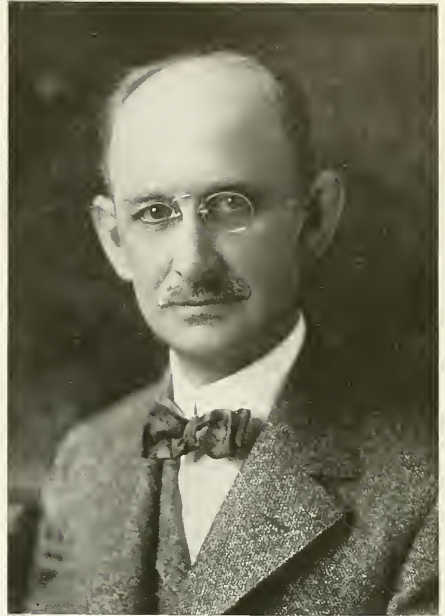
Mr. Lowndes practiced law in Cumberland from 1909 until his growing outside business interests forced him to give up his practice.

Mr. Lowndes was graduated from Yale University in 1907 with the degree of B.A., and afterward studied law in the Yale Law School and the University of Maryland in Baltimore. He was graduated from the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and attended St. Johns Preparatory School, Annapolis, and the Allegany County Academy of Cumberland, Md.

He gave up his law practice in Cumberland to accept the vice-presidency of the Second National Bank. Since his advent into the commercial field, he has become president of the Cumberland Savings Bank of South Cumberland. He also is president of the Real Estate and Securities Company, Cumberland Real Estate Company, The Dingle Company and the Deal Brothers Milling Company. He is director in the Cumberland Development Company, National Real Estate Company, the Cumberland Hotel Company and the Cumberland Chamber of Commerce.

He is a member of the Maryland Club of Baltimore, Baltimore Club, Cumberland Country Club, Shawnee Canoe Club of Cumberland and the Potomac Club.

Business address, Second National Bank of Cumberland.



ALBERT A. DOUB.

Albert A. Doub, counsel for many of the leading corporations having their headquarters in Cumberland and nearby cities, and one of the most prominent members of the Allegany County bar, was born in Beaver Creek, Washington County, Maryland, April 11, 1865. He is the youngest son of the late Philip R. Doub, flour manufacturer, of Washington County.

Mr. Doub attended the Public Schools of Washington County; attended the Kentucky University of Lexington, Kentucky, for one year, and enrolling in the Johns Hopkins University, was graduated in 1886 with the Baccalaureate degree. He served two years as principal of the Williamsport High School after his graduation, and for the next five years as principal of the Beall High School of Frostburg. In 1893 he was elected treasurer of Allegany County and was admitted to the bar in January of the following year.

He has served as city attorney for both Frostburg and Cumberland and for four years acted as counsel for the County Commissioners of Allegheny County. He held the position of Referee in Bankruptcy of Garrett and Allegheny Counties for ten years after 1898, when he was first appointed by Judge Thomas J. Morris.

Mr. Doub was delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1916. In 1915 he was defeated for the office of Attorney General on the ticket with Ovington E. Weller, gubernatorial candidate.

He is a member of the Elks and the Cumberland Country Club. Mr. Doub was married to Miss Anne Peyton Cochran, of Staunton, Virginia, in December of 1900. They have six children, two sons and four daughters, his oldest son now being a student at Princeton University.

His residence is at 106 Washington Street.

Business address, 4 South Center Street.

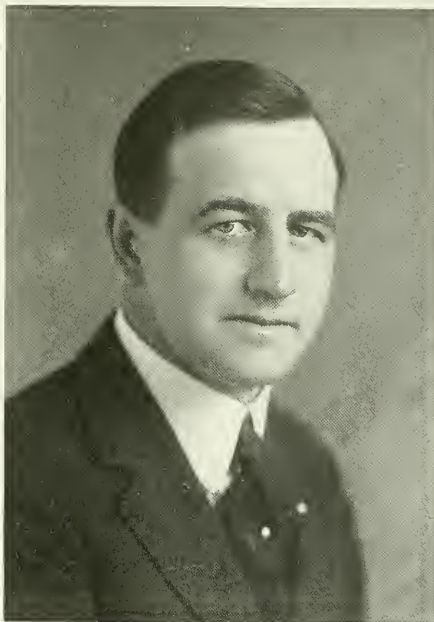
WILLIAM W. BROWN.

William W. Brown, publisher of The Daily News, of Cumberland, one of the leading daily newspapers of Western Maryland, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, on November 9, 1879.

Mr. Brown's parents were Austin H. and Eleanor Burbridge Brown. Mr. Brown finished his preparatory educational work in the Chillicothe High School and entering Ohio State University, was graduated with the class of 1892. Upon leaving college, Mr. Brown became a reporter on Scioto Gazette, the oldest newspaper west of the Alleghanjes, founded in 1796 at Chillicothe, and still being published. He served on the reportorial staff of this paper from 1892 to 1898.

Mr. Brown served as a Sergeant Major with the 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry through the Spanish-American War and located in Cumberland shortly after the termination of his military service. He has been managing editor and president of the Daily News Company since 1901.

He was married to Miss Hazel Joerder, of St. Louis, Missouri, on October 28, 1916. They have one daughter, Ida. Business address, The Daily News, Baltimore Street. Residence, The Dingle.



FRANK H. WOODRUFF, JR.

Frank H. Woodruff, Jr., certified public accountant, and president of the Builders Supply Company of Cumberland, which has had a prominent part in the recent commercial development of this city, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on August 8, 1882.

Mr. Woodruff attended the Public Schools of Brooklyn and entered the profession of accountancy on October 1, 1904. He received his degree of "Certified Public Accountant" on August 5, 1908, and has practiced in New York since that date, his present office being located at 302 Broadway.

He is the first certified public accountant to establish an accounting office in the City of Cumberland, having practiced there since 1913. Mr. Woodruff purchased a substantial interest in the Builders Supply Company of Cumberland in 1917 and became its president. This latter company has proven an essential factor in the extensive building program of Cumberland and has aided materially in advancing construction work in this city.

Mr. Woodruff is a member of American Institute of Accountants, New Jersey State Society of C. P. A., Kismet Temple Mystic Shrine, Friars Club, Western Maryland Shrine Club of Cumberland, Cumberland Country Club and the City Club of Cumberland.

He was married to Miss Maybelle A. Beadle, of Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, 1906. They have three children—William S., Stuart H., and Edwin T. Woodruff.

His address is 8 North Liberty Street, Cumberland, Maryland.



JOHN RAMSEY LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

Dr. John Ramsey Littlefield, one of the leading surgeons of Western Maryland, and who has just resumed his practice in Cumberland, after service in the United States Navy during the World War, is a native of Washington, D. C., having been born in the National Capital on December 15, 1879.

Dr. Littlefield is the son of Martin L. and Frances A. Gates Littlefield. He attended the Public and High Schools of Washington, Public Schools of Montgomery County, Md., and was graduated from George Washington University in Washington as Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Littlefield has practiced medicine in Cumberland since 1909, with the exception of the time spent in military service. His practice now is confined to surgery and he is local surgeon for the Western Maryland Railway and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads.

He entered the Medical Corps of the United States Navy on June 14, 1918, and served until December 29, 1918, being assigned to duty at the Naval Base Hospital, Hampton Roads, and the Naval Hospital in Washington.

He is a member of Potomac Lodge A. F. & A. M., Chesapeake Consistory, Khedive Temple, Mystic Shrine and the Elks.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hanchew Young, of Washington, D. C., on March 5, 1902. One son was born of this union, who died in infancy.

His address is 67 Bedford Street.



WILLIAM MILNOR ROBERTS, JR.

William Milnor Roberts, Jr., member of two of Western Maryland's pioneer families, and direct descendant through his mother of the Humbirds, leaders in the commercial development of the entire South through the engineering work of its male members, was born in Brandoa, Brazil, January 21, 1865. His father, William Milnor Roberts, and his mother, Elizabeth Humbird, having been married in Brazil while the elder Mr. Roberts was associated with the father of his bride in engineering work in the South American country.

Mr. Roberts' parents returned with him to Cumberland, when he was an infant and he has lived in this city since that time, as a boy attending the Allegany County Academy of Cumberland and later the Iron City Business College of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Roberts entered the employ of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in 1886 and was raised through various promotions to the position of superintendent and general manager. He left the Edison Company in 1891 to accept the position as superintendent of the Cumberland Electric Railway Company, returning to the Edison Company in 1896 as general manager and retaining his position with the Street Railway Company.

He has been a director in both of these public service companies for more than twenty years and also is a director of the Liberty Trust Company; is secretary of the Co-Operative Supply Company of South Cumberland, and is president of the East End Land Company.

He operates large farming and fruit interests near Cumberland and is one of the leading exponents of outdoor sports in this city.

He is vice-president of the Cumberland Country Club and a member of the Elks.

Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Fannie Randolph Millholland on June 6, 1894. Eight children were born of this union—Virginia, Elizabeth, Fannie, Martha, Helen, William Milnor Roberts IV, and Frederick. Mrs. Roberts died in November, 1917.

Mr. Roberts' residence is at 122 Washington Street. Business address, 30 N. Liberty Street.



FERMAN GILBERT PUGH.

Ferman Gilbert Pugh, identified with some of the leading commercial activities of Western Maryland, and head of Wilson & Pugh Hardware Company, the largest hardware jobbing concern in this section of the State, was born in Hampshire County, West Virginia, December 4, 1860.

Mr. Pugh's parents were Solomon Jonathan Pugh and Margaret Elizabeth McDonald Pugh, with whom he came to Cumberland as a boy. He attended the Public and High Schools of Cumberland, leaving school to accept a position with the L. M. Shepherd Dry Goods Company, with which concern he continued for 25 years.

In 1888 Mr. Pugh formed a full partnership with Mr. Oliver S. Wilson in the wholesale hardware concern which the latter then was conducting and the style of the firm was changed to Wilson & Pugh.

In addition to his hardware interests, Mr. Pugh is vice-president of the Maryland Shoe Company, a director in the Cumberland Hotel Company, was one of the organizers of the company which was formed to erect the large hotel for the Kelly Springfield employees, and is a director of the Commercial Bank. He is a member of the Cumberland Homes Building Company, was one of the organizers of the Liberty Trust Company and is a member of the Board of Education. It was in great part through the efforts of Mr. Pugh that the Board of Education was able to obtain a \$700,000 bond issue for the extension of the school system in this county and he was one of the leading factors in the successful movement for increased pay for teachers.

Mr. Pugh is a member of Masonic orders, the Cumberland Country Club and the Methodist Church.

His residence is at 80 Bedford Street.
Business address, 26 S. George Street.



JOHN WESLEY PORTER SOMERVILLE.

John Wesley Porter Somerville, one of the leading coal operators of Western Maryland and the adjoining portions of Pennsylvania, was born in Eckhart Mines, Maryland, on May 6, 1883.

His parents were William A. and Harriet S. Somerville. He attended the public and high schools of Frostburg, Maryland, and entering the Maryland State College, was graduated with the class of 1905 with the degree of B.S., C. E.

From 1905 to 1908 Mr. Somerville was county road engineer for Prince Georges County, Maryland. In the latter year he entered the coal mining business. He now is president of the Midland Mining Company, Moscow; Georges Creek Mining Company, Georges Creek; Parker Coal Company and the Heller Coal Company, which companies operate mines in Western Maryland and adjoining portions of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Somerville is a member of the Cumberland Country Club, Mt. Herman Lodge No. 179, A. F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 32, R. A. M.; St. Elmo Commandery No. 12, K. T., of Hyattsville, Maryland, and Bounti Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Baltimore.

He was married to Miss Eutelka Scott Powell, of Keyser, West Virginia, on March 30, 1911. They have two daughters, Wilma Elizabeth and Ruth Eutelka.

His residence is at 100 Harrison Street.
Business address, Suite 67, Liberty Trust Building.



THOMAS F. SMOUSE.

Thomas F. Smouse, extensive lumber operator with headquarters in Cumberland, is one of the pioneer lumbermen operating on a large scale in Bedford County, Pa., Garrett County, Md., Grant and Preston Counties, W. Va.

Mr. Smouse was born in Bedford, Pa., December 23, 1857. His parents were George and Maria Smouse. His family is a large one and the reunions which it holds regularly are among the most interesting in this section.

He attended the Public School of Bedford County and the Bedford Normal School. Mr. Smouse became an instructor in the Bedford County Public Schools when he was seventeen years old and taught in these schools during six terms until he was twenty-three years old, working during the summer months on a farm.

Mr. Smouse ended his school work when he was twenty-three years old to engage in the manufacture of lumber and has continued in this business until the present. During the last five years he has developed an extensive wholesale business in connection with his manufacturing activities. His principal product has been sold to practically all of the eastern lines of railroads and the principal boat yards in the vicinity of New York as well as for other commercial uses.

Mr. Smouse was elected at large for City Commissioner of Cumberland but refused his second nomination.

He was married to Miss Anna Rebecca Beggie on December 20, 1882. Two children were born of this union, Thomas Ralph Smouse and Cora Elizabeth Smouse, was married to E. W. Van Horn, of New Enterprise, Pa.

His residence is at 165 Harrison Street.

Business address, 36-37 Third National Bank Building.



DUNCAN LINDLEY SLOAN.

Duncan Lindley Sloan, one of the leading attorneys of Western Maryland, and who has been active in the promotion of many of the larger business interests of Cumberland and its adjacent territory, is a native of Maryland, having been born in Pekin on April 3, 1874.

His parents were James M. and Ella Frederick Sloan.

Mr. Sloan attended Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the class of 1892. He obtained his legal education in the offices of his cousin, Judge David W. Sloan, Cumberland, Maryland, which offices he entered shortly after leaving college. He was admitted to the Allegany County bar on October 28, 1895, and has practiced law in Cumberland since that time.

He was married to Miss Marion De Witt, of Frostburg, Maryland, on February 22, 1917. They have one son, James De Witt Sloan.

Business address, Liberty Trust Building.



FRANK MINUM WILSON, M. D.

Dr. Frank M. Wilson, one of the leading physicians of Cumberland, is the son of Dr. J. Jones Wilson, one of the most prominent physicians of Western Maryland, and Maria Josephine McCormick Wilson.

Dr. Wilson was born in Cumberland on November 7, 1890. He attended the Allegany County Academy, the University of Virginia, and was graduated from University of Maryland Medical School in 1914.

Upon the completion of his college work Dr. Wilson entered St. Alexis Hospital, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he took post-graduate work for one year. He then returned to Cumberland and began the practice of medicine and surgery, which he continued until 1917, when he entered the service of the Army.

Dr. Wilson entered active service on August 4, 1917, and was sent to Camp Greencastle, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, as First Lieutenant. On September 10, 1917, he was assigned to the 307th Infantry with the 77th Division. On April 12, 1918, he sailed for France with the 77th Division. He was assigned to the 306th Ambulance Company on July 29, 1918. On December 28, 1918, he was assigned as Personnel Adjutant Headquarters 302nd Sanitary Train. Dr. Wilson returned from France on May 6, 1919, and was discharged on May 20th. He was promoted to a Captaincy on February 17, 1919.

He is a member of B. P. O. E. No. 65, Fort Cumberland Lodge No. 211, A. F. & A. M., and the Cumberland Country Club.

Dr. Wilson was married to Miss Fannie Curtis Roberts on June 16, 1920.

His business address is 15 S. Center Street.

Residence, 211 Washington Street, Cumberland, Md.

THE EASTERN SHORE

BY GENERAL FELIX AGNUS



N the first year of the Civil War, I camped with my regiment, the 165th, New York Volunteers, Second Duryee Zouaves, on the north side of Hampton Roads, where the great fight between the Monitor and Merrimac was to take place later. Our camp was in an old corn field. There were probably a few houses in view but my recollection of the country was that of desolation and lonesomeness. Not long ago, I visited the same place. Where we camped is now covered by a wonderful industrial city, Newport News, growing by leaps and bounds and launching every year some of the finest ships that float. All around Hampton Roads and along the James and Elizabeth rivers has come a great settlement of industry, shipping and trade. The population has grown to hundreds of thousands and what has been done is only an earnest of what is to be.

That is the live story at the other end of the Chesapeake Bay.

A number of years ago when General Joseph B. Seth was commander of the State Fishery Force of Maryland, I was his guest for almost a week on his flagship, a comfortable little steamer which could poke its nose into the most charming of river nooks. We saw the great Chesapeake Bay in its many moods and its amazing variety of interests. We enjoyed oysters fresh from their beds, fish right out of the water and saw sunrises and sunsets that were as fine as any Naples has to offer. But the pleasantest memories are those of delightful river towns and people. General Seth was an ideal host and so I met the people under the best conditions. Then I understood fully why the Eastern Shore is a happy Eden and why Eastern Shore people have an attractiveness of their own.

In 1906 as chairman of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Commission, I had the opportunity to meet and know the people of the upper part of the Eastern Shore. The War Department provided us with a yacht and an automobile so that we could thoroughly examine the country covered by the several routes under consideration. Thus it was that my colleagues and I had many felicitous experiences and gained many friendships that linger to this day.

In other visits and in my life as a publisher I made every effort to know more about the Eastern Shore and the Eastern Shore people and it has all been worth while.

We can not even talk about the Eastern Shore without appreciating the marvelous kindness of nature when she gave the Chesapeake Bay and the fertile lands along its shores. Think for a moment what this Bay means to us. Think of what has taken place in a lifetime in sight of the cornfield where I camped, and think of the new growth that is to come to the upper part of the Eastern Shore when we have a sea level ship canal connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. Great industries will line the banks from one bay to the other, and this is only a small item in a list of many possibilities. In other words, I see a future prosperity to the Eastern Shore far beyond anything any part of it has known. Of course Newport News and its neighbors are neither Maryland nor Eastern Shore towns, but I use them to press my point of predicting a development of extraordinary proportions along the Chesapeake Bay.

I mentioned my experience on the canal commission in relation to the upper part of the Eastern Shore. But there is more. Look at the new town at Perryville, with its fine hospital; look at the new growth at Port Deposit with the splendid Tome Institute, and then, although it is not the Eastern Shore, we may glance across the Susquehanna and realize the importance of the Government's immense proving ground stretching across the western head of the Bay. And all in between the far limits of this picture, from the mouth to the head of the Bay, are towns increasing in size, lands increasing in value, new industries, more than ten thousand vessels of one kind or another and goodness only knows how many automobiles. And in the picture we may place a score of steam-driven boats crossing and recrossing the Bay and carrying thousands of passengers.

My friend Captain Wright calls the Chesapeake Bay the Mother of Waters yielding more for the sustenance of the human race than any body of its size on the entire earth. No wonder Eastern Shoremen live well and make us grateful for the fine things they send us in Baltimore.

It often seems a pity that the whole Maryland and Delaware and Virginia Peninsula does not belong to Maryland. Of the three States Maryland has shown the most progress and has reached the highest values. But, as it is, Maryland has about three-fifths of the Peninsula. There are nine Maryland counties with an area of 3,519 square miles, a combined population of about 200,000 and taxable wealth of upwards of \$150,000,000.

The Eastern Shore glories in an exceptionally fine, healthy climate and proof of this is found in the fact that many rich people are coming from the West and North to make their homes on the Eastern Shore. According to observations made under the auspices of the Maryland Weather Service during the past twenty years, the counties bordering upon the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean may count upon a growing period of from 190 to 210 days. Several crops a year from the same soil are frequently made.

Most of the Eastern Shore is less than 26 feet above water. Its alluvial soil will raise almost everything from cereals to figs and pomegranates, including apples, peaches, pears, strawberries, raspberries, potatoes, all kinds of truck, practically everything that the markets and the tables demand, and there are easy transportation facilities and quick services to take all these products to cities over night. Maryland leads in canning and the Eastern Shore has built up its prosperity on the tin can which is known around the world. A large part of the tomatoes come from the Eastern Shore, which also contains the greatest strawberry patches in America. The able and conservative estimate of the Maryland Geological Survey says, "The Eastern Shore includes the counties that lie on the eastern side of the Chesapeake Bay. The extremes of climate are tempered by proximity to the ocean and the bay, and lands have proved their special adaptability to early fruits and vegetables, in addition to the staple crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay. In the northern part of the Eastern Shore are fine wheat and corn lands, the wheat lands being rich loams which overlies clay loam subsoils. They are easy to cultivate and can be made exceedingly productive. In the lower counties are large areas of stiff, clayey soil. There are also large areas of rich, sandy loams that are suited to growing vegetables and all kinds of small fruits, and especially in many sections the canning industry has been enormously developed. The excellent transportation facilities allow all perishable fruit to be shipped to all of the larger northern cities, where it finds a ready sale. In some sections farming in recent years has undergone a complete revolution—the old staple crops have been given up and the more lucrative truck and fruit crops introduced. There are large areas of tidal marsh lands. Thousands of acres of fertile land could be reclaimed at comparatively little expense. Lands that have been reclaimed are exceedingly fertile and will produce for an almost indefinite period." Here it is seen that in reality the Eastern Shore has its greater fruitfulness in front of it.

Let me emphasize this point—that the Eastern Shore is coming into a far larger prosperity than it has known. The population of Maryland is about 140 per square mile, but the population of the Eastern Shore is less than 70 a square mile. This shows the opportunities in the Eastern Shore counties for good men and women to live close to nature and obtain their sustenance and happiness from the soil.

Every year the Eastern Shore produces from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of corn, 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, over 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 100,000 tons of hay and forage, many million dollars worth of fruits and vegetables, over 200,000 head of live stock and over 700,000 head of poultry.

The Eastern Shore could support richly a population twice its present size and the production could be more than doubled. Of the farm land of the Eastern Shore from 20 to 30 per cent. is not used. Every acre of it is valuable.

In 1607 an April storm blew into the Chesapeake capes Captain Christopher Newport's fleet of three small vessels. After that the settlement of the Eastern Shore began. In 1623 William Claiborne made on Kent Island a settlement which he maintained was a part of Virginia and this settlement in 1632 was represented in the Virginia House of Burgesses. The Eastern Shore, therefore, had settlers before the Ark and the Dove with Lord Baltimore's first expedition reached St. Mary's River. There was a fight between the colony and Claiborne. One of Claiborne's boats was captured and its cargo sold. Then Claiborne sent out the armed Cockatrice which two vessels of Lord Baltimore captured. Several men were killed and wounded and this has been called the first naval battle that took place in the new world. The little war went on for some years and Lord Baltimore finally won and Claiborne was driven from Maryland and the Chesapeake.

The settlement of the Eastern Shore was fairly rapid and in 1694 there were five counties—Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot, Kent and Cecil—Kent being the oldest. The other four counties,—Worcester, Wicomico, Caroline and Queen Anne's—were erected afterwards. Let us take a journey up the Shore through the nine counties, stopping at the main towns.

Worcester touches all the Atlantic coast of the State of Maryland and includes in its 487 square miles Chincoteague, Sinepuxent, Isle of Wight and Assateague bays, all bodies of water that have

fine fishing and oyster resources. From one town as many as thirty thousand barrels of oysters are shipped annually. Fine fish are sent to northern markets. The industries are agriculture and lumber. The county has two thousand farms and their value has risen in recent years. In Worcester is Ocean City, one of the most delightful summer resorts along the coast, visited by tens of thousands every year. Bayard Taylor pronounced its beach ideal. Snow Hill, the county seat, one of the "towns and ports of trade" erected in 1686, was settled by business men from the Snow Hill district of London, and most of its people are of English descent. It is at the head of navigation of the Pocomoke river and has direct steamer connection with Baltimore. It has important banking interests and manufactures millions of baskets and crates for fruits and berries. Berlin is an attractive town with active enterprises and near it is one of the finest enterprises of the whole country, the very extensive and wonderfully kept Harrison Nurseries. They draw people from every land and their trees, plants and seeds enjoy an international reputation. Newark is a smaller town but it has progressive citizens and a pleasant life. In the western part of the county is Pocomoke City, which has come to the front as a thriving and progressive community with excellent banks and successful industries, including shipyards.

Somerset was erected August 22, 1666, in the name and as the act of the Lord Proprietary "into a county by the name of Somerset County in honor to our Deare Sister the lady Mary Somersett." Princess Anne, the county seat, is a charming place with attractive people. It is the center of prosperous agriculture and small fruit growing. The main town, however, is Crisfield, founded over fifty years ago by John W. Crisfield. It is the capital of crabdom and the greatest oyster port in the world. It has been built by oysters and on oyster shells—the Venice of the Eastern Shore. Here one sees every kind of craft that sails the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. It has extensive industrial and commercial interests and has in reach a good agricultural country. Crisfield once had a weather-beaten look but in recent years it has grown in architectural attractiveness. Somerset County has supplied many prominent men to the public life of Maryland and it feeds the tables of great cities from its waters rich with oysters, crabs, fish, terrapin and game.

Coming north we reach Wicomico County, named for the river that flows through its central section and that gives it regular steamer service with Baltimore. The biggest thing in Wicomico is Salisbury, the county seat, one of the largest centers of population on the Eastern Shore. Salisbury is the head of navigation on the Wicomico, a very important centre of the railroad travel of the peninsula, the strategic point on the highways of Maryland, within an hour of the Atlantic Ocean, and in all respects the leading metropolis of the lower peninsula. It is modern with the pulsations of progress and with new life spilling out in new streets and new homes. It dates back to 1732. It has large banking interests, big lumber industries, ship building, a fine wholesale trade, is a city of automobiles and contains handsome new buildings, including a general hospital, Young Men's Christian Association, State Armory and fine churches. Its high school stands well. It has an able bar and its business men work along front lines of efficiency. Salisbury is one of the liveliest and most substantial cities in America. On the banks of the Nanticoke river in Wicomico County is Sharptown, whose shipyard is long established and successful. In Wicomico (then Somerset) County Francis Makemie established a Presbyterian Church before the formation in 1706 of the American Presbytery in Philadelphia and is called the founder of the Presbyterian Church in America.

Crossing the Nanticoke river we now enter Dorchester, the largest of the Eastern Shore counties, having 610 square miles. It dates from 1669 and its name comes from the Earl of Dorset. Myriads of wild ducks frequent its marsh lands and its yields of oysters, crabs and fish amount to millions of dollars. It raises tomatoes and corn for the packing houses which also put up great quantities of oysters. It has over two thousand farms on which are raised cereals, hay, vegetables, fruits and truck of all kinds. Cambridge, the county seat, is one of the loveliest towns of America. It has a picturesque situation on the Choptank eighteen miles from its mouth and is the home of a most delightful social life. Within a generation Cambridge has furnished three governors to the State and many other men to prominent offices. In fact one of Dorchester's biggest crops is its politics. It gives the life of the whole county a unique distinction. Cambridge has many historic attractions, but its new progress has become its main interest. Its buildings include the interesting old court house, the new State armory, and the new hospital. There are handsome residences. It has progressive financial institutions, large canneries, shipyards and other industries. It is also the home of a great fleet of oyster vessels. One of Dorchester's historic towns is Vienna, which built good

ships when the white oak forests of Dorchester still supplied the best material for shipbuilding, an era that preceded the coming of iron and steel in naval construction. Hurlock is another Dorchester town that is worth seeing.

Caroline is the most inward of Eastern Shore counties. Its area is 320 square miles. It has commerce with the Chesapeake Bay by the Choptank river, navigable to Denton by steamers from Baltimore. On the 1,800 farms of Caroline, wheat, corn, tomatoes, peaches, fruits and berries are raised in profitable quantities. There are large packing interests, including branches of Chicago houses at Ridgely. One feature of Caroline County is the number of factories in every part of the county. Denton, the county seat, was first called Edntown after Governor Eden, and it dates from 1773. The county was named in honor of Lady Eden. Denton is an attractive town with hospitable people. It has prosperous banks and successful industries. Federalsburg is a fine town. Historically Caroline is proud of the "Caroline Resolutions of 1774" pledging resistance to the arbitrary action of Parliament. Caroline gave fine service to the Revolutionary War and to all other wars of the Republic.

Crossing the Choptank river we enter Talbot, a great county full of interest and delightful people. It was named after Lord Talbot and it has an area of 285 square miles, much of which is water, for it is cut up by rivers and creeks and is famous for its landscapes and its beautiful water views. The loveliness of the county has drawn well-to-do people from other sections and they have made their homes here. Talbot has been noted for its public men. It was the birthplace of John Dickinson, the home of the father of Robert Morris and of Governors, United States Senators, and of Philip F. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, and of many officials of other ranks. The Talbot bar has always stood high. Here lived Tench Tilghman, the member of Washington's staff who made the memorable ride carrying the news of the triumph of the Americans at Yorktown to the Congress in Philadelphia, riding at breakneck speed through the peninsula, telling that Cornwallis was taken, and calling "A fresh horse for Congress." This ride has been immortalized in song and story. Easton, the county seat, is in the midst of a fine agricultural country, with its harbor a mile away but with all its approaches attractive. It is a little city of great dignity and of pleasant history. It has very old homes running back to the eighteenth century and the new part is well-built and neat. It has modern sewers, a water supply, a modern hospital, excellent banks, factories, milling interests, canneries. It is the seat of a Protestant bishopric, with a fine pro-Cathedral. The town is surrounded by evidences of culture and prosperity and within a ten mile radius are some of the most attractive homes in America. Oxford and St. Michael's are two picturesque and prosperous towns of Talbot.

Next we come to Queen Anne's County, a place of fertile fields, rural homes, kind people and romance. It was erected in 1706 and it has an area of 376 square miles, including Kent Island, which after two and a half centuries is more fertile than ever. It has also 46 square miles of water. Here we find some of the finest productivity in the land. Its fifteen hundred farms produce wheat, corn, truck, fruits, berries, vegetables in great abundance and these are taken to Baltimore across the Bay or to the northern cities within easy reach. Centreville, the county seat, is a fine town. On the bayshore is Queenstown, a county seat in colonial times. Queen Anne's had a distinguished colonial life, with its great estates and the big way of living and some of this is found in its hospitality to-day. Its industries include flour mills and canneries. It packs a large quantity of vegetables. The biggest thing in Queen Anne's, however, is its agriculture.

When the settlers from Kent in England saw the verdure and level country of the upper Eastern Shore they named their new county after their old home. Kent is the oldest of the Eastern Shore counties and its settlement dates from 1628. This county is a peninsula and it has eighty miles of coastline, one result being various lines of boats that give it ready access to Baltimore and Philadelphia. It has an area of 315 square miles and in its two thousand farms it raises the standard crops and much fruit. Throughout the county are canneries and mills. No town in Maryland, or in America for that matter, retains more of its colonial beauty and atmosphere than Chestertown, the county seat. The whole region is full of history and beauty. Chestertown was laid out in 1706 and the custom house dates to that century. Calvert considered it for the capitol of his new colony. It is fifteen miles below the head of navigation and a sail to its wharves is an unforgettable experience. It has a Main Street full of business and a Main Square full of historical associations, with every vehicle from oxcarts to the latest automobiles. The owners of the old homes have shown fine taste in restoring them without ruining them. It is a town of Doric porches, of Georgian fronts, and it has Washington College, now in its 140th year, whose corner stone was laid by Washington

himself. Chestertown also has fine banks, paper, basket and fertilizer factories and other plants. In the Revolution Kent had its own tea party. In 1812 it repulsed a British attack. To all the wars it contributed brave men. Other fine Kent towns are Betterton, growing all the while as a summer resort, Rock Hall, Galena, Millington, Still Pond and others.

Most northerly of the Eastern Shore counties is Cecil, erected in 1624 and named in honor of the second Lord Baltimore. It has an area of 360 square miles, some of it under water. On its sixteen hundred farms are raised wheat, corn, tomatoes, hay, potatoes, buckwheat, and it sends dairy and creamery products to the near-by cities. It has solid banks, quarries and mills of many kinds. From the earliest times this was the land of plenty. Its waters swarmed with wild fowl. The father of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, wrote him when he was a student in London to fetch over to this country a skilled huntsman to be stationed in Elk Neck to furnish deer, wild turkeys and ducks to the table of Carrollton. Cecil has fine water power and mills for paper, iron, cotton, phosphate, flour, kaolin and flour-spar. In other years it had iron furnaces. In Cecil settled Augustine Hermann, first lord of Bohemian Manor, on his great estate of 20,000 acres, and John Fiske says he was the first alien naturalized in what is now the United States. From this county also came John Fiske, David Davis and other noted men. Cecil furnished governors, cabinet officers and senators. Elkton, the county town, dates from 1787. It has a fine industrial prosperity, including fertilizer works, shipyards, pulp mills, hosiery mills. Its banks are solid and progressive. The county has an unusual educational record and the West Nottingham Academy has a unique fame. Elk river rivals the Hudson in beauty and Cecil has much scenery that draws travelers, especially the Susquehanna. At Perryville is the new town and the new government hospital. The banks of the river at Port Deposit reach 200 feet. Port Deposit was once a ferrying point, but was developed by lumber and stone and now it is the site of the great Jacob Tome Institute, perhaps the finest secondary school in the world. There are many quaint places in the county, and along the Sassafras. Fredericktown, named after Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, dates from 1736, and on the opposite bank is Georgetown, named after George II, both quaint and full of historical associations. Here the State highway has come and new life is seen. Fredericktown was a ferry place and some of the Arcadians of Nova Scotia, told about so graphically in Longfellow's "Evangeline," sought temporary refuge here after their deportation. The Maryland Legislature aided them. From toe to top Cecil is full of interest, fertility and beauty. In the Revolutionary War a British fleet ascended the Elk River above Turkey Point.

Thus we have travelled over the Eastern Shore and have seen a few of its high points and have gotten—I hope—at least a faint idea of its life. The whole shore is alluvial, all fertility and this soil renews itself almost endlessly, so that its bounty in crops becomes a heritage to every generation. It has a priceless asset in the Chesapeake Bay. The Eastern Shore moves onward and upwards. It is being tied more closely to Baltimore by steamers, ferries, aeroplanes and automobiles. And yet with all these crops and these means of communication and everything, the finest value is the charm of the people living a life removed from the excitement and bustle of cities and yet playing their full part in the business and progress of their times.



ORLANDO HARRISON.

Senator Orlando Harrison, head of the largest fruit tree nursery in the world and of the largest fruit orchard in the United States, was born in Roxana, Delaware, January 27th, 1867.

His parents were Joseph G. and Katherine Harrison. He attended the public schools of Maryland. With his father and brother, George A. Harrison, Senator Harrison started the nursery and orchard business which has grown to its present gigantic proportions, thirty-five years ago upon a very small scale. Less than one acre was devoted to the nursery and the orchard covered but a few more acres. The entire farm embraced but 175 acres. Now Senator Harrison and his brother operate more than 5,000 acres in nurseries and orchards.

To give an idea of the colossal scale upon which the Harrison Nurseries are conducted, it may be stated that more than 10,000,000 trees are grown each year, making them the largest growers of fruit trees in the world. Of the orchard business, explanation of it is contained in the statement that more than 100,000 bearing trees are contained on the properties near Berlin and that the Harrison Nurseries operate orchards in Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and Western Maryland.

Senator Harrison is specializing in the Norway maple for shade purposes, having found that this tree is most desirable in the Eastern States. He made a trip to Holland, eight years ago, for the selected trees and since that time has imported more than 100,000 trees for sale throughout the United States. Senator Harrison also made a trip to France for the selection of apple seedlings, and millions of these have been imported, the nurseries now having orders for more than four million in France and the U. S.

Senator Harrison has found the planting of vegetables in connection with his orchard highly profitable and is one of the largest vegetable growers in that section of the State.

He has been active manager of Harrison's Nurseries since the first tree was planted, especially since the death of his father.

He has found time from his business to serve his city and county, having been elected to the lower house of the Maryland Legislature in 1906 and serving as senator in the State Senate since 1914 and has been active as Chairman of the Roads and Highways committee in improving Maryland roads and securing appropriations for the Ocean City Bridge across the Synpext Bay. He was Mayor of Berlin from 1902 to 1914 and his efforts gave that city its paved streets, electric lights and municipally owned water supply system.

He is a member of the Masonic orders, Odd Fellows and Red Men. Member of the Methodist church and takes an active part in church work. Senator Harrison is president of the Exchange and Savings Bank of Berlin, director in the Berlin Building and Loan Association, ex-president American Association of Nurserymen, ex-president Southern Nurserymen's Association, ex-president Maryland State Horticultural Society and ex-president of the Peninsula Horticultural Society.

Senator Harrison was married to Ada Long, of Sussex county, Delaware, on January 15th, 1893. They have four sons, G. Hale, Henry L., Orlando, Jr., and John Long Harrison. As a means of interesting his sons in the nursery business, Senator Harrison has provided each of them with a farm for their individual operations.



COL. ALBANUS PHILLIPS.

Albanus Phillips, one of the founders of the largest fruit and vegetable packing interests of the Eastern part of the United States, and of the largest oyster packing business in the United States, and who is recognized as one of the leading business men of Maryland, was born in Golden Hill, Dorchester county, Maryland, on Aug. 31st, 1871. His parents were George W. Phillips (of B.) and Mary E. Leonard Phillips. He attended the public schools of his native county.

He was engaged in farming and oyster trade until 17 years old, when he became commander of a large Chesapeake Bay schooner, which he operated in the bay trade until 1894.

In the latter year he accepted a position with Webster Ford & Co., Wholesale Oyster Merchants of Baltimore, Maryland. He remained with this company until 1899, when he resigned to engage in the oyster packing business for himself in Cambridge. In 1902, he organized, together with his brother, Levi B. Phillips, and W. G. Winterbottom, the Phillips Packing Co.

In 1904 he was associated with his two brothers, Levi B. and Ivy L., and W. G. Winterbottom, in the organization of Phillips Hardware Co. He established the firm of A. Phillips & Co., oyster and fruit packers in 1907, and with his brother and Mr. W. G. Winterbottom, organized the Phillips Can Co., manufacturers of fruit, oyster and vegetable cans in 1914.

He is first vice-president of the Peoples Loan, Savings and Deposit Bank, of Cambridge, Md., a director in the National Bank of Cambridge, and Vice-President of the Cambridge-Maryland Hospital.

Mr. Phillips is one of the organizers and Rear Commodore of the Cambridge Yacht Club, is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and Bounti Temple Mystic Strine, and the Cambridge Lodge, B. P. O. E.

He is a Republican in politics and was appointed a Colonel on the staff of Governor Goldsborough.

Col. Phillips was married to Miss Daisy Alma Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Lewis, of Baltimore, Maryland, on Oct. 10th, 1900. They have four children, Albanus Phillips, Jr., Alma, Theodore and Frances.

He was active in all the war work in Cambridge, was chairman of the War Savings and Y. M. C. A. Drives for Dorchester County, and is always recognized as one of the leaders in every progressive movement for the betterment of his City, County and State.



LEVI B. PHILLIPS.

Levi B. Phillips, one of the leading factors in the oyster, fruit and vegetable packing industries of the United States, one of the leading men in financial and business circles of the State, and who is a member of the largest oyster packing business of the country, was born at Golden Hill, Dorchester County, Maryland, on Nov. 21st, 1868.

His parents were George W. Phillips (of E.) and Mary E. Leonard Phillips. He attended the public schools of Dorchester County.

Leaving school in the early eighties, he engaged in sailing, and the oyster business, and followed various lines until March of 1892, when he had built his own vessel. He was 24 years old, when the schooner named for himself, was launched in Cambridge. He sailed in the British West Indies, Pineapple, Coastwise and oyster trade on the Chesapeake Bay for six years.

In 1898 he sold his ship and started in the packing business, organizing the parent company of which he is still sole owner. His brother, Albanus Phillips, entered into the business with him in 1900. Since the latter date he has organized, together with Albanus Phillips and W. G. Winterbottom, the Phillips Packing Co., which company has the largest payroll south of Wilmington, and is the largest tomato packing company in the United States; Phillips Hardware Co., the latter being the largest hardware store on the Eastern Shore, and the Phillips Can Co. Through the efforts of these three men, Dorchester County has become one of the largest producers of tomatoes in the United States.

In addition he is President of the National Bank of Cambridge, having been elected to this office in 1909 to succeed the founder of this institution, the late W. H. Barton, upon the death of the latter. He is a director of the Dorchester Water Co., Cambridge Ice Co., and the Cambridge Manufacturing Co.

He is a member and one of the trustees of the Zion M. E. church, is Pastmaster of the Cambridge Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M., and is a trustee of Cambridge Lodge No. 1272, B. P. O. E. Mr. Phillips is a former vice-president of the American Bankers Assn., striving in that capacity for the State of Maryland. He is also a member of the Travel Club of America and the Automobile Club of Maryland. He was a member of the board of governors of the Cambridge Yacht Club. He also served as a member of the Dorchester County State Council of Defense.

Mr. Phillips is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Phillips was married to Florence T. Brannock, on July 23rd, 1895. They have three children, Florence M., Viola L., and Levi B. Phillips, Jr.

His business and residence address is Cambridge, Maryland.



WILLIAM GRASON WINTERBOTTOM.

William Grason Winterbottom, associated in the largest packing of oysters, fruits and vegetables on the Atlantic seaboard, and affiliated with the largest oyster industry in the entire United States, was born in Cambridge, on Sept. 27th, 1868.

His parents were Harrison T. and Mary Ellen Winterbottom. He attended the public schools of Cambridge.

Mr. Winterbottom left school when 16 years old, and entered the employ of George W. Woolford & Co., and Mace, Woolford & Co., which two companies were engaged in the oyster packing, wood and coal business. After seven years with these two companies he was made a partner and continued in this connection for nine years.

In 1900 he severed his connection with the Woolford interest and organized the firm of W. G. Winterbottom & Co., and engaged in the oyster business. He was associated with Levi B. Phillips, and Albanus Phillips, in the organization and ownership of the Phillips Packing Co., and the Phillips Hardware Co. and the Phillips Can Co.

In 1917 Mr. Winterbottom bought the interest of Mace, Woolford & Co., Oyster Packers. He also bought Mr. Woolford's interests in the firm of Geo. W. Woolford & Co., wood, coal and lime business, which now is operated under the firm title of Orem & Winterbottom.

He is vice-president of the Peoples Loan, Savings & Deposit Bank of Cambridge, is a director of the Dorchester Water Co., the Cambridge Ice Co., and is President of the Eastern Shore Land & Improvement Co., of which company Gov. Harrington is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Winterbottom has been engaged in the real estate business for many years, and has owned and sold some of the finest farms in Dorchester county.

Mr. Winterbottom is a Democrat in politics and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Denver in 1908, when Governor Crothers and Senator Blair Lee were members of the Maryland delegation. He was appointed a colonel on the staff of Governor Harrington, but was unable to serve on account of his large business interests.

Mr. Winterbottom was married to Nannie Elizabeth Davis, on Feb. 24th, 1909. They have three children, W. G. Winterbottom, Jr., Betty Elizabeth and Jeanne.



L. ATWOOD BENNETT.

L. Atwood Bennett, champion of every measure for the moral betterment of the state during his years of service in both houses of the Maryland legislature, and one of the leading attorneys of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is a native of Somerset county. He was born on October 25th, 1873.

Mr. Bennett's parents were James L. and Alice K. Bennett. He attended the public schools of Somerset county and later entering Western Maryland College in Westminster, was graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1894. He later studied law in the Law School of the University of Maryland and received the degree of LL.B., in 1897.

Mr. Bennett established his practice in Salisbury immediately after his graduation and since that time has built up one of the largest clienteloes of the Eastern Shore. He was city solicitor for Salisbury for eight years, was a member of the State legislature in 1904 and served in the Maryland senate during the sessions of 1916, 1917 and 1918. During his term in the legislature, and more particularly in the Senate, Mr. Bennett led the fight for the adoption as state laws of the several moral measures introduced, among these being the fight for the ratification by Maryland of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment. Under his leadership the exponents of woman suffrage gained an 18 to 9 victory in the Senate.

He is actively associated with the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, being a member of the official board; member of the General Conference which met in Des Moines during 1920, at which more than 1,000 delegates were present, and at which seventeen bishops were chosen; was appointed by the conference as a member of the Home Missions and Church Extensions Board and of the Council of Benevolent Boards which has charge of all finances of the church. He has been superintendent of the Sunday School of the Church in Salisbury for seven years.

Mr. Bennett also is a director of the Peoples National Bank of Salisbury; Farmers and Planters Company; Mitchell and Goslee Hardware Company and the Salisbury Lime Company. He also is actively engaged in farming and operates two farms near Salisbury.

He served for a number of years as an officer of Company I, First Maryland Infantry.

He is a member of the Masonic Orders, including Bount Temple, Mystic Shrine; Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Odd Fellows, Moose and Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Bennett was married to Miss Alice C. Catlin on February 28th, 1902.

His address is Salisbury, Md.



EARLE W. OREM.

Earle W. Orem, Mayor of Cambridge and Editor of the Democrat and News, the oldest paper in Dorchester county, having been established in 1838, was born in Dorchester county, near Cambridge, on August 3rd, 1877.

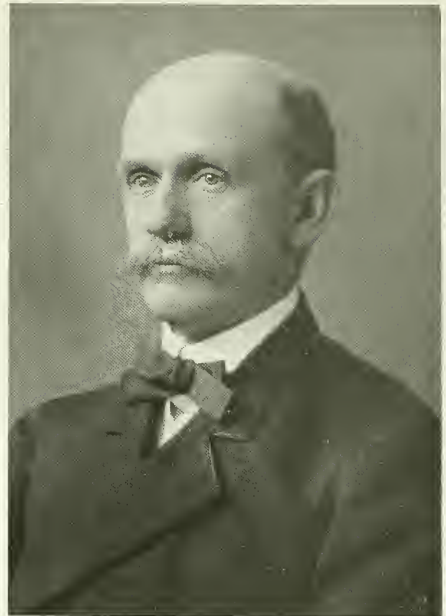
His parents were Calvert and Emma Orem. His mother is living. His father died in 1909. He attended the public schools of Dorchester county, and the High School at Cambridge.

Shortly after leaving school he formed a partnership with Sewell M. Johnson for the purchase of the Democrat and News from John G. Mills. The paper was published by the partnership of Orem and Johnson for seven years. In December of 1908, Mr. Orem purchased the interests of Mr. Johnson and since that time has been the sole owner and publisher.

He was elected Mayor of Cambridge in July of 1916, defeating Congressman William N. Andrews, and was re-elected, without opposition, in July of 1920. His term expires in July of 1924.

He is Past Master of Cambridge Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M.; is a charter member of Cambridge Lodge No. 1272, B. P. O. E., and Dorchester Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Orem was married to Louise Birdsel Drain, daughter of Louise Creighton Drain and the late William F. Drain, on September 23rd, 1903. They have two sons and one daughter. His address is Cambridge, Md.



GENERAL JOSEPH BRUFF SETH.

General Joseph Bruff Seth, oldest member of the Talbot county bar in point of admission, and who has been one of the leading members of his profession in Baltimore and the Eastern Shore for the last several decades, was born in Talbot county on November 25th, 1845.

His parents were Alexander H. and Martha A. (Haddaway) Seth. General Seth attended select schools as a boy and this private tuition extended through the time he was preparing for the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar on November 21st, 1867, in Baltimore, and continued his practice there until 1900 when he removed to Easton, where he has continued since that time.

He is now associated in partnership in the practice of law with William Mason Sheehan.

General Seth was appointed Judge Advocate General with the rank of Brigadier General by Governor Robert M. McLane and continued through the administrations of Governors Lloyd and Jackson.

General Seth served in the Legislature of Maryland in 1874, 1882, 1884 and 1886, being Presiding Officer of the House of Delegates in 1886. He was elected to the Senate in 1905 and served in the sessions of 1906 and 1908, having had the unique position of presiding over that body during his whole term of service and being the first and only member who had ever been elected to preside over the Senate upon his first entrance to that body. In 1890 he built the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway from Claborn to Ocean City and was President of that Company for six years.

General Seth has been married twice, his first wife being Sallie Goldsborough Barnett, whom he married on December 10th, 1879. Mrs. Seth died in 1881. One son, who died in infancy, was born of this union. General Seth was married to Mary Rhett Walker on June 22nd, 1892.

His address is Easton, Md.



SENATOR GEORGE LAWS BARTLETT.

Senator George Laws Bartlett, senator from Talbot county, and one of the leading farmers and also engaged in the milling industry on Eastern Shore, was born in Talbot county on August 29th, 1873.

His parents were John C. Bartlett, judge of the Orphans Court for several terms, and Mathilda J. Woodall, of Kent county, Delaware. He attended Friends School and the public schools of his native county.

Senator Bartlett comes from a family of farmers and millers. He worked on farms of his father until 1903 when he entered the milling business. His father died two years later and he has operated mills for the manufacture of flour and stock feed since that time. He has recently completed the construction of a new elevator which is the largest and finest in its appointments on the Eastern Shore.

He is a great lover of horses and breeder of Jersey cows and keeps much valuable stock on the farm which he owns near Easton. He recently acquired by purchase one of the finest bulls in the state and all of his cows are pure bred.

Senator Bartlett was appointed by Governor Goldsborough as Colonel on the staff which represented the state at the San Francisco exposition. He was elected to the legislature in 1917 as Senator from Talbot county, being the first Republican member elected to the Upper House since 1900.

His address is Easton, Md.



THOMAS MATTHEWS BARTLETT.

Thomas Matthews Bartlett, cashier of the Easton National Bank, and one of the leading men in financial circles of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, stands high in the ranks of Republican leaders of the State and is one of the strong men of his party in his portion of the State. He has been elected a delegate to three Republican National Conventions.

Mr. Bartlett was born near Easton on December 31st, 1869. His parents were John C. Bartlett and Matilda J. Woodall Bartlett. He attended the Friends School and the public schools of Easton.

He entered the employ of the Easton National Bank on December 8th, 1885, and has been with that institution continuously since that time. He is president of the Gazette Publishing Company, which company published the Easton Gazette, and he also is a director and treasurer of the Emergency Hospital, Easton.

Mr. Bartlett was particularly active in all of the work incidental to the world war in Talbot county, having been treasurer of the first and second Red Cross drives, on the executive committee of all the Liberty Loan drives and director for Talbot county in the War Savings Campaign.

He was a member of the Board of State Aid and Charities during the Goldsborough administration, and while occupying this position was elected president of the Maryland Conference of Charities and Corrections. He is a governor of the Talbot County Club.

His address is Easton, Md.

CHARLES O. CULVER.

General Superintendent Eastern Shore Gas & Electric Co.

Charles O. Culver, one of the leading young business men of Salisbury, is general superintendent of the Eastern Shore Gas and Electric Company, one of the principal enterprises of the Maryland Peninsula.

The Eastern Shore Gas & Electric Company was incorporated in 1915, to take over and operate a number of plants serving several towns in lower Delaware, and Wicomico, Dorchester and Caroline counties of Maryland.

The companies operating in Salisbury, Cambridge, Federalsburg and Denton have been merged into a corporation known as "The Eastern Shore Gas & Electric Co. of Maryland," which furnishes electric service in sixteen towns on the Maryland Peninsula. The above company is a subsidiary of the Eastern Shore Gas & Electric Company, which operates in lower Delaware, and serves fourteen towns in that section.

During the five year period since its organization, the company has discontinued the use of the original plants, and all current is now furnished from one central generating station and is carried to the various towns by means of high voltage transmission lines, thereby insuring continuous twenty-four hour service to all of these towns.

In addition to the many towns in Southern Delaware and Maryland supplied with electric and gas service, electric current also is wholesaled to independent companies furnishing a number of other towns. Among the industries served by the company are canneries, flour mills, planing mills, ice plants, brick yards, water plants, and shirt factories.

The company also conducts a general electric contracting business and sells electric supplies and appliances.

Offices and display rooms are maintained in Salisbury, Cambridge, Federalsburg and Denton, Maryland, and several Delaware cities. The general offices of the company are in Salisbury.

More than 5,800 customers are served by the company and this number is being greatly increased each year because of the excellent service furnished. More than 75 persons are employed regularly by the company and share in the benefits of an Employees' Welfare Association.

A steady increase has been shown in the earnings of the company during the last five years and more than 4,000 H. P. in motor load has been added to the system.

Mr. Culver was born in Laurel, Delaware, on October 22nd, 1886. His parents were Mathias and Amelia V. Culver.

He attended the public and high schools of Harrington, Delaware, and later was graduated from Wharton school of the University of Pennsylvania.

Upon completion of his course, he was employed by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and remained with that company five years. He later went with the Du Pont company of Wilmington, Delaware, and remained with this concern for two years, coming to the Eastern Shore Gas and Electric Company in October of 1916.

He is a member of Masonic Orders, including Bount Temple, Mystic Shrine, Tau Delta Phi Fraternity, Robert Morris Club of Philadelphia, Elks, Rotary Club of Salisbury and the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Culver was enrolled in U. S. Naval Reserve forces during the recent war.



HOOPER S. MILES.

Hooper S. Miles, member of the House of Delegates from Wicomico county, and one of the leaders among the younger members of the bar of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was born in Cambridge, Maryland, on January 27th, 1895.

His parents were the late Alonzo L. Miles and Agnes H. Miles. Mr. Miles attended the public schools of Baltimore, later studied at the Law School of the University of Maryland and was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1916.

He began the practice of law with his father in Salisbury in 1916, under the firm name of Miles and Miles. Upon the death of his father in November of 1917, he continued practice alone until the spring of 1920, when he formed the partnership of Miles, Wheaton & Miles, of which he is the senior partner. His partners are Clarence W. Wheaton and Clarence W. Miles, his brother.

Mr. Miles served in the House of Delegates during the session of 1920 and was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention the same year.

He was married to Miss A. Frances Williams, daughter of L. Ernest Williams, on February 20th, 1919. They have one daughter, Mary Francis Miles.



WILLIAM NEAVITT PALMER, D. D.

Dr. William Neavitt Palmer, one of the leading surgeons of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and a member of the staff of surgeons of the Emergency Hospital of Easton, Talbot county, was born in Chester, Maryland, on September 11th, 1883.

His parents were William L. and Laura J. Palmer. He attended the public schools of Queen Anne county, was graduated from the Tome Institute of Port Deposit and received his degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Mercy Hospital in 1905. He did post-graduate work in Mercy Hospital and the Richard Gundry Home in Catonsville, Md.

Dr. Palmer established his practice in Hinton, W. Va., in 1906 and was a member of the hospital staff there. He removed to Easton in 1912, and has practiced since that time in that city.

Dr. Palmer did military service during the World War and was a member of the surgical staff of the Base Hospital at Camp Jackson, S. C., from October of 1918 until September of the following year.

He is county health officer of Talbot county, town health officer and local physician to the State Board of Labor and Statistics.

He is a member of Masons, Maryland Medical Society, American Medical Society and the American Public Health Association, also Surgeons' Club, Rochester, Minn.

Dr. Palmer was married to Nellie Alice Gott on October 24th, 1906. They have one daughter, Margaret Virginia, seven years old.

His address is Easton, Md.



PHILIP LEE TRAVERS, M. D.

Dr. Philip Lee Travers, a leader in the medical profession on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, general surgeon of the Emergency Hospital of Easton, and who has resumed his practice in that city after military service during the World War, was born in Dorchester county on November 18th, 1878.

Dr. Travers' parents were William McK. and Eugenia Keene Travers. He attended the public schools of Dorchester county, was graduated from Rock Hill College of Edlicott City, Md., and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland Medical School with the class of 1902.

After leaving college, Dr. Travers did two year's work on the surgical staff of a hospital and coming to Easton in 1904, established his practice in that city.

Dr. Travers began the fight for a hospital in Easton shortly after going to that city and the Emergency Hospital of Easton, one of the most modern institutions of its kind on the Shore, came into being because of these efforts.

During the World War, Dr. Travers was examiner and chairman of the local draft board and himself entered the service in October of 1918. His first assignment was to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. He then was sent to the hospital at the Erie Proving Grounds, Port Clinton, Ohio, and thence to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. He was engaged in surgical work at all of these hospitals, and held the rank of captain. He was discharged in August of 1919.

Dr. Travers was married to Maude Emily MacHale on June 16th, 1906. They have one daughter, Emily Lee Travers.

His address is Easton, Md.



HENRY JACKSON WATERS.

Henry Jackson Waters, one of the leading attorneys of Somerset county, Maryland, and of the Maryland Peninsula, is a native of that county, having been born at Beechwood, near Princess Anne, where he now makes his home.

Mr. Waters was born on September 19th, 1868. His parents were Levin Lyttleton Waters and Lucretia Jones Waters, both descendants of pioneer Maryland families.

He attended the Washington Academy of Princess Anne, the Episcopal High School of Alexandria, Va., and entering the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania was graduated with the Class of 1892.

Mr. Waters returned to Princess Anne immediately after the completion of his college course and began the practice of law in which he has been very successful. He is president of the Peoples Bank of Princess Anne.

He was appointed on the staff of Governor Emerson C. Harrington with the rank of colonel in 1916. In 1892 he was appointed state's attorney for Somerset county and elected for the subsequent two terms of four years.

He is past master of the Princess Anne Lodge No. 106, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Waters was married to Emily Brewer Wilson, on November 16th, 1895. They have six children, Henry J. Waters, Jr., C. Wilson Waters, Emily Wilson Waters, Levin Lyttleton Waters, Robert W. Waters and Elizabeth Elzy Waters.

His address is Princess Anne, Md.



JOHN THOMAS HANDY.

John Thomas Handy, president of John T. Handy Company, Inc., largest planters and packers of oysters in the State of Maryland, was born in Marion, Maryland, on October 5th, 1876, son of Thomas J. and Marian O. Handy.

Mr. Handy was a student at St. John's College, Annapolis, for the period of two years, and he derived his business education at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Baltimore.

In 1898 Mr. Handy founded the original firm of John T. Handy & Company. In 1917 he incorporated the business, having extensively enlarged the scope of its operations, the company is now acknowledged to be one of the largest canners of fruits, vegetables and seafoods in the entire State, and the largest planters and packers of oysters in the State. Mr. Handy is interested in other business activities aside from the John T. Handy Company, Incorporated. He is especially interested in financial institutions, being a director of the Marine Bank of Crisfield, Md., and of the Farmer's Bank of Marion, Md.

Mr. Handy is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

On February 15, 1905, Mr. Handy married Sue Egerton Davis, of Kingston, Md. Their children are Lois, Marian Sue, and John T. Handy, Junior.

His residence is at 10 South Somerset ave., and Mr. Handy's offices are at Main and Water street, Crisfield, Md.

MADISON B. BORDLEY.

Madison B. Bordley, lawyer, agriculturalist, active in public life of Queen Anne county for many years and one of the leaders of his party, was born in Centreville, on January 9th, 1873.

His parents were James and Ella Fassitt (Brown) Bordley, both members of pioneer families of the Eastern Shore, John Beall Bordley having settled Wye, formerly known as Bordley.

Mr. Bordley attended the public schools of Centreville, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and received the degree of LL.B., from the University of Maryland in 1888.

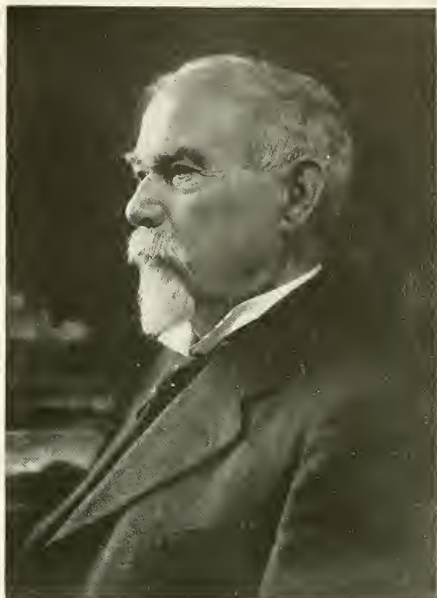
He established his practice in Centreville the following year. He has served as supervisor of assessments for Queen Anne county for the last five years, was deputy treasurer of the county from 1904 to 1908 and clerk of county commissioners from 1908 to 1912.

Mr. Bordley also is a director of the Centreville National Bank, the oldest in the county, is associate editor of Centreville Record and operates three farms which have been in the family for generations.

He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity and established the chapter at Trinity College; Odd Fellow and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Bordley was married to Miss Helen Elizabeth Brown on June 1, 1912. They have one son, Madison Brown, Jr.

His address is Centreville, Md.



WILLIAM MERRICK SLAY.

William M. Slay, banker, lawyer, agriculturalist, and one of the leading public men of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was born in Queen Anne county on August 3, 1847.

His parents were William and Louisa (Onine) Slay, of Kent county, Delaware, who resided in Maryland a few years. Mr. Slay attended private schools of Dover, Delaware, and entered Yale University and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1868. He returned to Delaware on his graduation, and in a short time came to Chestertown, Maryland, and began the study of law in the offices of his brother, the late John O. Slay.

Mr. Slay was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in 1872, continuing to do so with success until the present time.

In addition to his law practice, Mr. Slay has been actively engaged in the development of agriculture and of late years operated as many as fourteen farms, some of which have been in his and his wife's family for a long time.

He also has taken a leading part in the financial progress of his community and was one of the organizers and has been a director and the attorney from its establishment of the Peoples Bank of Chestertown.

In educational circles, Mr. Slay also has been prominent, having been a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College for more than thirty years. The cornerstone of this institution was laid by George Washington.

Mr. Slay was State's Attorney for Kent county from 1891 to 1895.

He was State Senator for one term in 1907, a Presidential elector in 1896 and many times a delegate to State conventions of his party.

He was married to Augusta Eccleston Hynson, a daughter of Richard Hynson (a most successful lawyer of Chestertown and very influential in the politics of his county and state) on December 3, 1855. His address is Chestertown, Maryland.

C. S. THOMAS,
CENTERVILLE, MD.



JOHN L. MASON.

John L. Mason, largest lumber operator on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, lives in Newark, Worcester county. Mr. Mason is a native of this county. He was born on October 28th, 1864. His parents were Leonard Thomas Mason and Luisa A. Mason. Mr. Mason attended the public schools of Worcester county.

His first work was done on the farm owned by his father. He now operates several farms of his own. He entered the lumber business in 1906 and became engaged in general mercantile business in 1910. The principal products of the three mills he operates are staves, piles and props. He employs more than 60 teams in hauling this lumber. The products of his mills were used in the building of the Hog Island shipyard and the Hudson River tubes.

Mr. Mason is Judge of the Orphans Court of Worcester county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Julia A. Ross. They have six children: Florence, Ralph L., Mollie R., Cora May, Elton and Kenneth. His address is Newark, Md.



SENATOR JOHN B. ROBINS.

Senator John B. Robins, one of the leading attorneys of the Maryland peninsula, and who has practiced law in Crisfield, Md., since 1890, was born in Whiteport, N. Y., on April 10th, 1871.

His parents were Bartholomew and Emily Robins. Senator Robins attended the public and high schools of Kingston, N. Y., and was graduated from New York University with the degree of LL.B., with the class of 1899.

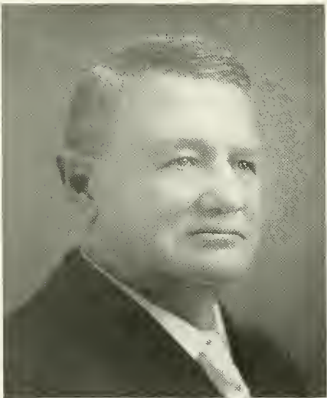
Senator Robins has built up one of the most successful practices in his section of the state. He is counsel for The Marine Bank of Crisfield, The Consumers Ice Co., and other large corporations.

He was elected to the Maryland Senate in 1920 for a term of four years.

He is a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows, Knights Templar, Bount Temple, Mystic Shrine and the Knights of Pythias.

Senator Robins was married to Mrs. Dorothy Sears on December 6th, 1899. They have three sons, F. Douglas, Stanley G., and John B. Robins, Jr.

His address is Crisfield, Md.



EDGAR WINFIELD McMASTER.

Edgar Winfield McMaster, one of the leading men in educational, financial and agricultural circles of the Eastern Shore and who was school commissioner in Worcester county from 1894, to 1900, since then county superintendent, was born in that county on June 10th, 1850.

Mr. McMaster is a direct descendant of two of the pioneer families of the Eastern Shore, and families who have helped to write much of the history of that section. His father was Samuel Schofield McMaster and his mother Ann Eliza (Johnson) McMaster. He attended the public schools of Pocomoke City and the New Town Academy until 17 years old.

Mr. McMaster now operates farm interests which have been in his family for 80 years. His first business experience was in a country store and he subsequently was associated with his father in running several vessels in the Bay trade, one of which they built. Since 1900 Mr. McMaster has been superintendent of schools for his county, and has been instrumental in their development. He was a member of the state legislature in 1890.

(Continued on page 292.)



GORDON EDWARD MILBOURNE.

Gordon Edward Milbourne, one of the largest seafood distributors of Eastern Maryland and especially active in the crab industry, and who is a member of the House of Delegates, was born in Crisfield on October 8th, 1876.

Mr. Milbourne's parents were Littleton and Margaret J. M. Milbourne. He attended the public schools of Crisfield.

Mr. Milbourne has been associated with the seafood business since leaving school and established his own business under the title of the Milbourne Oyster Company, in 1908. His products are shipped over the entire United States and into Canada.

He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1916 and has served in all sessions since that time, including the special session of 1917. In the legislative body he has been active in the fight for laws having for their purpose the development of the seafood industry of the state, and introduced one measure for the conservation of the crabs and a joint resolution for the maintenance of buoys on the Virginia and Maryland line for the protection of the interests of the Maryland fishermen. He

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FREDERICK, MARYLAND



GEORGE WASHINGTON called the valley of which Frederick is the metropolis, "the most beautiful in the world," and the County of Frederick and the City of Frederick have lost nothing of their charm since the days of Washington.

Soil fertility is the accepted thing in Frederick County, the land lying adjacent to Frederick city yielding the most bounteous crops of the Eastern States, if not the entire country. And the city of Frederick, as the center of the farming wealth is one of the most prosperous of towns dependent almost entirely upon agriculture for their subsistence, in the United States.

There are manufacturing enterprises, several of which operate nationally and on an enormous scope. But primarily, Frederick is an "agricultural town,"—a town which is the distributing point for supplies of the fertile valley and the concentration point for the tremendous crops of fruit and grain which yearly find their way to the market places of the entire country.

Frederick is a very wealthy community, wealthy beyond the average of cities several times its size and this fact is evidenced in no stronger manner than by the existence of seven banks in the city with total deposits of more than \$16,000,000, and resources of \$19,558,000.

The settlement of Frederick County came almost 100 years after the establishment of American Colonies in tidewater portions of the State. During the time around 1730, several of the parties of Germans who had been drifting down from Pennsylvania to take up holdings in Virginia saw the possibilities in the Frederick Valley and established settlements here. People of English blood came up from the Potomac at the mouth of Rock Creek and established settlements in Urbana District.

Because the land which now comprises Frederick County was so rich in game, it was debatable ground among the Indian tribes, no one of which was permitted to live in peace by the others. Legends carry the stories of many great battles between the tribes, in two of which there was but one survivor of the defeated party. The Indians were disposed to dispute the rights of this fertile valley with the white pioneers and many of the early settlers paid with their lives for their attempts to carry civilization westward. During the French and Indian War, a great part of the county was devastated and after the Braddock campaign the Indians approached to within a short distance of Baltimore.

Frederick was laid out upon what was known as Tasker's Chance and was surveyed for Benjamin Tasker in 1725. Seven thousand acres of land were embraced in the patent. The plotting of the town followed twenty years later. The county was prescribed by an Act of Assembly in 1743. In 1755 the Seven Years War began and Maryland suffered probably more than any of the other colonies. Frederick County was the center of the campaign and all of the headquarters of the forces opposed to the French and Indians were in Frederick town.

Frederick County was deeply interested and suffered by the running of Mason and Dixon's line in 1767, much of the area of the County being lost by the subsequent decision, however, the disputes which had caused much bloodshed between the Colonists were settled and border peace restored.

Frederick County had recovered in appreciable measure from the devastating raids of the Indians and French before the start of the Revolutionary War. Some of the communities had begun showing greatly increased population and building was being carried on in increasing volume, when the second call to arms came.

Because of the independence that had been instilled in the hearts of the residents of the county, through the farther removal of English influence in the coast settlements and the necessity for standing alone during the Indian strife, the District proved a fertile field for the recruiting of the Continental Army. In addition to these facts the residents of the valley were men who had felt the yoke of oppression and were quick to spring to arms to aid concerted effort to remove these bonds. The various tax acts were particularly obnoxious to the hardy pioneers of Frederick County and almost the first threats heard against the Mother Country, came from here. Evidencing the spirit of the times, a meeting was held in Frederick on December 8, 1774, at which it was urged that not only the commercial independence be sought but that military companies be organized for the fight for complete independence. Shortly after this the manufacture of munitions began on a comprehensive scale nearby and Frederick was selected for an arsenal, a general military headquarters and military prison.

When the news of the first brush with the British forces in the North reached Frederick, two full companies were completed and marched to join the Continental Army in Boston.

The first British prisoners reached Frederick and were put in the military prison here in March of 1776. The first cannon made in this country were made in a foundry in Georgetown on the Potomac.

The Maryland troops were actively engaged in the battle of Monmouth and in the fighting incidental to Washington's campaign to recover New York.

The first two governors of Maryland, Thomas Johnson and Thomas Sim Lee came from Frederick County. Thomas Sim Lee was born near the foot of South Mountain.

Nail making was one of the important industries of Frederick in the earliest period. All of the nails had to be made by hand, as cut nails had not been invented.

From the end of the Revolutionary days, the development of Frederick County has been rapid. Agriculture then, as now, occupied the prominent place in the district's activities. The whiskey troubles of 1791 to 1794 occasioned considerable excitement in the territory because of the fact that much whiskey was made thereabouts and at one time an organized movement was started among the makers of whiskey to march upon Frederick and take possession of the arsenal.

The first lights on the streets of Frederick were installed in 1832. Twenty years later gas lines had been installed and the streets were lighted by this fuel. The construction of the city's water supply system began in 1844 and was completed in November of the following year and cost \$90,000.

The first train reached Frederick December of 1831, and was greeted by lines of citizens and a salute from several cannon.

Among the early industries started in Frederick was the manufacture of perukes; in 1761 an iron mine; in 1763, a wire mill; cotton and wool card manufacture; grist mill; rope factory in 1809; candy making in 1812; bakery in 1822, ice cream shortly after; a carpet factory in 1833, tanning in the same year, and copper mining in 1798.

Francis Scott Key, the most widely known man of Frederick County, was a son of a pioneer resident of the Monocacy Valley. He was widely known throughout this District as a lawyer, poet and patriot. He began the practice of law in Frederick in 1801. He had been here but a short time when he was appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia. It was while living in Washington that the instance arose about which he wrote the National Anthem.

During the closing months of 1860, Maryland, divided as it was between the views of the North and South, began taking sides for the great civil struggle. The state as a whole held sympathy with the South, but counties, cities and families were divided and the opening of hostilities found friends and relatives arrayed against friends and relatives. Frederick changed hands several times during the advance and retreat of the opposing forces, two flags being shown during several days.

Agitation for paved streets began in Frederick in 1888 and in the same year a movement was started to supplant the antiquated gas lights with the modern electric lamps. Shortly after this thoughts turned to the possibility of construction of electric lines and the first was built in 1894.

In 1869 the first packing plant operating upon a comprehensive scale, was started in Frederick and sugar corn was canned in considerable quantities. Tomatoes were added to the products and later beans and peas. By 1886 the output of the first plant was increased to more than 3,000,000 cans of corn yearly.

The banking institutions of Frederick today are among the soundest of the entire state, the seven banks being composed of three national banks, one state bank, one trust company and two savings institutions. Three of the banks are more than a hundred years old.

There are two foundries in the city employing more than 300 men, one of them, the Frederick Iron and Steel Company, with more than 250 employes.

The Ox Fibre Brush Company, manufacturer of brushes to the extent of 13,000,000 a year, and having a national sale, is the largest single industry of the city.

There are two hosiery mills employing more than 300 persons and several flour mills, one of which has a daily capacity of 800 barrels.

Canning factories always have played an important part in the industrial life of the city and the three plants employ more than 1,000 persons. There also are several plants of this kind in Frederick County. Sweet corn is the principal product although practically all of the garden vegetables are handled as well as fruit and berries.

The largest Female School in the state is located in Frederick and was founded in 1848. Hood College, as it has been called since it was changed from the Woman's College, ten years ago, has granted degrees to hundreds of students from many states of the Union. A great building program was started four years ago by the College and in 1917 the school was moved from the old site in Church street to the new buildings on the large campus in the Northern part of the city. The buildings there now represent an outlay of more than \$250,000 with several other buildings to be erected soon, including a chapel and dormitory.

Frederick is the birth place of the United Brethern Church in Christ which now has followers in many parts of the United States. The largest church of the Reformed Church also is located in Frederick.

As a matter of historical interest, it was Thomas Johnson, a Frederick man, who, on June 15, 1775, made the motion that George Washington be made commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

The Frederick City Hospital stands today as a monument to the spirit of the women of Frederick County, this great institution having been conceived by them and the women of the city and county have taken an active part in its progress during the twenty years of its existence.

The schools in Frederick County are among the best in the entire state. A comprehensive building program was authorized by the recent state legislature which provides for the expenditure of \$250,000 in new buildings. The three high schools of the city are practically new.

The Maryland School for the Deaf is located in Frederick upon the site of the old Revolutionary Days arsenal, one of the buildings of the old arsenal still being used as one of the work shops. The school is one of the most improved of its kind in the country.

A beautiful new post office has just been occupied and now is one of the show places of the city.

The population of Frederick in the recent census showed almost 12,000 persons living in the city.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads and the Hagerstown and Frederick Electric lines solve the transportation problems of the district, the Baltimore and Ohio line connecting with the main lines of the company within a few miles of the city. Frederick has one of the most advantageous shipping arrangements of any city in the United States, a reciprocal switching agreement between the roads eliminating all switching charges to the industries which have their plants in the city.



EMORY LORENZO COBLENTZ.

If one man is to be singled out and given the bulk of the honor for the development of Frederick and Frederick County during the last two decades, that man must be Emory Lorenzo Coblenz. Different from many who have reached places of high esteem, trust and commercial success, Mr. Coblenz is not an opportunist, but he has created the opportunities. And in the creation of those opportunities Mr. Coblenz has been instrumental in the organization and development of more enterprises which have brought general prosperity and commercial progress in his field of operation than probably any other one man.

A number of the leading business institutions of Frederick and adjoining counties stand as evidence of his indefatigable industry, among which is the Hagerstown and Frederick Railway system of interurban electric railway, light and power lines. These companies have played an important part in the transportation and commercial development of Western Maryland.

Mr. Coblenz was born in Middletown, Maryland, on November 5, 1869. He still has his residence there, although the majority of his business interests are centered in Frederick. His parents were Edward L. and Lucinda Bechtel Coblenz.

After leaving the Middletown High School, Mr. Coblenz entered the commercial world in 1886 in a clerical position in a general store of Middletown. When the Valley Savings Bank of Middletown was organized in 1887, he was made assistant treasurer and acting cashier. He remained in this position until 1898, when he was admitted to the Bar of Frederick County and began the practice of law. He was elected vice-president of the Valley Savings Bank in 1910. Mr. Coblenz has continued the practice of law since his admittance to the Bar, and developed probably the largest clientele of Western Maryland. His practice was composed in the most part of corporation affairs. He has associated with him several younger men, enabling himself to devote most of his time to the development of his commercial enterprises.

Mr. Coblenz was active in the organization of the Peoples Fire Insurance Company of Maryland and was elected its first president in 1907, when it was incorporated, which position he has held since that time. When the Frederick and Middletown Railway Company was organized, Mr. Coblenz was one of the original backers of this enterprise and was chosen secretary and counsel in 1898. He was elected president of the lines in 1908 and held this position until the consolidation with the Hagerstown and Frederick Railway Company in 1913, when he was elected president of the consolidated lines.

He was elected president of the Potomac Light and Power Company, of Martinsburg, West Virginia, in 1916, elected president of the C. E. & W. Street Railway Company and Waynesboro Electric Company in 1917; elected president of the Northern Virginia Power Company in 1919; president of the Central National Bank of Frederick in 1908 and of the Central Trust Company in 1913; director and counsel of the Economy Silo and Manufacturing Company, Frederick; director and counsel Ox Fibre Brush Company; director and vice-president Union Manufacturing Company, Frederick; counsel Frederick Iron and Steel Company; counsel and director of the Middletown Packing Company; director and chairman of the executive committee of the Continental Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C., and director and counsel of the Jacob C. Shafer Company, Baltimore, Md.

(Continued on page 292.)



WILLIAM JARBOE GROVE.

William Jarboe Grove, president and treasurer of the M. J. Grove Lime Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States, a pioneer in good roads building in this country, and who operates several highly productive farms in Frederick County, was born in Burkittsville, Frederick County, May 24, 1854.

Mr. Grove comes of ancestry prominent in the history of Frederick County since 1772. His forebears were officers in the Continental Army, and returning to farming operations at the close of the Revolutionary War, acquired large land holdings. Their progressive ideas in agriculture are responsible for much of the farm wealth of the valley to-day.

Mr. Grove's parents were Manasses Jacob Grove and Susanna Jarboe Grove. An uncle of the subject of this sketch went to California during the rush of 1849 and subsequently published the first newspaper in Sacramento, one of the first papers of San Francisco, and printed the laws of California. Mr. Manasses J. Grove because of his scholaristic tendencies, was prevailed upon to take charge of schools at different times in Frederick County, and it was under his tutorage that Mr. Grove received much of his education.

When fifteen years old Mr. Grove had taken over much of the management of the extensive lime manufacturing operations started by his father. The company has increased its scope until now it is one of the largest real estate owners of Frederick County. The limestone holdings are practically inexhaustible. Mr. Grove was elected vice-president of the M. J. Grove Lime Company, when it was incorporated in 1889. He held this position until the death of his father, when he succeeded him as the head of the firm. The Company now has plants at Lime Kiln, Frederick and Grove, Maryland, and Stephens City, Virginia. Mr. Grove gives his personal attention to their large farm interests, and is one of the most ardent supporters of improved highways in the United States. His father instilled the better roads idea, and he has lost no opportunity to work along these lines.

The Lime Company has a capacity of more than 1,000,000 bushels a year. The plant at Grove has six iron-clad kilns for burning lime with wood, the only kilns of the kind in Western Maryland, and sixteen for burning agricultural lime. The plant also has a capacity of twenty carloads of crushed stone in a day. It employs several road experts and has constructed many miles of modern roads throughout the State.

Mr. Grove has always been progressive and alert in civic affairs. He has taken an active part in Democratic politics for the last several decades, and for twenty years he has been a member of the State Central Committee. Mr. Grove is a member of St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, and of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Grove was married to Annie May, daughter of Dr. T. E. Hardey, on June 9, 1880.
Address Lime Kiln, Maryland.



THOMAS B. HAYWARD.

Thomas B. Hayward, now engaged in developing one of the finest farms and orchards in Frederick County, along scientific lines, to one of the beauty spots of this portion of the State, is a native of Maryland, having been born in Baltimore on September 11, 1870.

Mr. Hayward's parents were Thomas J. and Blanche Roberts Hayward. After finishing the public schools of Baltimore and taking a course in private schools of that city, Mr. Hayward entered Pennsylvania Military College, from which he was graduated with a degree in Civil Engineering with the Class of 1892.

He entered the firm of Bartlett-Hayward Company, of Baltimore, founded by his grandfather, the year of his graduation from college and continued until 1905 with the concern in extension work throughout the United States.

Mr. Hayward purchased the farm which he now is operating near Frederick in February, 1909, and has made extensive improvements which have made the place one of the show places of that district. He also has taken an active interest in transportation and financial affairs of Frederick and now is a director in the Hagerstown and Frederick Railway Company, Central Trust Company of Maryland, Frederick County National Bank and Bartlett-Hayward Company, of Baltimore.

Mr. Hayward is a Director of the Frederick Chamber of Commerce and a charter member of the Rotary Club of Frederick. He is also a member of the Reserve Corps, U. S. A., retired. He is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite A. F. M., Knight Templar and Shriner.

He was married to Miss Maria D. Tyler on January 3, 1906.

Postoffice, Harmony Grove, Maryland.



EDWARD DERR SHRINER, SR.

Edward Derr Shriner, Sr., banker, broker and operator of one of the most fertile farms of Frederick Valley, is a descendant of a pioneer family of western Maryland. A forebear was an Aide-de-Camp to General Washington during the Valley Forge campaign. His grandfather, Cornelius Shriner, was the instigator of an organization that built the first toll roads of hard macadam after the Baltimore-Frederick turnpike was built. Mr. Shriner was born in Frederick County on January 13, 1862, son of Edward A. and Margaret (Derr) Shriner. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and at Frederick City Academy.

His first experience in the business world began when he entered the flour mill which his father had conducted at Ceresville in the Mount Pleasant district of Frederick County for a number of years. The industry was then known as the Ceresville Flouring Mills. After he had learned the milling business Mr. Shriner purchased it from his father and established the E. A. Shriner Milling Company. This mill was subjected to many improvements, including the first large gasoline engine used in Maryland. His other flouring interests, the Ceresville Rolling Mills, Linganore Flour Mills and the Monocacy Flouring Mills, were the first to use cut iron gear machinery to perform the work which had formerly been done by wood gear machinery in all mills.

In later years Mr. Shriner became interested in other financial and commercial enterprises. He was a director of the Frederick County National Bank, the Frederick County Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Frederick & Woodsboro Turnpike, Liberty & Frederick Turnpike Company, Woodsboro & Frederick Turnpike Company, etc. He was president of the Frederick Starch & Manufacturing Company. He is now vice-president of the Central Securities Company of Minneapolis, Minn., and is an extensive owner of farming lands of the middle West.

Mr. Shriner is a member of Mountain City Lodge No. 2, K. of P., and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is director of the Y. M. C. A. of Frederick and an elder of the Evangelical Reformed Church. He married, December 17, 1896, Nannie May, daughter of Edward T. Getzendanner, member of a pioneer family of western Maryland. They have one son, Edward Derr, Jr. The family residence is the old Shriner home on the east bank of the Monocacy river on the Frederick and Woodsboro Pike, where the family has resided for about a century.



EDWARD DERR SHRINER, JR.

Edward Derr Shriner, son of Edward Derr Shriner, subject of the accompanying sketch on this page, was born in Frederick, on November 1, 1894. His mother was Nannie Getzendanner Shriner, a member of one of the pioneer families of western Maryland, whose grandfather, Daniel Getzendanner, was a large Colonial landowner, possessing most of the land on the south side of Pike from the now Frederick city limits to Braddock. (See page 1456, T. J. C. Williams History of Frederick County, 1919.)

Mr. Shriner attended the public schools of Frederick and Franklin and Marshall Academy of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shriner entered the Frederick County National Bank in 1913. He continued with this institution until 1917, when he entered the army. Upon his return from military service overseas, he re-entered the bank as a trusted clerk.

He is a director of the Woodsboro and Frederick Turnpike Company.

He served as an enlisted man with the 58th Regiment of Coast Artillery. He was stationed at Fort Howard, Maryland, from July of 1917 until May of 1918, when he sailed for France, arriving in Brest on May 30th. He saw action with his battery when they were moved onto the front in the Belleau Woods. When the armistice was signed he was in the Toul Sector, just outside of Metz. After a detention in a hospital camp for some weeks he received an honorable discharge from the army and was attached as secretary to the auditing department of the Y. M. C. A. in Paris for six months. He returned to the United States in September of 1919.

Mr. Shriner is a Notary Public.

Residence, Ceresville, Maryland.

Business address, Frederick County National Bank.



CHARLES FREMONT GOODELL, M.D.

Dr. Charles Fremont Goodell, present State Senator from this district, and one of the leading physicians of Frederick County, was born in Southbridge, Mass., on August 30, 1856.

His parents were Hosen B. and Harriet Fiske Goodell. He was graduated from the North Brookfield (Mass.) High School, completed a portion of the course at Tufts College, Mass., Class of 1882, and then entering the Medical Department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., was graduated the same year with the degree of M. D. He took post-graduate course in Hahn Medical College during the following year and received his degree.

Dr. Goodell began the practice of medicine in Washington in 1884. He removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, practicing there for several years, and came to Frederick in 1891. He has lived here and practiced medicine continuously since that time.

He was elected to the State Senate of Maryland in 1919 by a flustering vote. Previous to this position he was County Health Officer for four years.

Dr. Goodell is a member of Columbia Lodge, Masons, Enoch Royal Arch Chapter and Jacques de Molay Commandery, Frederick County Medical Society, Medico-Chir Society of Maryland and the American Medical Association.

He was assistant physician to the Frederick County Exemption Board and a representative to the State Council for Defense for Frederick County.

Dr. Goodell was married to Miss Ada Virginia Graham on May 15, 1882. They have two children, Robert F., and Charles Graham Goodell.

Address, 26 South Market Street.



STERLING GALT.

Sterling Galt, for many years editor and publisher of "The Weekly Chronicle," of Emmitsburg, Maryland, who is known throughout the State for the strong way in which he handled various topics in his editorial columns and whose writings have been copied widely in Baltimore and New York papers, is a resident of Emmitsburg, Frederick County, where he is prominent in business and civic circles.

Mr. Galt is born in Washington, D. C., on December 11, 1865. His parents were M. W. and Mary Jane Galt.

He attended Emerson Institute in Washington, later Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Columbia University Law School, University of Virginia, and received the degree of LL. D. at St. Mary's College.

Mr. Galt was manager of the art department of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of New York, from 1892 to 1896. In the latter year he became manager of the retail department of R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company, New York, which position he held for two years.

Mr. Galt became owner, editor and publisher of "The Weekly Chronicle," of Emmitsburg, in 1906, and continued its editorship until 1918. As the editor of the "Chronicle" Mr. Galt was recognized as one of the strong newspaper men of the State and his views on State and National subjects, expressed editorially, were read by thousands of readers of the metropolitan press. His paper was looked upon as one of the best outside of Baltimore.

Mr. Galt is a member of the Board of Visitors of the Maryland School for the Deaf, having been appointed by Governor Warfield to succeed the late Judge McSherry; was a member of the State Library Commission under Governor Crothers and was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Harrington.

He is a member of the Maryland Club and the Baltimore Club, of Baltimore.

Mr. Galt has been married twice, his first wife being Harriet Virginia Wingard, whom he married in 1890. He was married to Harriet Lucy Higgins in 1896. They have two children, Sterling Galt, Jr., and Harriet Virginia Galt.

His address is Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland.



WILLIAM WARREN DOUB.

William Warren Doub, one of the leading insurance men of western Maryland, identified with financial interests in this part of the State for two decades and active in the work of the United Lutheran Church, was born in Myersville, Maryland, on April 18, 1865.

Mr. Doub's parents were Jonas Abraham Doub and Ann Frances Waters Doub. He attended the public schools of Frederick county and assisted his father on the latter's farm near Middletown until he was twenty-one years old.

In 1886, when Mr. Doub was twenty-one, he entered the general mercantile business in Middletown and continued in this line until March of 1889. On March 4th, 1889, he accepted a position as discount clerk in the Valley Savings Bank in Middletown and served in various capacities with the bank for eighteen years. On January 1, 1907, he accepted a position as deputy county treasurer of Frederick County. In December of this year he was elected secretary of the Peoples Fire Insurance Company, of which he now is secretary and manager.

Mr. Doub is also a director in the Valley Savings Bank, of Middletown, the Continental Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., and the Jacob C. Shafer Company, of Baltimore, and is identified with a number of other corporations of the County and State.

Prominently identified with the United Lutheran Church, Mr. Doub is a member of the Lutheran Brotherhood Committee, secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood Committee of the Maryland Synod, president of the Lutheran Brotherhood of Frederick County, director of the music of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Middletown.

He is a member of Columbia Lodge No. 58, A. F. & A. M., Jacques De Nolay Commandery No. 4 Knights Templar, and Frederick Lodge No. 100, I. O. O. F.

He is a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Frederick County.

Mr. Doub was married to Miss Harriett Rensberg, of Middletown, on October 3, 1894. They have three children, Virgil Warren, John Wiltred and Donald Joseph.

His residence is in Middletown.
Business address: Peoples Fire Insurance Company, Frederick.



HOLMES DAVENPORT BAKER.

Holmes Davenport Baker, banker and director in business enterprises of Frederick and the State of Maryland, was born in Frederick, Maryland, on April 11, 1880, the son of Joseph D. and Emma (Cunningham) Baker. His earlier education was acquired in the public schools of Baltimore and of Frederick County, being supplemented by studies at Frederick Academy, Frederick. He then entered the Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland, graduating in the Class of 1899.

The year following his graduation Mr. Baker was elected clerk of the Citizens National Bank, of Frederick, and in 1905 he was elected vice-president of that institution, which position he still holds. He is also a director of the Citizens National Bank; director, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Standard Lime & Stone Company, and of the Washington Building Lime Company; director and assistant treasurer of the Buckeystown Packing Company; president and director of the Berlin & Lovettsville Bridge Company, Brunswick, Maryland; president and director, the Loudoun Company and the Frederick Bridge Company, Point of Rocks, Maryland; manager of the Baker Orchard Company.

Mr. Baker entered the Officers Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., for the month of July, 1916, and on May 15, 1917, he entered the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Myer, Va., being commissioned Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, in August, 1917. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in December, 1917, while on duty at Camp Lee, Virginia. He was discharged because of physical disability in February, 1918, and was appointed Chairman of the Selective Service Board No. 1, Frederick, Md., in May, 1918, serving until the end of the World War.

His residence is "Waverly Farms," and Mr. Baker's offices are at the Citizens National Bank, Frederick, Maryland.



GEORGE LINCOLN KAUFMAN.

George Lincoln Kaufman, former State Senator of Maryland, leader in Republican politics for a number of years, operator of several of the most successful farms of the county and now the head of a large automobile business of Frederick, is a native of Maryland, having been born in Braddock, on October 30, 1853.

His parents were John C. and Marie Dutrow Kaufman. He attended the public schools of Braddock and was a student for three terms at Frederick College.

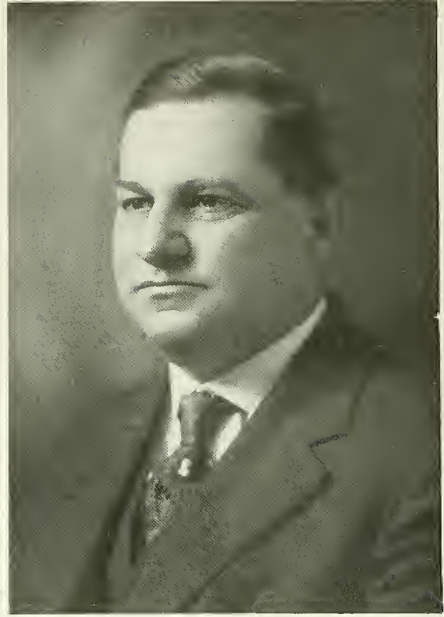
Mr. Kaufman's first business experience was gained in 1886, when he purchased the meat market which his brother had been conducting at 53 E. Patrick Street. He subsequently resold the business to his brother and engaged in farming, his operations as an agriculturist extending to 1918. In 1902 he became a Rural Route Inspector and established several systems of rural mail delivery in Pennsylvania. He was transferred to the Post-office Inspection Service in 1905. His present automobile business, known as the Frederick Automobile Company, is one of the most progressive businesses of its kind outside of Baltimore.

Mr. Kaufman was elected County Treasurer in November of 1907. He served for two years. He was Treasurer of the Republican County Central Committee for three years. In 1889 he was defeated for re-election as County Treasurer, when the entire Republican ticket failed. His election to the Senate of Maryland came in November of 1915, and while in Annapolis he participated in passing the prohibition Federal amendment, causing Frederick to vote as a unit, thus making the county dry. Mr. Kaufman aspired to Congress in 1916 and was defeated in the primary. He was again defeated in 1919 for the Senate of Maryland, when he ran on an independent ticket.

Mr. Kaufman is a member of Lynch Lodge, A. F. A. M., and Boumi Temple of Mystic Shrine.

He has been married twice, his first wife being Fanny May Hauck, whom he married on January 18, 1888. Three daughters were born of this union: Mrs. D. Murray Stauffer, Mrs. Frank M. Bertzbaugh and Violet Roberts Kaufman. Mrs. Kaufman died in 1902. His second wife was Sarah Miller, of Coatesville, Pa., whom he married on April 15, 1915.

Address, 223 E. Patrick Street.



GEORGE LLOYD PALMER.

George Lloyd Palmer, president of the Maryland State Teachers' Association, County Superintendent of Frederick County Schools and one of the leading men in educational work in western Maryland, was born on Woodvale Farm on October 9, 1869.

His parents were Jacob E. and Matilda C. Palmer. Mr. Palmer attended the public schools, was graduated from the Maryland State Normal Short Course at St. Johns College, attended the Teachers College at Columbia University and studied for two years in the Extension Course at Johns Hopkins and two summers at the same institution.

Mr. Palmer became a teacher in the public schools of Frederick County upon the completion of his educational work, which position he held from 1891 to 1895. He was made principal of the Emmittsburg High School in 1896 and served in this position until 1910. Mr. Palmer was appointed Assistant Superintendent of County Schools in 1911, and served in this capacity until 1914, when he was made Superintendent. He has held this position continuously since that time. During his years of teaching, he was appointed equity clerk in the Clerk's office of Frederick County, but declined the position because he preferred to continue in educational work.

Mr. Palmer is a member of Acacia Thurmond Lodge, R. A. M., of Frederick, and Frederick Commandery, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

He aspired to the office of Register of Wills of Frederick County in 1909, but was defeated by fifteen votes.

Mr. Palmer was married to Annie Delaplaine Miller, daughter of the late Dr. T. E. R. Miller.

They have one son, George Miller Palmer, eight years old. Residence, Lewistown, Maryland. Business Address, Court House, Frederick, Maryland.



WILLIAM ALAN RIDDELL.

William Alan Riddell, head of one of Frederick's leading manufacturing industries, and a leader among the younger business men of the city, was born in Sharon, Pa., on October 13, 1883. His parents were Joseph and Katherine Riddell.

Mr. Riddell attended the public and high schools of Sharon and later the Westminster College, of Wilmington, Pa.

After leaving college, Mr. Riddell entered the iron and steel business in the shops of one of the companies of his native city. He worked through the successive steps of this industry, including draftsman, chemist, salesman, general superintendent, works manager, vice-president and general manager and finally owner of his own business.

Mr. Riddell built the National Foundry Company of Erie, Pa., when he was 23 years old. The plant manufactured steel and iron castings.

He then went to Cleveland to become works manager of the Otis Steel Company, and returning to his native State he was engaged as vice-president and general manager of the Zug Iron and Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, to liquidate that concern. After two years all debts of the company had been paid and a profit of more than half a million dollars shown.

Mr. Riddell came to Frederick in 1916, when he purchased the Frederick Iron and Steel Company, of which he now is the president. In 1919 he organized and became president of the Frederick Engineering Company and in 1920 organized and became president of the Frederick Co-operative Grocery Company.

Mr. Riddell is a member of the Bankers Club, of New York.

He was married to Miss Mary Josephine Berlin, of Columbiata, Ohio, on April 16th, 1915.

His residence is at 117 East Second Street.

Business address, Frederick Iron and Steel Company.



ALBERT L. PEARRE.

Albert L. Pearre, leading druggist of Frederick, and who has conducted the pharmacy at its present location for more than a quarter of a century, is a native of the city of Frederick, having been born here on March 14, 1866.

Mr. Pearre's parents were James Warfield Pearre and Marian Lindsay Pearre. Mr. Pearre attended the public schools of Frederick and was graduated from Frederick College in 1884.

His business experience has been confined entirely to the pharmaceutical field. He entered the employ of the Joseph B. Garrott Pharmacy immediately after leaving college in September of 1884. He succeeded to the business ten years later and has conducted it continuously since that time.

Mr. Pearre is a member of the Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and Sons of American Revolution.

He was married to Miss Nennie Estelle Dixon, of Frederick, on June 1, 1892. They have one son, Albert Austin Pearre.

Address, 18 South Market.



CHARLES H. KEHNE.

Charles H. Kehne, head of one of the largest automobile industries of Frederick, was born in Frederick County, September 4, 1887.

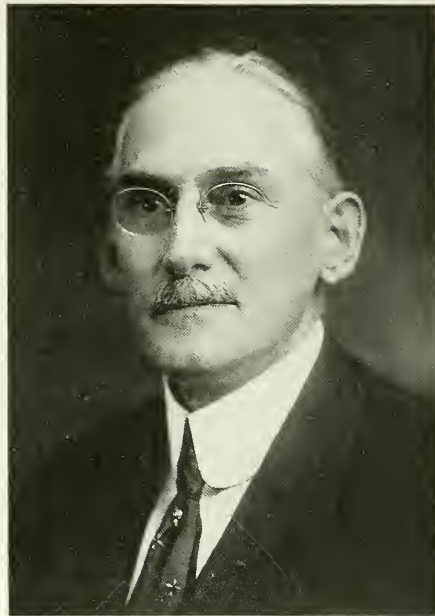
His parents were George D. and Hallie E. Kehne. Mr. Kehne attended the public schools of Frederick.

Upon the completion of his school work, he entered the wholesale confectionery business, where he remained until he entered the automobile business.

On March 15, 1920, Mr. Kehne organized a \$250,000 automobile corporation under the name of the Maryland Motor Machine Company and became president of the concern, which position he now holds. The company is engaged in the sale of Transport trucks and Chevrolet cars. The plant is one of the largest in this part of the State.

Mr. Kehne was married to Miss Mary M. Strasbaugh. They have two children, Robert Charles and Frances E. Kehne.

Address, 114-116 West Patrick Street.



THOMAS STEPHEN EADER, D. D. S.

Dr. Thomas Stephen Eader, one of the leading dentists of Frederick, who has practiced dentistry in Frederick for almost four decades, is a native of this city, having been born on April 10, 1860.

Dr. Eader's parents were Augustus L. and Annie Matilda Eader. He attended the public schools of Frederick, Frederick College and received the degree of D. D. S. from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. He was graduated in 1882.

Dr. Eader returned to Frederick immediately after his graduation and established the practice which he has conducted since that time.

He is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Maccabees, Modern Brotherhood of America, Maryland State Dental Association and the Frederick County Dental Association.

He was married to Catherine R. Ebert, of Frederick, on April 24, 1884. They have six children, Mrs. Claude Wilhide, Mrs. E. E. Everheart, Mrs. Helen E. Johnson, Mrs. A. G. Moul, Miss Catherine Rebecca Eader and Thomas Stephen Eader, Jr. The latter served thirteen months overseas with the American Engineers.

His residence is in Clarke Place.
Offices, 40 N. Market Street.



RENO SHEFFER HARP.

Reno Sheffer Harp, banker, lawyer and former newspaper editor, was born at Myersville, Frederick County, Maryland, on October 3, 1866, the son of Daniel V. and Lugenia F. Harp. He attended the public schools, Middletown High School (two years), Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania (graduated in 1889 with A.B. degree.)

Mr. Harp was owner and editor of the Myersville Guide during the years 1891 and 1892. In 1893, 1894 and 1895, he was the owner and editor of the Frederick Examiner. On August 31, 1894, he was admitted to practice law at Frederick, Maryland. He has been a director and attorney for the Myersville Savings Bank since its organization on January 1, 1899, to the present time.

In 1890 Mr. Harp was Clerk United States Census Bureau. He was Journal Clerk to the House of Delegates in 1898, and was Attorney to the Board of County Commissioners, Frederick County, in 1903-1907-1917 and 1919.

Mr. Harp married in April, 1895, Annie E. Brightbill, who died March 10, 1896. He married, November 22, 1904, Bessie D. Zentz. There are two children by his present wife, Reno S., Jr., and Madaline V. Harp.

Address, 114 Court Street, Frederick, Md.



ARTHUR WILLIAM HERBERT.

Arthur William Herbert, general superintendent of the Ox Fibre Brush Company, the largest single manufacturing industry of Frederick, was born in Ilion, New York, on April 21, 1873.

Mr. Herbert's parents were Henry and Louisa Herbert. He attended the public and high schools of Ilion and subsequently took a private course in mechanical engineering.

His first position was with the American Ordnance Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., which concern at the time was making munitions for the United States Government, during the war with Spain. Mr. Herbert then was employed by the Western Electric Company in its New York plant and then with Francis H. Richards, patent attorneys of New York, for which concern he spent ten months in Europe, being engaged in the sale of patent rights. On his return to the United States he formed a connection with the General Fireproofing Company, of Youngstown, Ohio. During his services with this company he devised many improvements in mechanical work, which he had patented.

Mr. Herbert came to Frederick in September of 1917 to take the position of general superintendent of the Ox Fibre Brush Company. Since taking charge of the operations of this company he has worked out an extensive program, which has been a factor in making the company one of the largest of its kind in the United States.

He is a member of I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. Elks.

Mr. Herbert was married to Miss Jessie Stuart Howden, of Hartford, Conn., on July 22, 1892. They have one daughter, Ethel M. Herbert.

Residence, 401 Elm Street.



WILLIAM THEODORE DELAPLAINE.

William Theodore Delaplaine, associated with Mr. Robert E. Delaplaine as editor and manager of "The News" and "The Post," was born in Frederick on January 22, 1891.

Mr. Delaplaine was graduated from the Frederick High School and was Valedictorian of the Class of 1906. He entered Washington and Lee University from which he received a B. A. degree, having been Honor Man of the Class of 1909. He also was president of the student body during this year. He returned the following year and studied law. In 1910 he became associated with his brother in the publishing business.

He was an Elector at Large for Maryland on the Republican ticket in the Presidential election of 1920.

Mr. Delaplaine was married to Miss Janie H. Gwynn on November 15, 1916. They have one son, W. T. Delaplaine, Jr. Residence, 223 East Patrick Street.

Business address, News-Post Building, Frederick, Md.



ROBERT EDMONDSTON DELAPLAINE.

Robert Edmondston Delaplaine, publisher, with his brother, William T. Delaplaine, of "The News" and "The Post," morning and afternoon newspapers of Frederick, was born in this city April 19, 1885.

His parents were Mrs. F. B. and the late W. T. Delaplaine. Mr. Delaplaine attended the public and high schools of Frederick and was graduated with the class of 1904.

After leaving school he entered the employ of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank and was engaged as bookkeeper there until April 10, 1909. Upon the latter date he took over the active management of "The News," which had been started by his father twenty-six years before. "The Post" was acquired by the publishing company in 1916. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company since 1905. The papers are the only dailies published in Frederick and they serve a wide territory, including the city and Frederick and adjoining counties.

Mr. Delaplaine is a member of Lynch Lodge No. 163 of Masons; Past High Priest of Enoch Chapter of Masons; Treasurer of Enoch Council and Past Commander of Jacques de Molay Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, and member of Bonni Temple, Mystic Shrine of Baltimore.

He was married to Miss Ruth S. Mullinax on November 19, 1913.

His residence is at 410 Elm Street.

Business address, News-Post Building, Frederick, Maryland.



DAVID JOHN MARKEY.

David John Markey, one of the leading younger business men of Frederick and recently returned from service overseas in the World War, where he commanded first a machine gun battalion and later a regiment of infantry, is a native of this city, having been born on October 7, 1882.

His parents were J. Hanshew Markey and Ida M. Markey. He attended the public schools of Frederick City and was graduated from the Boys' High School of Frederick with the Class of 1900. He later took a special course in Western Maryland College. He served as assistant football coach for Western Maryland College in 1900 and was head coach for the Maryland State College in 1901, 1902 and 1903. He entered the firm of Markey's in 1904 and now is the senior member of the firm. Mr. Markey served as president of the Frederick Board of Trade for two terms.

He was a member of the New Charter Commission for Frederick in 1912, and now is Chairman of the Leouard Wood League of Frederick County.

Mr. Markey is a member of the American Legion, Masons, Columbia Lodge No. 58, A. F. & A. M., Baltimore Athletic Club and Officers of the Great War.

Colonel Markey's military career extends to April 25, 1898, when he enlisted in Company A, First Maryland Volunteer Infantry, for Spanish-American war service. He was discharged on March 1, 1899. He was Major commanding First Battalion, First Maryland Infantry, in the Mexican Border service from June 28, 1916, to November 4, 1916. His World's War service follows: Major Infantry, U. S., August 5, 1917. Organized and commanded 112th Machine Gun Battalion, 29th U. S. Division, from October 1, 1918, to February 23, 1919, participating in all engagements of the 29th Division, and was cited by General Pershing; promoted to Lieutenant Colonel 115th Infantry in February, 1919, and later commanded 114th Infantry. He was recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal. Colonel Markey was mustered out of the service on June 28, 1919.

Colonel Markey organized and commanded Company A, First Maryland Infantry, from July 20th, 1905, to August 26th, 1914. He was promoted to Major August 26, 1914. Since his discharge from the Army after the World's War, he was named Lieutenant Colonel of the First Maryland Regiment on February 3, 1920, and on March 25, 1920, he was promoted to Colonel and assigned to command the First Regiment of Infantry of the Maryland National Guard.

He is Chairman of the Roosevelt Memorial Association of Frederick County; Chairman of the Citizens Committee to survey the physical needs of the schools of Frederick County, is member of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion for Maryland and was president of the Frederick Y. M. C. A. for two terms.

Colonel Markey was married to Miss Mary Edna Mullinax on June 13, 1907. They have two children, D. John Markey, Jr., eleven years old, and Mary Elizabeth Markey, five years old.

Residence, Upper College Terrace.
Business address, 9 N. Market Street.

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND



HAGERSTOWN, "Hub City of the Cumberland Valley," distributing center of one of the richest agricultural districts in the Eastern States, and the home of manufacturing plants engaged in the production of thirty-eight different products, is the county seat of Washington County and the third city of the State.

The textile and shoe manufacturing industries are two of the leading ones of Hagerstown, the city fast coming to be known as the rival of sections of the New England States, which long have led the United States in the manufacture of these products.

Hagerstown is rich in eventful lore, many of the outstanding events of our national history having had their setting within the confines of Washington County.

The first settlement was made in the beautiful valley in 1735 and the town of Hagerstown was laid out in September of 1761 by Jonathan Hager on land granted him in 1739 by Lord Baltimore, Lord Proprietary of the Colony of Maryland. The settlement of the Cumberland Valley followed by more than one hundred years the colonies established in the Eastern part of the State, due to the almost insurmountable obstacles which greeted our forefathers as they turned Westward from the Chesapeake. Indians disputed the advance of the pioneers at almost every mile and it was after difficulties which would have turned back less hardier stock that the settlements were established in the most fertile valley which had been discovered in the new world.

Despite the hardships encountered by these pioneers, and which were greatly more numerous than those experienced by the settlers in the Eastern part of the Colony because of the fact that they were cut off from all communication and protection from the mother country by rugged mountain ranges and were constantly surrounded by the red men, this settlement early took on a substantial atmosphere and prospered from its incipency. Livelihood was wrested from nature. Virgin forests providing timber for shelter and the low lands giving back food products after hasty cultivation. Hunting was a part of the vocation of the head of each household, meals frequently waiting until the return of the huntsman with fresh meat.

Remnants of Indian settlements and the primitive fortresses of the white men in various parts of the county to-day, are reminders of the warfare which was waged with the red men for territory.

In the Revolutionary days, this district gave many men to the Continental Army and after the war, its population was greatly enhanced by members of the British Army who settled here.

Coming down to the Civil War period, the State was split in its sentiment and towns and even households were divided in the support they gave to the respective armies.

The fall of 1862 and more particularly the month of September was the most momentous period in the history of Washington County, two battles having been fought during that month in the county between the armies of the North and the armies of the South and the battle of Antietam at Sharpsburg ranks as one of the decisive battles of the world. Union men freely admitted that had General Lee been successful at the battle of Antietam, gaining there a decisive victory, he would have marched into Washington within three days and there dictated his terms which would have made the Confederate States an independent nation.

Lee's forces at this battle under the command of himself, Longstreet, Jackson and Hill were composed of 35,000 men, weakened by long marches and inadequate food supply. Opposed to him were 37,000 Union troops under the command of General McClellan, fully equipped. It was at this battle that Lee made a masterly stroke when he withdrew his beaten forces from a situation which easily could have meant annihilation and McClellan fell into discredit for not winning a decisive battle when he had the victory practically within his hands. Being a convert of the policy of having a large reserve force, he withheld 27,000 men from the firing line, when these men, had they been sent into battle, could have captured the entire Confederate forces.

The battle of South Mountain occurred on September 13, when General D. H. Hill, who had been left at Turner's Gap with 5,000 men to cover the retreat of the Confederate forces engaged the pursuing army of General McClellan. Lee, who had reached Hagerstown, sent Longstreet back on the night of the thirteenth to aid General Hill. He arrived at three o'clock in the afternoon and found General Hill and his little band still defending the mountain road. General Lee ordered the retirement of the Longstreet and Hill forces to Sharpsburg.

The Confederate forces began forming on the field of Antietam on the afternoon of September 15th, along a five mile front and their positions were fixed when the Union forces had moved into position and awaited the dawn of September 17th. When the battle closed at the end of this day, the Confederates had lost 1,253 men and the Union Army lost and killed, 2,108.

From the end of the Civil War, which period found Washington County sadly impoverished, the growth of the county has been a steady, substantial one. The mineral wealth consists principally of iron ore. Cement is manufactured in large quantities in the Western and Southern parts of the county, one plant having a daily output of 3,000 barrels.

The principal manufacturing is centered in Hagerstown and includes textiles, shoe and leather, underwear and knit goods, woodwork, including furniture, organs, carriages and wood novelties; iron and other metal products, fertilizer, paper boxes, silk, automobiles, brick, flavoring extracts, overalls, and other articles.

The principal offices and shops of the Western Maryland Railroad are located in Hagerstown and thousands of men are engaged in the repair and care of the hundreds of locomotives in the shops.

Railroads in seven directions furnish ample rail facilities; eleven hard road highways, including National Highways provide excellent commerce trails for motor and horse-drawn traffic and the nearby Chesapeake and Ohio Canal affords an outlet to tide water at the National Capital.

Hagerstown has more than sixty miles of streets, most of them paved and a completely motorized fire department. The water supply is drawn from mountain springs with a daily capacity of more than 4,000,000 gallons, the plant being municipally owned.

The population in the recent census showed almost 29,000, a remarkable growth over the preceding census period.

Citizens of Hagerstown point with pride and assurance to the fact that industries are not confined to one field, a diversity making serious effects to the city through a slack period in any one, a serious matter.

The stores of Hagerstown are metropolitan and supply a large territory.

Hagerstown is a city of homes, its many avenues being lined with individual houses and rows of similar houses being infrequent.

There are many fine churches, two of them dating back to the eighteenth century and several of them are masterpieces of architecture, wrought out of the native limestone.

The city has its quota of modern hotels.

Shale is found in enormous quantities and one of the larger plants now is contemplating the manufacture of sewer pipe and paving bricks.

One of the pioneer potash plants in the United States is located in this county, the product being reclaimed from cement dust.

Much of the power used throughout the county for manufacturing and public utility service is hydro-electric, several steam plants adding to the supply.

One of the large steel plants which was engaged in the manufacture of shells during the war period now has turned its activities to wire wheels for automobiles and to the manufacture of airplanes.

A plant also is located in Hagerstown for the manufacture of cold storage doors, its products being shipped to all parts of the world.

Hagerstown is the marketing point for the great part of the enormous fruit crop of Washington County. Several orchards having more than 40,000 trees.



N. BRUCE ARMSTRONG.

N. Bruce Armstrong, one of the leading insurance brokers of Hagerstown, and who has been active in practically every civic campaign in recent years, was born in this city, June 6, 1880.

His parents were Alexander and Elizabeth Key Scott Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong attended the Public Schools of Hagerstown, the Washington County High School, and entering Princeton University, was graduated with a degree of Civil Engineer with the class of 1901.

Mr. Armstrong engaged in civil engineering after completing his college work until February of 1917. Being, during that time, engaged in railroad, manufacturing, waterworks, refrigeration and public utilities engineering.

He established his present insurance company in 1917 and since that time has been active in this field.

He is a member of the Conococheague and Country Clubs of Hagerstown; Engineers and Princeton Clubs, of Philadelphia; is Past Master of Colonial Lodge No. 631, A. F. & A. M., Pennsylvania, and is a member of Ithiel Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Maryland.

Mr. Armstrong was married to Miss Helen Hamilton Field, of Philadelphia, October 20, 1903. They have three children—Elizabeth Scott, Mary Trumbull and Helen Hamilton.

His residence is at 216 S. Prospect.
Business address, 114 W. Washington Street.



ELMER NEWTON FUNKHOUSER.

President of Hagerstown's reorganized and rejuvenated Chamber of Commerce, and at present particularly active in the campaign of the Chamber of Commerce, to provide houses for the many persons attracted to this city in recent years, Elmer Newton Funkhouser, partner in the firm of R. J. Funkhouser & Co., is one of the leading business men of the city.

Mr. Funkhouser was born in Cherry Run, West Virginia, on January 26, 1891. His parents were Newton E. and Mary E. Funkhouser. After public school work, Mr. Funkhouser completed his preparatory work at Shenandoah Collegiate Institute, Dayton, Virginia, and then entered Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, from which he was graduated with a Bachelors degree with the class of 1913.

Mr. Funkhouser has been a partner in the Funkhouser Company since its organization in 1913. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of wholesale timber products. He also is treasurer and purchasing agent of the Blue Mountain Stone Co., Hagerstown; is president of the board of trustees of Shenandoah Collegiate Institute; secretary of the Washington County Sunday School Association; superintendent of the largest Sunday School in Western Maryland; is a director of the Lebanon Valley College, Anville, Pa.; the Hagerstown Rotary Club, Home Builders Savings and Loan Association, and is treasurer of the Hagerstown Homes Corporation, organized within the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of making homes available to citizens of Hagerstown. Mr. Funkhouser also is secretary, treasurer and organizer of the Maryland Glass Sand Company, Inc.

He was married to Miss Nelle Evelyn Spielman on January 1, 1916. They have two children, Elmer N., Jr., and Richard Nelson.

His residence is at 456 Summit Avenue.
Business address, First National Bank Building, Hagerstown.



JAMES WALKER HUMRICHOUSE, M. D.

Dr. James Walker Humrichouse, whose period of practice extends over more than three decades and who during this time has enjoyed a place in the foremost ranks of his profession in Western Maryland, is a native of Baltimore, having been born in that city on March 7, 1819. He is the younger son of Charles William and Mary Hawken Humrichouse, and a descendant of ancestors who served in the French and Indian War and in the War of the Revolution. Dr. Humrichouse was in attendance at St. James College when the activities of that school were interrupted by the War Between the States in 1864. He enrolled in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, at the end of the war and was graduated with the class of 1869. He finished a course at the University of Maryland School of Medicine in 1873 and for the following five years continued his studies at Wurtzberg, Vienna, Strasburg and Berlin.

In 1880 Dr. Humrichouse located in Hagerstown and entered the general practice of medicine. In recent years he has devoted much of his time to treatment of the eyes.

He is one of the organizers and a former president of the Medical Society of Washington County, was a member of the Medical-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland of which he was a trustee and vice-president, 1891, 1892, and president in 1915. He also is a member of the American Medical Association. During the World War Dr. Humrichouse was a member of the Medical Advisory Board No. 6 and on September 28, 1918, he was enrolled as a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

Dr. Humrichouse was married to Miss Bessie Roman, member of one of Maryland's pioneer families and the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Roman and Sarah Jacques Roman, on February 1, 1882. One daughter was born of this union, who now is Mrs. John Ridgely, Jr.

His address is 148-152 Washington Street.



WILLIAM RALPH BENDER, M. D.

Dr. William Ralph Bender, one of the leading younger members of the medical profession of Washington County, was born in Hagerstown on July 14, 1887.

Dr. Bender's parents were Byron Brinton Bender and Emma Kate Garlock Bender. He attended the Public Schools of Hagerstown, the private school of Professor Long, and the University of Maryland for four years, and the University of South for one year. He completed his preparatory work for the practice of medicine in 1908, when he was graduated with degrees in Pharmacy and Medicine.

He became resident surgeon of Allegheny Heights Hospital, Davis, West Virginia, upon leaving college and continued in this capacity until 1911. From 1911 to 1912 he practiced medicine in Charleston, West Virginia, and located in his home town, Hagerstown, in the latter year. He has continued his practice here since that time, now occupying an enviable position in his profession.

Dr. Bender is a member of B. P. O. E., Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Hagerstown Country Club, Washington County Fish and Game Association, Washington County Medical Society, Cumberland Valley Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

His address is 44 W. Franklin Street.



CHARLES ACHESON RITCHEY.

Charles Acheson Ritchey, president of the Board of Street Commissioners of Hagerstown, and mainly through whose efforts the Police Department has been raised to its high standard, and the municipally owned light and power plant has been brought to its present efficiency, and who also has been responsible in very great measure for the extension of paving in this city and the improvement of streets, is engaged in the wholesale and retail coal and coke business.

Mr. Ritchey led the fight in the recent election which was successful in carrying a bond issue of \$300,000 for improvements in the light plant and enlarging its capacity.

Mr. Ritchey was born in Mercersburg, Pa., on September 24, 1871. His parents were John Rhea Ritchey and Elizabeth Brown Ritchey.

After studying in the Public Schools of his native town in Pennsylvania, Mr. Ritchey came to Hagerstown and entered the employ of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. In 1901 he purchased the retail coal business which he now conducts at Church and Walnut Streets, and which he has developed to its present scope.

Mr. Ritchey is a member of the Conococheague and Country Club, the Pennsylvania Scotch Irish Society, Knights of Pythias and the different Masonic orders.

He was appointed street commissioner in March of 1915, and is a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

His residence is at 418 Summitt Avenue.

Business address, Church and Walnut Streets.



WARREN MURRAY BAECHELTEL.

Warren Murray Baechtel, prominently identified with the real estate and insurance field of Washington County, and associated with several of the larger business interests of this territory, is a native of Hagerstown, having been born in this city on June 17, 1889.

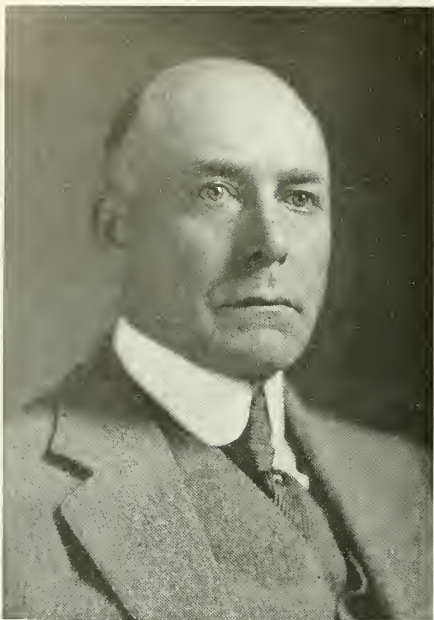
His parents were Charles W. and Sena I. Webb Baechtel. He attended the Public Schools of Washington County.

Mr. Baechtel established the real estate and insurance business of which he now is the head on September 25, 1912. Since that time he has had the leading part in much of the development of Hagerstown and has organized and headed several corporations. He is a member of the Hagerstown Country Club, Alsatia Club and the B. P. O. E. Club.

Mr. Baechtel was married to Miss Francis Ruth McCune on July 13, 1911. They have four children—Peggy, Dana, Amelia and Phyllis.

His residence is at 1135 Potomac Avenue.

Business address, First National Bank Building.



JOHN A. DENISON.

John A. Denison, extensive wholesale dealer in lumber, through the Denison Lumber Company, of which he is the head, and who has been responsible for the development of much timber country in West Virginia, was born in Barbour County, West Virginia, on April 10, 1866.

Mr. Denison's parents were William S. and Sophronia S. Denison. Mr. Denison attended the Public Schools of West Virginia, and enrolling in the Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky, finished the full diploma course of that institution.

He was reared on a farm and in 1886 began work in the extensive lumber industries of West Virginia. Mr. Denison continued in various capacities in the West Virginia field until 1901, when he came to Hagerstown to accept a position as traveling salesman in the lumber business.

Mr. Denison continued in the sales end of the business until January 1, 1907, when he organized the Denison Lumber Company, dealers in wholesale lumber, which has continued to the present and of which he has been the directing executive.

In 1910 Mr. Denison assisted in organizing the Maryland Lumber Company, for the purpose of developing a timber tract in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and was made president and manager of this organization. He had charge of the operation of the company until his work was completed in 1919 and resided during that time at Denmar, West Virginia.

Mr. Denison returned to Hagerstown after this enterprise had completed its work and resumed direction of the Denison Lumber Company.

He is a member of the Allegheny Sportsmen Association.

Mr. Denison was married to Miss Bertha R. Leonard on November 27, 1890. They have two daughters, Mrs. Maurice M. Mathews of New York, and Mrs. J. Hunter McClintic of Charleston, W. Va., and one son, J. Vance Denison, connected with the sales force of Denison Lumber Co.

His residence is at 416 Virginia Avenue.

Business address, 602 First National Bank Building.



ROBERT MARTIN RUPP.

Robert Martin Rupp, president and treasurer of the Rupp Manufacturing Company, which he organized in 1913, and one of the most successful manufacturers of machine tools in this section of the State, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Gettysburg, on August 13, 1881.

Mr. Rupp's parents were Harry J. and Sallie E. Rupp. He attended the Public Schools of Gettysburg, Pa.

In 1909 he organized and became president and treasurer of the Hagerstown Cap Company. Subsequent to the organization of the Rupp Manufacturing Company, Mr. Rupp became interested in the lumber business and now is president of the White Lake Lumber Company. He also is a director of the Commercial Trust Company of Hagerstown.

He is a 32nd degree Mason, Shriner, member of the Elks and the Conococheague Club of Hagerstown.

Mr. Rupp was married to Miss Edna Lenora Seigman in 1907. They have three children—Charles Edwin, Robert Martin, Jr., and Anna Lenora.

Business address, Thomas Building.



CHARLES C. EASTON.

Charles C. Easton, who is identified in an official capacity with a number of the leading enterprises of Hagerstown, has been instrumental in the development of several concerns which have been made necessary by the rapid growth of Hagerstown, and who is generally admitted authority on Hagerstown and Washington County real estate, is a native of Upton, Pennsylvania, having been born in that city on June 16, 1878. His mother was Mrs. Rebecca Easton.

Mr. Easton attended high school and business college and entered the business world as a clerk in a grocery store in Welsh Run, Pennsylvania, 1890. He came to Hagerstown in 1894 and later forming a connection with the Chesapeake Potomac Telephone Company, was made district manager for this company in 1898. He continued in this capacity for twelve years, resigning in 1910 to establish his present real estate, insurance and investment company.

In addition to Charles C. Easton, Inc., Mr. Easton organized, financed and now is secretary and treasurer of the following companies: Potomac Real Estate Company, which built the Maryland Theatre and the Maryland Apartments, \$250,000.00 enterprises; Maryland Theatre Company, which operates the Maryland Theatre; Hagerstown Real Estate Company; Barr Farm Development Company; Washington Street Amusement Company, which operates the Academy and Colonial Theatres; the Colonial Amusement Corporation; Colonial Real Estate Company; Potomac Poster Advertising Corporation; Antietam Real Estate Company, and the Maryland Transfer Company. Mr. Easton also is president of the Hagerstown Country Club, with buildings and grounds costing \$100,000, which he was prominently identified with in its financing and organization.

Mr. Easton is the Hagerstown representative of a number of fire, liability, accident, automobile and other insurance companies, among which are the Massachusetts Mutual Life, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York.

He is also a member of the Conococheague Club and the B. P. O. Elks.

His residence is at 122 East Washington Street.
Business address, 11 North Jonathan Street.



GEORGE ELDRED SLAYBAUGH.

George Eldred Slaybaugh, the only public accountant of Hagerstown, and who came to this city after several years' banking experience in Washington, D. C., has a clientele embracing practically all of the large concerns of this territory.

Mr. Slaybaugh was born in New Kingston, Pennsylvania on September 6, 1880. His parents were George H. and Annie Law Slaybaugh.

He attended High School in Washington, D. C., and enrolling in Columbian University of Washington, D. C., was graduated with the class of 1901, with the degree of B.A.

Mr. Slaybaugh was cashier of the United States Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., from 1907 to 1911, upon which latter date he entered the profession of public accountancy, which he has practiced since that time. He established his Hagerstown connection on March 15, 1919.

Mr. Slaybaugh is a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, Lafayette Lodge No. 19, F. A. A. M., Conococheague Club of Hagerstown, and the Country Club of Hagerstown.

He was married to Miss Eva May Seckford, of Shenandoah, Virginia, on May 7, 1919.

His residence is at 34 E. North Street.
Business address, First National Bank Building.



JOHN RANDOLPH WALKER, D.D.S.

Dr. John Randolph Walker, one of the leading dentists of Hagerstown, and who as a young man has reached the foremost ranks in his profession, has been practicing dentistry in Hagerstown since 1915.

Dr. Walker was born in Bagdad, Florida, on February 20, 1890. His parents were Rev. and C. W. F. Walker, A.M., D.D., LL.D., and Nina Inard Walker. He attended the public and private schools and was graduated from the University of Maryland with the class of 1915.

From 1908 to 1911 Dr. Walker was employed in the offices of Dr. A. V. Hintzberg, of Hagerstown, and for the following year worked in dental offices in several cities. He entered the University of Maryland for the study of dental surgery on October 5, 1912, after matriculation and completed the course in 1915. He immediately established his practice in Hagerstown, which he has conducted since that time.

Dr. Walker received an honorable discharge from Company B, First Regiment, Maryland National Guard, and in 1919 served on the Maryland Medical Advisory Board, Volunteer Selective Service.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Hagerstown Dramatic Club, National and State Dental Association.

Dr. Walker was married to Miss Helen Josephine Stoniffer on February 28, 1917. They have two children—John Randolph, Jr., and Alvin Stouffer, III.

His residence is at 836 Oak Hill Avenue.
Offices, 105-107-109 Arcade Building.



FLOYD COURTNEY SMOOT.

Floyd Courtney Smoot, leading mercantile broker of Hagerstown, and whose sales cover the entire West, South, and a large portion of the North, has conducted the Valley Brokerage Company of Hagerstown, which he established after many years' experience in this field, since 1913.

Mr. Smoot was born in Piedmont, West Virginia, on January 1, 1886. His parents were Norman E. and Frances M. Smoot. He attended the public schools of Piedmont, Mineral County, West Virginia, and Westernport, Allegany County, Maryland.

He entered business as a clerk in a mercantile store in 1901, with which concern he continued until 1903, in that year becoming a partner in a mercantile business. This partnership continued until 1905, when Mr. Smoot entered the merchandise brokerage business in Cumberland. He became the traveling representative of a large corporation in 1907 and continued in this capacity until 1913, when he again entered the brokerage business, establishing the Valley Brokerage Company of Hagerstown.

He is a member of the Alsatia Club of Hagerstown, Chamber of Commerce and the United Commercial Travelers of America.

Mr. Smoot was married to Miss Laura Frances Crooks on January 22, 1913.

His residence is at 37 North Potomac Street.
Business address, 311 Arcade Building.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND



ESTMINSTER is picturesquely situated in a saddle on the very crest of Parr's Ridge, the water shed of Carroll County. A Maryland poet has described it as a "City dwelling in the valley, city dwelling in the hills." Here the falling rain is divided by Main street and the gutters along the south side of the street conduct the water to the Monocacy which ultimately reaches the Chesapeake through the Potomac; while the gutters along the northern side of this street lead their waters to the Patapsco which also flows into the Chesapeake at Baltimore.

Westminster was laid out as a proprietary town in 1764 by William Winchester, a son-in-law of the founder of Manchester, whose descendants settled and named Winchester, Kentucky, and Winchester, Illinois, and was named Winchester in honor of its founder who came to Maryland from England, arriving in the province of Maryland on the 6th of March, 1729. Main street of today was first called King street as a testimonial of the founder's loyalty to the mother country. For many years the old turnpike, leading from Baltimore to Pittsburg, on which it was located, gave it many advantages. It bore the name of Winchester until early in the nineteenth century when it was given a no less English name, the change being made on account of the confusion arising in the mail service. Winchester, Virginia, often got the mail intended for residents of this town.

This fact has been disputed in recent years on account of a plat of Westminster, that seems to have been recorded by William Winchester in Frederick in 1768. In contradiction of this apparently complete evidence is a survey of the turnpike road between "Reisterstown and Winchester town" made a quarter of a century later and now on file in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Baltimore City. The fact that Winchester chose the name Westminster in 1763 when he had sold enough lots to have the plat recorded would not determine the usage as names once established were very enduring before we had a postal department to determine these questions. Nothing seems more logical than for the gradually growing village to take the name of the estate on which it was built.

The part of Westminster beginning at Court street and extending west to the Derr Building at the corner of Short street was laid out about a century and a quarter ago by Jacob Sherman and called New London.

Westminster was incorporated a town in 1830, rechartered in 1837, and erected into a city by Act of Assembly in 1850. A new charter was given Westminster by the Legislature of 1910 which grants the city authority to cope with modern conditions and to make modern improvements.

"Here occurred the first collision between Federal and Confederate forces on Maryland soil in the campaign of 1863, and the shedding of the first blood. One of the boys in blue, killed in the fight, lies in the graveyard of the beautiful little ivy-covered Ascension Protestant Episcopal church; one in grey sleeps in the Westminster cemetery."

The original town of Westminster (Winchester) was laid out on "White's Level," a tract of land granted to John White in 1733 for 169½ acres. Since then the town has gradually extended its limits until it now covers a number of early patents. The West End is built on "Fanny's Meadow," granted to James Walls in 1741. A portion is on "Bond's Meadow," patented by John Ridgely in 1753, for 1915 acres. "Timber Ridge" and "Bedford" are partly covered by the present city. "Kelly's Range" embraces the Western Maryland College grounds and "Bond's Meadow Enlarged" includes the Court House grounds.

In 1837, Westminster was chosen as County seat of Carroll County, at which time it did not contain more than 500 inhabitants.

In 1861 the Western Maryland Railroad passed through the town and it had a population of 2,500 with forty stores, three banks and a number of manufactories and warehouses. Today it has five banks, two ice plants, several factories employing several hundred women, three large department stores, two hardware stores, and a number of smaller stores. All streets are macadamized.

Another feature of this city is its summer boarding houses which attract many visitors from Baltimore during June, July and August. The population, from the last census, 1920, gives 3,521.

Western Maryland College, one of the leading educational institutions of the State, is located here and has 800 students in attendance this year. Dr. Norman Ward is its president, having succeeded Dr. T. H. Lewis, resigned.

Two large canneries—B. F. Shriver Company and Smith-Yingling Company—give employment to several hundred men, women and children during canning season. The Shriver factory is one of the largest in the State and is equipped with the latest modern machinery to do the work.

Mr. Howard E. Koontz is the Mayor and the City and the Common Council is composed of Walter H. Davis, Frank T. Shaeffer, Charles Hesson, George W. Babylon and George E. Matthews.

Another industry that is worthy of notice is the large flour mill of Englar and Sponseller, which has a capacity of 300 barrels daily.

Westminster High School has an attendance of 600. The students are not all from the city, but come from rural schools to take up higher studies.

The City of Westminster offers many advantages over larger cities. Its high elevation makes it an ideal summering place with unsurpassed train service to Baltimore City. Its water comes from artesian wells and is pure mountain water. Its streets are well lighted by electricity which is also furnished to private homes. A volunteer fire department, well organized, gives ample protection.



WADE H. D. WARFIELD.

The Honorable Wade H. D. Warfield, of Sykesville, Carroll county, who served with distinction in the State Senate sessions of 1916 and 1918, and in the special war session of 1917, is one of the best known citizens of Maryland. He comes of a family long identified with the progress and advancement of the state.

He is the son of Charles Alexander and Caroline Devries Warfield, and was born October 7, 1864. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Carroll county and at the Springfield Institute. In 1880 he entered the Staunton Military Academy at Staunton, Va., from which he was graduated with honors in 1883.

He is married and has three daughters, Mrs. James O. Ridgely, of Sykesville, Mrs. Henry Devries Cassard, wife of Lieutenant Henry Devries Cassard, who is stationed at Fort Amador, Canal Zone, Panama, and Mrs. Morgan O. Taylor, wife of the United States Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland. Mrs. Warfield was formerly Miss Ellen Waterhouse, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

The Warfield home is known far and wide for its hospitality and ideal home life. Senator Warfield is a member of the Springfield Presbyterian church.

Senator Warfield has always lived at Sykesville. Immediately on leaving college, he entered on a business career at that place and has steadily grown to be the most important factor in the community. He organized and incorporated the Sykesville Lumber, Coal & Grain Company, one of the largest enterprises in this section of Maryland. He became its president and remained in that capacity until the business was reorganized and became the Maryland Milling & Supply Company, with largely increased resources. He is now the president of that company, it being the largest supply house of the kind in Central Maryland.

In 1901, Mr. Warfield organized the Sykesville National Bank, of which he has since been the president, and which has the distinction of being the only bank in Carroll county that ever paid a 50 per cent dividend.

In 1907 he organized the Sykesville Realty & Investment Company, another successful institution. He has been at the head of every progressive movement in the community where he lives and where he has erected a modern granite and brick business block, which includes the post office, Lyceum Theatre and Masonic Hall. This block speaks volumes for Mr. Warfield's enterprise and thoroughness.

Senator Warfield is also an enthusiastic and practical farmer, owning and operating four farms and two large dairies. His farms are in a high state of cultivation and his dairies sanitary and modern.

Under three Governors, Smith, Warfield and Crothers, he served as a member of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, and his friends point with pride to his record as the chairman of the body. He is now serving as a member of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital.

Mr. Warfield's record in the Senate was one marked by zealous attention to matters of legislation and the interests of his constituents. He served on the most important committees in that body and as chairman of the com-

(Continued on page 292.)



W. FRANK THOMAS.

W. Frank Thomas has built a monument to himself in the many miles of hard roads in Carroll County and this section of the state. Road building has been the principal business of Mr. Thomas for the last decade, and it has been through his efforts in development, promotion and construction of hard roads that Carroll County ranks among the first in the State in better highways. He has found time from his principal business to take an active part in the development of many enterprises which have added to the industrial wealth of Westminster.

Mr. Thomas was born in Westminster on November 30, 1879. His parents were William H. and R. P. Thomas. He attended the Western Maryland Preparatory School and later graduated from Western Maryland College with the Class of 1898.

He entered the fertilizer business after leaving college and later became associated with his father in the banking and real estate business. During the time of his latter connection he promoted, built and developed the Williamsport Canning Company. He entered business for himself under the title of Thomas & Company, Bankers and Real Estate Brokers, ten years ago, and two years later entered highway construction work, the title of the latter firm being Thomas, Bennett & Hunter. He is the senior member of both firms. The general class of construction has been Federal, State and State Aid Roads and Bridges. He has been Director of Fred H. Knapp Co. since its origin and is secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the Baltimore & Carroll Realty Company; director and member of the executive committee of the Consolidated Public Utilities Company, of Westminster; Director of the Bushey Lime & Stone Company, of Cayetown, Md., and is interested in several other manufacturing enterprises. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, Baltimore Press Club, Bount Temple Mystic Shrine, and Knights of Pythias.

He was married to Hilda Bennett in January of 1905. Three children, William B., Francis Worthington and Elizabeth Clarke were born of this union. Mrs. Thomas died in September of 1918.

Address, 3 East Main Street.



MAJOR ALBERT M. HALL.

Major Albert M. Hall, editor and manager of the Sykesville Herald, which he established in 1913, is a native of Oswego, N. Y. Before coming to Maryland he was managing editor of daily newspapers at Oswego, N. Y., Elmira, N. Y., and was also a member of the editorial staff of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Evening Herald. He served in various civic positions in Oswego and was elected Mayor of the city in 1899 and served for two years. He became identified with the National Guard of New York in 1884 and served in every grade from private to Major. As a Captain he took into the Spanish-American war the old company that his grandfather commanded in 1837. It was at maximum strength and volunteered 100 per cent, the only National Guard organization to do this. The organization became a part of the Third New York Volunteer Infantry and Captain Hall was early promoted to Major. After leaving New York Major Hall conducted a newspaper feature bureau in Washington, but desiring to quit the rush and hurry of the daily field, after a long period of service, he came to Maryland and established the Sykesville Herald, which has become one of the best known of the weekly newspapers. Major Hall was married in 1884 to Lovina Parkhurst, in Dutchess county, New York. A son, Albert C., in government service at Washington, and a daughter, Mrs. David W. Dean, of Sykesville, Md., were the result of the union.

Major Hall was the Chairman of his District (Freedom) in all of the war activities and this district went "over the top" more times than any other district in Carroll county. He is a licensed preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church and takes great interest in his church and reform work.



SENATOR R. SMITH SNADER.

R. Smith Snader, State Senator for Carroll County, one of the leading men of his party in that section of the State and who is looked upon in Annapolis as the champion of the farmers' cause, was born on Shady Hill farm, New Windsor, September 16, 1874. His parents were Philip and Julia Smith Snader. He attended private school and the New Windsor College.

Senator Snader assisted his father in farming operations until the spring of 1893, when he purchased his own farm. He combined this farm with the family homestead in 1910 and since that time has conducted both properties. He has specialized in dairying, at one time having a herd of thirty Guernsey cows and a thoroughbred bull.

Senator Snader was active in the organization of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association in April of 1910, and has been vice-president of that organization since its first election.

The Snader property is one of the pioneer farms in this district and the brick for the homestead were burned on the place.

He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1907, again in 1910, and was elected to the State senate in 1911, serving in the fall of 1915, but after a hot fight in 1919, in which he depended almost entirely upon the farm vote of the county, Mr. Snader was elected to the Senate by a large majority.

He is president of the Carroll County Branch of the State Dairymen's Association and is director of the Carroll County Fair Association. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.

Senator Snader was married to Emma L. Engler on September 22, 1893. They have two children, Philip B., Jr., and Julia Margaret Snader.

His address is New Windsor, Maryland.



ARTHUR W. FEESER.

Arthur W. Feeser, one of the leading canners of this section and whose operations extend into the fruit section of southern Pennsylvania, and who is among the leaders in educational work and financial circles of his portion of the county, is a native of Carroll County, having been born on March 11, 1873.

His parents were William J. and Leah (Basehoar) Feeser. Mr. Feeser attended the public and high schools of Littlestown, Pa.

Mr. Feeser entered business for himself when he was 25 years old as a contractor and builder and continued in this business until 1908, when he established the canning business of which he is the head at Silver Run. In 1917 he constructed another large canning plant at Taneystown. The business has grown rapidly each year until in this year (1920) the output of the plant will be in excess of 150,000 cases. His products have reached every State in the Union, and he also ships a large part of his products to Canada. Mr. Feeser also is a director and one of the organizers of a large fruit packing company of Aspers, Pa.

In addition to his packing and canning connections, Mr. Feeser operates five large farms in Carroll County, whose products are suitable for canning and cattle raising. He also is a director of the Littlestown Savings Institution, of Littlestown, Pa.

Mr. Feeser is a Mason, member of the National Canners Association, Tri-State Packers' Association, and the Baltimore Canned Goods Exchange.

He is a member of the Board of Education of Carroll County, and served for several years as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Good roads and better schools have been the hobby of Mr. Feeser and he has been a leader in obtaining improved highways and better schools for his district.

Mr. Feeser was married to Miss Minnie M. Sheets on April 25, 1897. They have one daughter, Leah.

Mr. Feeser's business address and residence is in Silver Run.



ROBERT SENTMAN MCKINNEY.

Robert Sentman McKinney, the leading druggist of Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland, and prominent in Republican politics, was born in that city on November 27, 1860.

His parents were Andrew and Sarah Sentman McKinney. Dr. McKinney attended the Eagleton Institute of Taneytown, and later entering the Maryland College of Pharmacy, was graduated with the Class of 1882.

Dr. McKinney entered the drug business in Baltimore in 1878. Returning to Taneytown in 1886, he conducted the school of his father until 1890. In the latter year he established the drug business which he has conducted continuously since that time in Taneytown.

He creditably served two terms as postmaster of his town, having been named first by Roosevelt and later succeeding himself in the Taft regime.

He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, the different Masonic Orders, the Knights of Pythias, the Presbyterian Church and is a charter member of the Taneytown fire department, all of which organizations he has at various times served in an official capacity.

Dr. McKinney was married to Maggie B. Galt on November 27, 1889. They have one daughter, Mrs. Harry I. Retdollar, of Taneytown.



GEORGE HARRY BIRNIE.

George Harry Birnie, pioneer banker of Northern Carroll County, and one of the leading men in financial circles of this part of the State, organized his own bank in Taneytown when he decided to enter the banking business, and has since conducted this institution.

Mr. Birnie was born in Glenburn, near Taneytown, on August 28, 1845. His parents were Rogers Birnie, one of the leading men of Carroll County, and Amelia Knode (Harry) Birnie, member of one of the prominent families of Washington County. Mr. Birnie's father was principal of Glenburn Academy and it was under his tutelage that he received his preparatory education. He prepared for Princeton and entering that institution, specialized in mathematics and was graduated with the Class of 1867. He received his M. A. degree in 1870.

After leaving college he engaged in engineering, which included preliminary work and railroad construction in the West, and continued in this line of endeavor until 1884, when he returned to Carroll County and organized the banking concern of George H. Birnie & Company. It was incorporated as the Birnie Trust Company in 1900. Mr. Birnie now is cashier of that concern. The bank under his guidance has grown to one of the strong financial institutions of the County and this part of the State.

Mr. Birnie is a Mason, member of the Knights of Pythias, Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, American Bankers Association and the Maryland Bankers Association. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church for two decades, is Superintendent of the Sunday School, was president of the Carroll County Christian Endeavor Union three terms, and was Vice-President of the State Union for one term.

Mr. Birnie was married to Miss Elizabeth Eleanor Zollicoffer on June 1, 1882. They have three children, Eliza Roberts, Eleanor and Clotworthy Birnie.

Mr. Birnie's residence and business address is Taneytown.

JOHN T. MELVILLE,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

EMORY L. COBLENTZ—Continued from page 264.

Educational, religious and charitable work claims a great deal of his time and he has been chosen director and chairman of the executive committee of Hood College, Frederick; director Reform Theological Seminary, Lancaster; member of Board of Home Mission, Forward Movement Commission and vice-president General Synod Reformed Church of United States; president of the Frederick County Children's Aid Society and chairman of the Frederick County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Coblentz found time from his multitudinous business interests to serve his district in the Maryland House of Delegates, having been elected in 1920, upon the organization of the House, chosen Democratic Floor Leader and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was a member of the Board of State Aid and Charities 1912 to 1916.

He is a member of the City Club of Baltimore, Frederick Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, Columbia Lodge A. F. & A. M., Frederick; Knights Templar and Bount Temple Mystic Shrine, Baltimore. Mr. Coblentz has been married twice, his first wife being Amy A. Donb, who died in 1904. He was married to Miss Mary Virginia Kefauver in 1906. He has six daughters, Mrs. George P. Swank and the Misses Naomi, Esther, Miriam, Virginia and Helen Coblentz.

His residence is in Middletown, Md.

Business address, Peoples Fire Insurance Building, Frederick.

EDWARD O. DIFFENDAL.

Edward O. Diffendal, manager and editor "The Democratic Advocate," Westminster, Maryland, was born in Westminster on October 4, 1875, son of Joseph and Mary Diffendal.

Mr. Diffendal was educated in the public and parochial schools of Westminster. In 1891, at the age of seventeen, he became an apprentice in the office of the paper of which he is now the manager and editor.

In politics Mr. Diffendal is a Democrat. He was appointed Supervisor of Elections under Governor Goldsborough, and is filling that position at the present time. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Diffendal married, on December 24, 1895, Miss Bessie E. Stoner, of Westminster. To this union have been born four children, Charles, Thomas, Edward and Elizabeth. Offices and residence, Westminster, Md.

WADE H. D. WARFIELD—Continued from page 287.

mittée on Supervision of Employees and Expenditures, was chiefly instrumental in saving to the people of the state \$150,000. As a member of the Finance Committee, his experience as a business man and banker, made his services invaluable and his advice was in constant demand on all important matters.

Mr. Warfield is a man of unassailable integrity. He stands high in the estimation of all men, not only at home, but wherever executive ability and sound finance are recognized.

He was steadfast in support of all measures calculated to aid the moral welfare of the state. As a whole, his record for efficiency and economy was one that attracted the attention of the people of the entire state, and was one of which Carroll county people are justly proud.

Senator Warfield is a man of unassailable integrity. He stands high in the estimation of all men, not only at home, but wherever executive ability and sound finance are recognized.

GORDON EDWARD MILBOURNE—Continued from page 259.

introduced a bill providing that the expense of this buoy boundary be met by both states.

Mr. Milbourne was married to Eva M. Hayman, on December 23rd, 1909. They have four children: Morris Lyttleton, Ruth Melrose, Naomi Margaret and Agnes Virginia.

His address is Crisfield, Md.

EDGAR WINFIELD McMASTER—Continued from page 259.

Mr. McMaster has been married twice, his first wife having been Isabelle Fleming, whom he married in 1872. He was married to Susan Newell Stagg in 1886. He has one daughter, Mrs. Francis Upshur Barnes, of Williamston, N. C., and two sons, Edgar Newell and Francis William McMaster.

His address is Pocomoke City, Md.

THOMAS W. KOON—Continued from page 235.

During the war period, Dr. Koon was active in all of the war time campaigns and was chairman of the exemption board of Allegheny County No. 1.

He is a member of the City, State and National Medical Societies.

His residence is at 15 Baltimore Avenue.

In Memoriam

Before closing the individual biographical sketches in *The Book of Maryland*, the editors wish to add their tribute to the memory of friends who are now no more.

In the busy marts of trade we miss them - miss their kindly faces, their cheery words of greeting. They have solved the mystery of the Valley of Silence, and the land that is just beyond. In loving tribute we have gathered memories and woven them into a chaplet fashioned of immortelles.

JAMES E. HOOPER.

James E. Hooper, founder of the cotton mills at Woodberry, Baltimore, Maryland, was born in 1841, and died at his summer home at Rehoboth, Delaware, July 5, 1903. He was the son of William E. Hooper, who was one of the pioneer cotton mill operators of the State.

James E. Hooper was educated in the private school of Rippert and Newell, one of the best institutions of learning existent during that period. He later entered the large cotton mills which had been founded by his father, beginning in a subordinate position and thereby acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of every detail of the industry. These mills were later merged in the Cotton Duck Company, and when that corporation was organized, Mr. Hooper was appointed general manager and later became president of the company. He resigned from this office in 1904, being busy at the time with plans for the erection of mills at Woodberry, these then being known as the Hooperwood Mills. Mr. Hooper was president of the latter company, but during his last illness, his son, William E. Hooper, the vice-president and general manager, acted as president. All the stock of this company was in the possession of the Hooper family, and the death of Mr. Hooper practically made no change in the methods of operation hitherto followed. The plant was then conducted under the style of The William E. Hooper & Sons Company, manufacturers of cotton-duck.

In tracing back the activities of the Hooper family in the cotton manufacturing business, one finds that William E. Hooper, father of the above-mentioned James E. Hooper, was the pioneer in this line, having become identified with cotton manufacturing in 1843, in which year he purchased the Woodberry Mill.

Having at that time no practical knowledge of duck making, William E. Hooper entered into co-partnership with one of the former owners of Woodberry Mill, Horatio N. Gambrell. The undertaking was very successful, and when they became the proper age, James E. Hooper and his brothers were taken into the business in various capacities. About the time of the Civil War, William E. Hooper purchased Mr. Gambrell's interest, and Mr. Gambrell built the Druid Mill in competition with the Woodberry. This mill, however, was later acquired by the Hoopers, and when William J., Theodore, James E. and Alcaeus Hooper were taken into the firm, several other mills at Woodberry were acquired. William E. Hooper died in 1885, and the mills were sold to the trust in 1899, largely because Theodore Hooper desired to retire from business. It was at this time that James E. Hooper and his brothers began to plan for the erection of a new cotton manufacturing enterprise. The advisability of locating the new mills in the South was considered, owing to a then widespread belief that mills located in the North could not compete with Southern mills on account of the apparently lower operating cost of the latter. This objection was, however, decided against, and when the new plant was erected at Woodberry, many of the former employes of the Hoopers demonstrated their regard for the family by making application to re-enter their service. The mill operatives had not failed to remember the just treatment accorded them by the members of the Hooper family, and particularly the fact that James E. Hooper had permitted himself to be elected a member of the State Legislature that he might be thus enabled to introduce and have passed a short-hour law for the protection of child labor in mills.

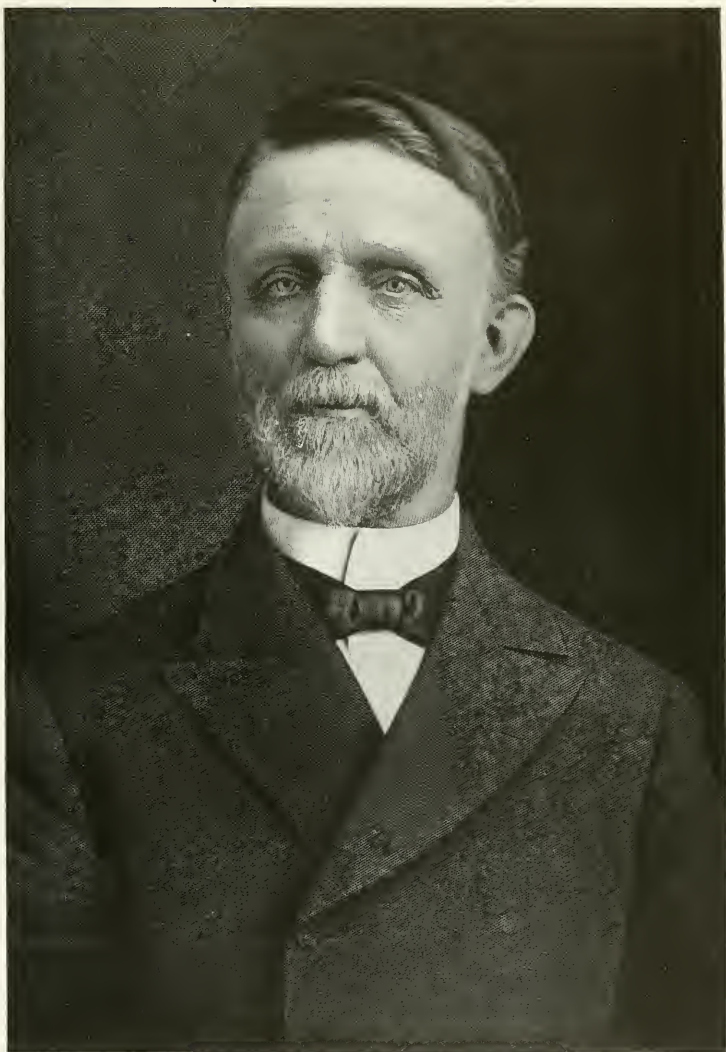
Mr. Hooper was active in a number of philanthropic and educational institutions. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church; was president of the Kelso Home; one of the board of trustees of the Women's (now Goucher College), a member of the Board of Park Commissioners; a member of Pickering Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Druid Hill Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Hooper married (first) Mary McWilliams, a niece of the late Thomas M. Lanahan. He married (second) Sarah, daughter of the late George Poole. Children: Mrs. Robert H. Smith, Mrs. John R. Dorsey; William E. Hooper, former president and manager of the Hooper mills; Robert P. Hooper, of Philadelphia, present president and treasurer of the mills; Lulie P. Hooper; Grace Hooper, and James P. Hooper, who is now vice-president and general manager of William E. Hooper & Sons Co.

Mr. H. R. W. Smith is secretary and assistant treasurer of the company. William E. Hooper, former president, is no longer interested in the mills.

This industry which was founded by James E. Hooper is among the largest of its kind in the State and country. There is more than one acre of space on each of the

(Continued on page 306.)



JAMES E. HOOPER.



WILLIAM SWINDELL.

Among the citizens of bygone days who made possible the present enviable position of Baltimore in the world of trade and industry, none who have passed beyond have left a more eloquent record both as to achievement and sterling character, than did William Swindell, founder of the great glass manufacturing industry of Swindell Brothers, public-spirited citizen, and valued friend to all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

William Swindell, son of William and Lydia (Emmitt) Swindell, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on February 19, 1821, and died at his home in Baltimore on September 27, 1891. His father, William Swindell, second, was one of the first men to successfully manufacture lime flint glass in the United States. At his death the burden of caring for his widow, five sons and two daughters, fell upon William Swindell, third, or as he was known, William Swindell, Jr.

At a very early age William Swindell, Junior, went to work in a glass factory established by his maternal grandfather, in order to support the other members of his family. Though thus denied educational advantages, he utilized his evenings and all spare moments to advantage, being enabled to supplement the meager learning of his youth.

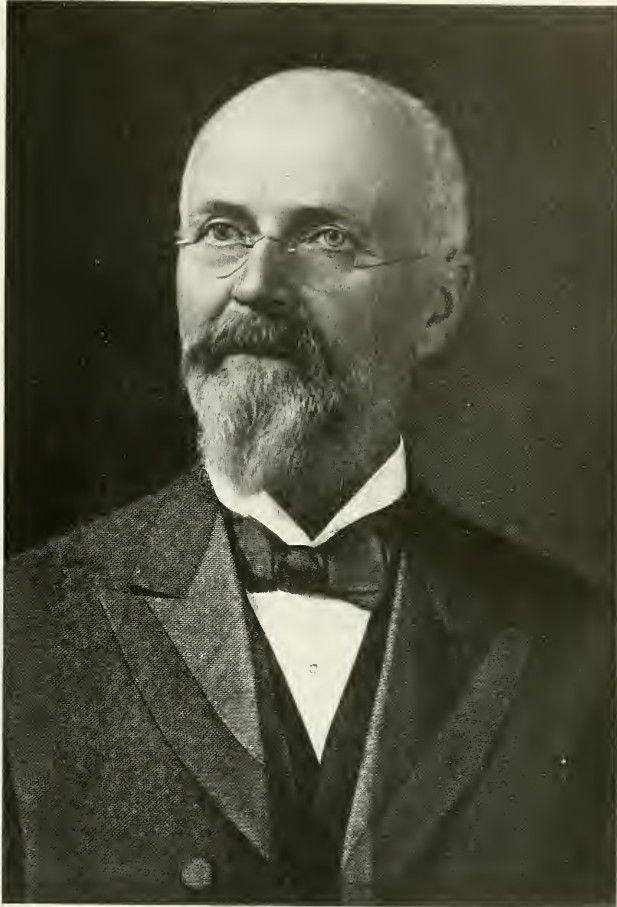
After serving his apprenticeship Mr. Swindell became a journeyman glass-worker. Some years later he organized, with associates, the Spring Garden Bottle Works, and when this concern was later purchased by Baker Brothers & Company, he occupied for nineteen years the position of superintendent of both plants, a task which would have tried the ability of the most capable executive. In 1869 he became a member of the firm of Selin, Emory & Swindell, and superintended the erection of a factory to make window glass on Leadenhall estate. In 1875, with his sons as associates, Mr. Swindell organized the firm of Swindell Brothers and erected the Crystal Window Glass Works. In 1880 a factory was added to manufacture green bottles, and in 1883 another factory was added for the purpose of making flintware. Swindell Brothers is now a leader among concerns of its kind in Baltimore, which city ranks second only to Pittsburgh in the manufacture of glass in the United States.

Although manifesting a keen interest in public affairs, and always ready to assist with his advice, Mr. Swindell declined all requests to enter public office, with one exception; he served his ward as a member of the City Council in 1860. He was a member of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, and was an active officer of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he was a liberal contributor.

Mr. Swindell married Henrietta Mullan, born in Camden, New Jersey, in 1812, died at her home in Baltimore, September 29, 1910. Children: Marietta, married William E. Myers; George E., deceased; John W., deceased; Walter Bayard, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume; Annie, married Frank E. Davis; Cora, married James R. Hagerly; Charles J. B.; Joseph Rodgers, deceased, and William E. Swindell.

A man of large nature, Mr. Swindell was beloved by all. Many men depart this life with the love and respect of family and friends, but the supreme test which is an infallible indication of his wonderful love for others, is the attitude displayed by his employees when notified of the death of their leader and friend, which found expression in a touching testimonial presented by them to the family of Mr. Swindell, a framed copy of which now hangs upon the walls of the office which Mr. Swindell formerly occupied. Equally high was the regard in which he

(Continued on page 306)



JULIEN P. FRIEZ.

Julien P. Friez, founder of the Belfort Meteorological Observatory, Baltimore, Maryland, born near Belfort, France, August 16, 1851, died at his home, "Belfort," Central avenue and Baltimore street, Baltimore, on March 9, 1916. He was the son of Joseph (born December 13, 1818, died February 21, 1891) and Marguerite Roi (daughter of Francis Roi, of the Household of Louis XVI, of France), and a grandson of Jean Jacques and Marie (Moine) Friez.

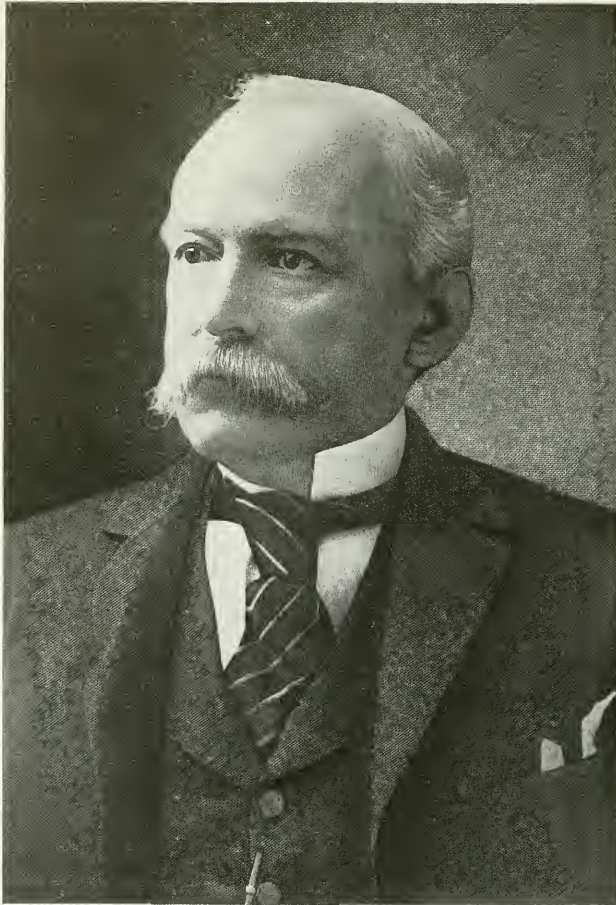
Julien P. Friez studied under the private tutelage of Professor Rose, in the village of Geromagny, France. At the age of sixteen he came to the United States and entered New York University, where he later graduated. In 1868 he was apprenticed to Robert Henning, of Ottaway, Illinois, an expert on telegraph instruments. He eventually became managing head of the Henning factory, and was a pioneer in the perfection of the telegraph. Henning's was the first Western establishment to undertake the development of the telegraph, and Mr. Friez aided in completing the first telegraph line in the West, of about ten miles in length, connecting the factory and shops with Mr. Henning's residence, in Ottaway. Mr. Friez became associated with Professors Morse, Knox and Shane, and in that town he also made the first telegraph key and sounder for the Western Electric Company, which had taken over the Henning plant.

In 1872 Mr. Friez located in Philadelphia, where he began the manufacture of telegraph instruments, but owing to the subsequent Philadelphia business panic he soon removed to Baltimore, where he became manager with A. Hall & Company, makers of electric clocks. One of the clocks made under his management is still on duty in the City Hall, another in the Rennert Hotel. Next, Mr. Friez was an official of the Brush Electric Company, and later was superintendent, at Baltimore, of the Mergenthaler Manufacturing Company, there aiding in invention and perfection of the linotype machine. He was later associated with several other nationally known scientists and inventors, and about 1880 he established the Belfort Meteorological Observatory, which is also known as Julien P. Friez & Sons. This great industry is now conducted by the founder's son, Lucien L. Friez, whose natural ability was developed and trained by his father.

Julien P. Friez was known as one of the world's foremost manufacturers of meteorological instruments and apparatus in the world, his important inventions being almost without number. He perfected and completed the first practical heliograph; the quadruple register, which records on a single sheet the velocity and direction of the wind and sunshine and rainfall for each minute of the day; the soil thermograph, which records temperature beneath the earth's surface; the Friez water-stage register, to record stages and levels of water in rivers and reservoirs, and the movements of the tide.

From 1900 to 1916 Mr. Friez devoted himself to meteorology, a science in which he was a pioneer. In his retreat at Belfort he pursued his study, investigation and invention, his only diversion was the beautifying of his grounds with all varieties of roses, shrubbery and trees.

Mr. Friez married Cordelia Schimpf, of Philadelphia. Children: Frederick J. Julien M., deceased; Lucien L., successor to the business of Julien P. Friez & Sons; and three daughters, Sister M. Pierre, a Sister of Mercy; Alice C. Jennings, wife of M. J. Jennings, and Louise Marie, wife of M. Burns Hyland.



JOHN E. HURST.

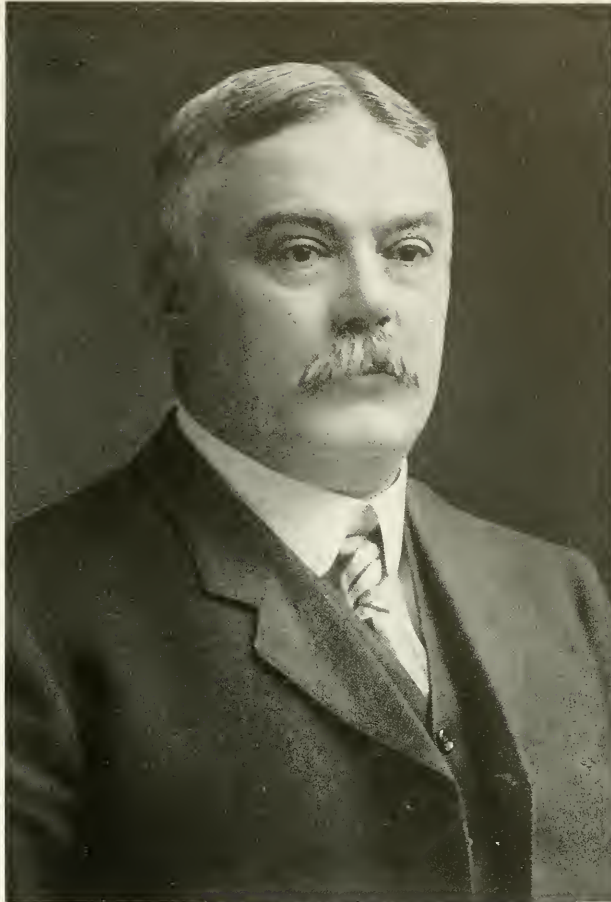
Few citizens have lived in the city of Baltimore who have left a more commendable record for every trait of character that constitutes true greatness than the late John Edward Hurst. Certainly none whose memory has lingered and will linger in the affections of all who knew him as an upright man and a tireless worker in the interests of his community.

John Edward Hurst, son of Stephen and Ann (Jones) Hurst, was the descendant of a family which is one of the oldest in date of settlement in this country, and traces its lineage as far back as the year 1216 in England. It has furnished its full quota of members to those who were active in defence of the rights and liberties of this country, and to commercial, financial and commercial lines. The late Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal church, former president of the Drew Theological Seminary, well known author and writer for the press, was a grandson of Samuel Edward Hurst (of County Surry, England) and his first wife, Lavinia Littleton, and there have been a number of others of this family who have attained fame as writers.

John Edward Hurst was born at Weir's Neck farm, on the Great Choptank River, near Cambridge, October 21, 1832, and he died on January 6, 1904. He studied at Cambridge Academy for several years, and at the age of seventeen came to Baltimore, accepting a position with Hamilton, Easter & Company, but at the end of one year became an employe of Hamilton & Sons, with whom he remained for seven years. He then associated with the firm of Hurst & Berry, in which his uncle, John Hurst, was senior partner. In 1857, with his cousin, the late William R. Hurst, he bought out the old firm of Hurst & Berry, and the firm then became Hurst & Company. The firm became, on December 1, 1895, John E. Hurst & Company, its members then being John E. Hurst, Lloyd L. Jackson, William B. Hurst, and John E. Hurst, Jr., of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Recently, this firm has taken the name of John E. Hurst & Co., Inc.

The great wholesale dry goods company of which John E. Hurst was the founder, is too well known to Baltimore, the Eastern States, and in fact, the entire country, to require description as to its accomplishment in the world of commerce. As a director in numerous other business, manufacturing and financial institutions of Baltimore and elsewhere, Mr. Hurst was equally prominent as a substantial citizen. He was an active trustee of Johns Hopkins Hospital and the National Exchange Bank; was a director of the Maryland and Merchant's clubs, a member of the Elkridge Fox Hunting club, and a liberal contributor to the Horse Show. His benefactions were numerous but unostentatious, he disliking notoriety in this connection. He was a director of the Samuel Ready School, and looked after the comforts of its inmates personally. Shortly before his death he donated twenty thousand dollars toward erecting the Hospital of United Charities at Cambridge, and was the guest of honor at the laying of the cornerstone. In the affairs of the company which bears his name, Mr. Hurst was not only head of the house, but took a personal interest in those in his employ, and the love of his employes was evidenced on the occasion of his seventy-first birthday, when they pre-

(Continued on page 306.)



WILLIAM B. HURST.

In compiling the memoirs of those pioneer leaders of Baltimore's destinies who within recent years have passed on to their reward, we find the name of William B. Hurst written, as it were, indelibly in the memories of his former acquaintances and associates as deserving of unbounded credit for his part in building up a great business institution and thereby contributing to the prosperity of his native city.

William B., son of the late John E. Hurst (founder of the great wholesale dry goods firm which bears his name) and Mary R. S. Hurst. William B. Hurst received his education in Baltimore city, and upon its completion, he entered the dry good house of Hurst, Purnell & Company, of which his father was the head. A few years later, by constant application to his duties, and because of a marked ability in commercial life, Mr. Hurst was made a member of the firm, which was a short time later succeeded by the firm of John E. Hurst & Company, now known as John E. Hurst & Company, Inc.

On the death of his father on January 6, 1904, William B. Hurst became the executive head of the large organization, which position he maintained until a brief period prior to his death, which occurred on June 29, 1917. He being survived by his widow, who was Miss Fannie Baer, of Baltimore, and two sons, John E. Hurst, of W., (who was at the time a lieutenant in the United States Army), and William B. Hurst, Jr. He was also survived by a brother, John E. Hurst, and three sisters, Mrs. M. Cappellini, of Italy, wife of Lieutenant Commander Cappellini, of the Royal Italian Navy; Mrs. Charlotte B. Miller, of Belmar, N. J., and Mrs. Robert W. Smith, of Baltimore.

For many years William B. Hurst was actively identified with practically every civic movement for the welfare of Baltimore. Despite the press of these matters and his wide connection in commercial and financial enterprises, he found time to devote to the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being one of the most active laymen of that denomination in Maryland. He was also well known for his charities, and his generous subscriptions to various funds for the relief of war sufferers have been widely noted. He was an active sportsman who loved hunting, fishing and yachting, being a member of a number of sportsmen's clubs, and a vice-commodore of the Baltimore Yacht Club. His activities in commercial and financial affairs including directorates in many of the leading banks, hotel companies, and numerous other enterprises of Baltimore and elsewhere, his associates in these will never cease to recall the years when William B. Hurst was a leading spirit in the direction of the several activities.



LOUIS VICTOR BAUGHMAN.

Louis Victor Baughman, agriculturist and capitalist, was born in Frederick, Maryland, April 11, 1845, son of John W. and Mary Jane (Jamison) Baughman. His paternal great-grandfather was a sea captain who brought to Maryland many of the first settlers of Frederick County. His paternal grandfather was a substantial farmer of the county. On the distaff and maternal sides the subject was descended from many of the great figures of colonial days, among them Leonard Calvert, founder and first governor of the Maryland colony; Baker Brooke; and Reverend Robert Brooke, deputy governor of the province; Governor Edward Diggs, of Virginia; William Diggs, deputy governor of Maryland; Captain James Neale, colonial legislator, and his family is allied with the Sewells, Lowes, Boarmans, Matthews, Piles and Eyses, names to conjure with in Maryland.

John W. Baughman, father of the subject, was a successful merchant and lawyer of Frederick. He became editor and proprietor of "The Republican Citizen," Frederick, which he changed to the "Frederick Citizen," and devoted the remainder of his life to the conduct of that newspaper.

A staunch Democrat in his political convictions and in full sympathy with the South in the stormy days prior to the Civil War, he boldly criticised the conduct of that war and drew upon himself the wrath of the Federal Government, which, after first imprisoning him and confiscating his property, finally banished him beyond the Federal lines. During the remainder of the war he served in an official position in Richmond and after the war resumed publication of his newspaper, which he continued until his death, in 1872.

Louis Victor Baughman received his preliminary education at Rock Hill (Maryland) College, and at the outbreak of the war between the States was a student at St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. At sixteen he entered the Confederate Army as a private in the First Regiment Maryland Infantry and while with this command participated in the battles of Malvern Hill, and Gaines' Mill. He was then transferred to Company D, First Regiment Maryland Cavalry, served under Early and Breckinridge in their raid through Maryland and to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1864. He was captured at Moorefield, Virginia, in midsummer, 1864; was imprisoned at Camp Chase, Ohio, for nine months, and in March, 1865, was exchanged, just prior to the fall of Richmond. While in the Federal prison he refused all overtures to take the oath, though worn and wasted almost to a skeleton by long continued illness.

He read law under the preceptorship of Enoch Louis Lowe, sometime governor, then residing in Brooklyn, N. Y. He had previously been in the service of the Narragansett Steamship Company, New York, leaving that corporation of Colonel "Jim" Fisk its proprietor. When his father died he returned to Frederick and in association with J. William Baughman, a brother, assumed charge of the "Citizen," then one of the most influential and best edited newspapers in the State. This journal had been founded in 1821 and had supported every Democratic nominee for President. From the outset he was a dominant factor in Democratic politics in county and State. His commanding personality, wide acquaintance and unusual grasp of public questions and all matter political, amounting almost to genius, caused his counsel to be in great demand by his party, and he served for several years as a member of the National Democratic Committee, as well as upon the State and County Committees, of which he was for years chairman. He represented Frederick county at many State conventions. For four years he was Comptroller of the State Treasury. He had once been a candidate in the convention for the nomination for governor of Maryland, and was several times thereafter mentioned for that post.

In 1896 he was nominated for Congress against Louis E. McComas, who had been elected previously from this western Maryland district by an overwhelming majority. Although defeated, General Baughman reduced greatly his opponent's majority. Formerly a strong Republican stronghold, it was largely through his efforts that Frederick County was placed in the doubtful, and very frequently in the Democratic column.

He served on the staffs of Governors Groves, Carroll and Smith, being inspector-general during the Smith administration.

He succeeded his friend, Senator Arthur P. Gorman, as president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, in 1884. His administration was remarkably successful, the concern paying about \$100,000 in back debts. For years he served with Gorman as State Director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. He held membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, United Confederate Veterans Association, Maryland Historical Association, and the Maryland Jockey, Maryland Journalists, Baltimore County, and Bachelor's Cottillon Clubs, Baltimore, also in many Democratic clubs throughout the country.

"Popular Ferns," his Frederick home, is one of the show places of the county. His stock of fine horses and Jersey cattle were numbered among the best in the country, and he built a splendid half-mile course on his farm home.

He was bold and outspoken in his advocacy of all public measures and was known as a high-mannered and honorable man, devoted to his friends. He had been called to many other honorary positions of trust and was chairman of the board of commissioners for Maryland of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis. It was difficult to find a man of higher degree of personal popularity, or one who more richly deserved it.

Any cause which he espoused could command his strength to the limit, and these qualities attracted men to him. His dominating personal characteristic was loyalty. In his younger days he was a great sportsman, excellent horseman, and fond of riding to hounds.

He was married in Baltimore, Md., September 27, 1881, to Helen, daughter of Arunah S. Abell, founder and proprietor of the Baltimore "Sun." Helen Abell Baughman comes from sturdy New England stock. Her forbears came to America from Kent, England, and settled in Rehoboth, Mass., and Providence, Rhode Island. His widow and two children survive him, E. Austin, who married Caroline Kilroy, and Helen, who married the wife of Doctor C. H. Conley.

General Baughman died in Frederick, Maryland, November 30, 1906.



ALEXANDER C. R. WILSON.

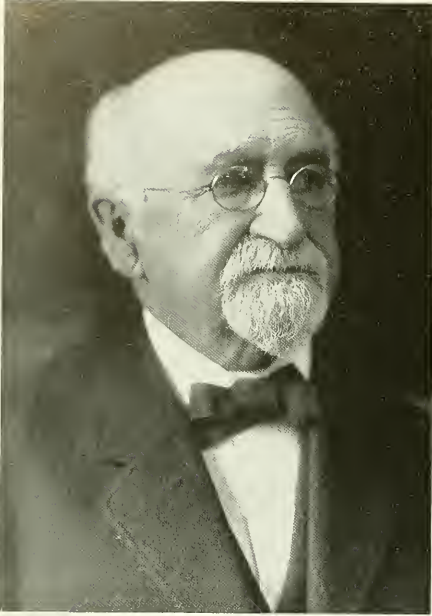
Alexander C. R. Wilson was, during a long and unusually active career, numbered among the leading business men of the city of Baltimore, not only as regards his ability as a business executive, but also in view of the fact that he gave freely of the fruits of his success from both a material and personal standpoint, in the furtherance of the many philanthropic and religious works to which he was deeply devoted.

Born in the city of Baltimore on October 7, 1847, he died in that city on January 14, 1910. He was a son of the late Joseph and Sarah E. Wilson, and the son inherited from his father the combined characteristics of large ability and a noble personality.

Alexander C. R. Wilson received a common school education in the city of his birth, and engaged in the active concerns of life at the very early age of fifteen years, as an employee of the firm of Hurst & Company, which company was, even at that time, one of the largest wholesale dry goods concerns in the city of Baltimore. The business quarters of Hurst & Company were at that time located at No. 241 West Baltimore Street, the members of the firm being John E. and William R. Hurst, and (later) Littleton B. Purnell. From stock clerk, the young man was promoted to the responsible position of buyer, and to his services in this capacity is largely due the present great proportions attained by the notion department of the company, which now takes rank with similar departments as one of the largest of its kind in the entire country. For eighteen years preceding his death Mr. Wilson was a member of the firm doing business under the style of John E. Hurst & Company. He was highly esteemed both by his business associates and acquaintances for his masterly business ability, as well as for his personal characteristics—strict fidelity to every trust, and unimpeachable integrity.

Mr. Wilson was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In early manhood he came into the service of the West Baltimore Station Methodist Church as recording steward. Later he became identified with the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, which he served most usefully and faithfully as a member of the board of trustees, and his connection therewith continued during the remaining period of his life.

Mr. Wilson married, in 1874, Laura E., daughter of B. F. and Ellen C. Ray, of Baltimore City. To this union were born ten children, all of whom have grown to happy and vigorous man or womanhood. They are as follows: Miss Mabel Ray Wilson, A. Charles Wilson (of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume); Robert P. Wilson, Lawrence R. Wilson, Mrs. John C. Tolson, Mrs. J. R. Swindell, Jr., Mrs. T. J. Watts, Miss Dorothy Wilson, Mr. Donald Hurst Wilson and Mr. Leslie Stewart Wilson.



JOHN HUBNER.

In reviewing the achievements of Marylanders to whom in great measure belongs the credit for the present wellbeing of the State, we know of none who is entitled to nor receives greater commendation for services unobtrusively rendered to the commonwealth than does that pioneer citizen, John Hubner, whose death occurred on September 9th, 1920.

Born in Bavaria, a province of Germany, on December 26, 1840, son of Michael and Mary Hubner, John Hubner was brought to Baltimore in 1855, and after completing his education, he became, during the years 1863-64-65, the proprietor of the Relay House on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and made the acquaintance of many of the most prominent generals in command during the latter period of the Civil War.

In 1868, Mr. Hubner engaged in the manufacture of brick, and in 1869 he also took on a real estate interest. Directly and indirectly, he had in the past fifty years built thousands of homes in Baltimore and its suburbs.

A lifetime Democrat and always active in politics, Mr. Hubner was sent to the General Assembly as a member of the House of Delegates in 1886 and served six years therein. During the latter part of his term he was made speaker of the House. He was sent to the State Senate in 1892, and served four other years; in the last two terms being president of the Senate.

Mr. Hubner was one of the best known men in the work of the Lutheran Church in the United States, and was a lay member of its national governing board. In fraternal societies, he belonged to the various Masonic bodies from Blue Lodge to Temple.

His greatest contribution to the welfare of the State was undoubtedly the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville. Mr. Hubner was recognized as the father of this, one of the best equipped asylums in America, of which for more than twenty years he was the practical head, serving as vice-president from 1895 until his death. The Governor of the State is ex-officio president, and upon the shoulders of Mr. Hubner largely rested the responsibility of the institution's welfare.

Mr. Hubner married in September, 1863, Miss Mary A. Harken, of Anne Arundel County. Of the fourteen children born of this marriage, five are now living. H. and William R. are attorneys, practicing in Baltimore. Grace is the wife of Reverend L. M. Euter. Helen and Rachel are unmarried.



JAMES ROBERT MCCLELLAN ADAMS.

James Robert McClellan Adams, former prominent hardware merchant of Baltimore, whose death occurred on the 9th of March, 1920, was born in Baltimore, November 25, 1861, son of James M. and Elizabeth J. Adams.

He was educated in the Public Schools of Baltimore and first engaged in business at East and Ensor Streets, handling lines of hardware. In September, 1890, he moved his business to 404 North Gay Street, and sometime in 1893, started a new and separate business at the corner of Eutaw and Franklin Streets. He carried on the two stores for a time and then moving the stock from his Gay Street store to the Eutaw and Franklin Street location, he developed that business to its present capacity and progressive condition.

Mr. Adams was married to Alice Henrietta Bonnett on January 19, 1887, and was survived by his wife and three sons—J. Louis, J. McClellan and R. Lamar Adams, who are all members of the firm.

The family residence is at Reisterstown, near Ford Lane, and the business continues to operate under the name of J. R. M. Adams, Incorporated, at 400 Franklin Street, Baltimore.



LUCIUS P. SHEPHERD.

The death of Lucius P. Shepherd in July, 1920, at Atlantic City, N. J., has deprived the city of Cumberland, Maryland, of one of her most promising young business executives and financiers. Born in Cumberland on June 8, 1894, son of Lucius M. Shepherd, (president of the Cumberland Dry Goods Company and one of the organizers of the Second National Bank), and of Mary L. (Parsons) Shepherd, (a daughter of Colonel Parsons, who was identified with the Davises of West Virginia for many years), Lucius P. Shepherd attended Allegany County School for three years, Staunton Military Academy for two years, Mercersburg College from 1910 until 1913, and entered Columbia University in 1914.

Always active in local financial affairs since becoming engaged in business in Cumberland, Mr. Shepherd has also extended his business activities to New York City and throughout the New England States. He was president of the Mutual Investment Company and also agent of the L. M. Shepherd Estate at Cumberland; was secretary and treasurer of Shepherd and Wanner, 595 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and successfully financed the Service Operating Corporation of Bridgeport, Conn., operators of stamp-vending and of money changing machines, which are manufactured by the Service Machine Corporation of Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Shepherd served with the First Maryland National Guard as a non-commissioned officer during the time that the regiment was in service on the Mexican border. He was a member of the Cumberland Country Club, the Pittsburg Athletic Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Auto Club of Maryland, the Marshall Club, and was a life member of the F. O. E.



THOMAS HERBERT SHRIVER.

One of the State's foremost citizens, Thomas Herbert Shriver, son of William and Mary M. J. Shriver, was born in Union Mills, Maryland, on February 19, 1846, and died at his home in Union Mills on December 31, 1916.

Educated in the local schools and under private tutors, he was preparing for college at the outbreak of the Civil War. On June 28, 1863 (in his seventeenth year), he enlisted in the Confederate army and took part in many great battles. After the battle of Gettysburg, he was detailed as a student in the Virginia Military Institute, and then became a member of the famous cadet corps which won undying glory in the last year of the war. Years later, in 1882, he received the diploma from the Institute conferred upon all who had participated in the battle of New Market.

Returned home, he took up commercial and business life; was a traveling salesman, a farmer, and a miller and banker, being successful in every undertaking. The B. F. Shriver Company, of Carroll County, canners of fruits and vegetables, is among the largest concerns of its kind in Maryland and the United States, and owes in great measure its success to his direction.

Mr. Shriver married, in 1880, Miss Elizabeth R. Lawson, of Baltimore.

Politically, Mr. Shriver was a life-long democrat. In 1908, he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention; in 1878-80, he served in the General Assembly, Lower House, and in 1884, he was a member of the State Senate. In 1888, he became deputy collector of the Port of Baltimore, and prior to his death he was frequently mentioned as Democratic nominee for Governor of Maryland.

He was a devoted friend of Cardinal Gibbons, Primate of the Catholic Church in America—who spent weeks at a time with him in his country home at Union Mills. At his death in his seventy-first year, Mr. Shriver was survived by his four children: Hilda, Joseph N., Robert T., and William H. Shriver. His death was mourned by friends and admirers without number, whose esteem he had won by his splendid relations with every one with whom he came in contact.



L. E. P. DENNIS.

L. Edward P. Dennis, born July 12th, 1843, at Dennis Mills, Worcester county, now Williams, Wicomico County, Maryland. Son of Henry and Hester Trait Dennis.

Married Rebecca Smith Benson, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel R. and Margaret Irons Benson, of Wilmington, Del., Jan. 7th, 1869.

Boyhood days spent on the farm, after which he taught school for one year. At this time removed to Salisbury, where he spent a year under private instruction. From this time until his marriage was a traveling salesman, after which he farmed two years in Pennsylvania, thence moving to Crisfield in 1872, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1880, when he also engaged in the Menhaden Fishing Industry which formed the basis of his business for his remaining years.

In 1875 to 1884 was deputy collector under Col. Thos. S. Hodson and 1884 to 1888 under Capt. Hance Lawson. In 1892 was delegate to National Convention and voted for Harrison, and in 1893 was appointed Collector by President Harrison.

Elected to State Senate in 1899 for four years to represent Somerset County.

Died at St. Petersburg, Florida, Jan. 27th, 1920, and interred at Crisfield, Md.

Survived by his wife, Rebecca, and three children, E. Benson Dennis, Margaret Dennis Sterling, Eleanor Dennis Wooster; four grandchildren: E. Benson Dennis, Jr., Rebecca Jane Dennis, Lemuel Franklin Dennis and Eleanor Wooster.



FRANK MARTIN, M. D.

Frank Martin, M. D., Professor Surgery, University of Maryland; born Brookville, Montgomery County, Md., October 21, 1863. Parents, Dr. James Stansbury, Lucretia Griffith (Warfield) Martin.

Educated: Brookville Academy; Maryland Agricultural College (graduate 1884); University of Maryland (M. D., 1886). Served as interne for one year prior to graduation.

Professional Career: Resident Surgeon, University of Maryland Hospital, 1887-1892; chief of clinic to Professor of Surgery, later lecturer on practice of surgery; since 1899 was Clinical Professor of Surgery and Professor of Operative Surgery. Elected to Chair of Surgery, Faculty of Physics, University of Maryland, May, 1920.

Military Career: Volunteered for service at beginning of World War; Commissioned Major in Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, May 31, 1917. Called to active duty, September 26, 1917, and first assigned Clinic of Surgical Service, Base Hospital, U. S. Army, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Assigned (November, 1917), Chief Surgical Service, U. S. Army Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Iowa (with 88th Division). Reassigned (February 1, 1918), U. S. Army Base Hospital, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, as Chief Surgical Service.

Assigned (May 6, 1918), Chief Surgical Service, U. S. Army Base Hospital, Fort Riley, Kansas (under command General Leonard Wood). Continued latter station (repairing and reconstructing returned overseas wounded of a large section of the Middle West). Honorably discharged from service, June 23, 1919. Promoted (July 1, 1919) to Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army. Returned to University of Maryland and private practice, October, 1919.

Member, etc.: Fellow, American College of Surgeons; member American Medical and Southern Surgical Associations; Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; Baltimore Clinical Society, Maryland, Bachelors' Coffilion, Elkridge Fox Hunting, Kennel Clubs, etc.

Married (first) June 2, 1897, Anna Rachel (daughter Dr. Charles E. Coates), who died November 6, 1913. Married (second), March 1, 1916, Elizabeth Prescott Bigelow (daughter Prescott Bigelow, of Boston). Children (by second marriage): Elizabeth Prescott Martin (born March 20, 1917, died January 11, 1920); Frank Martin, Jr., born September 17, 1918. Residence, 1000 Cathedral street, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Martin died December 7th, 1920, at 2:12 P. M.



WILLIAM A. MCCLEARY.

William A. McCleary, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, City of Baltimore, was born at Sharsburg, Maryland, March 26, 1869; son of John H. and Catherine McCleary, and was educated in the Public Schools of Hagerstown, Maryland. He began his career as a brakeman and flagman on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in June, 1887, and in August, 1889, became brakeman and conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; being promoted to yardmaster October 1, 1894. He occupied the position of general yardmaster, then train master and superintendent of terminals, having entire charge of both the Baltimore & Ohio and the Western Maryland Terminals at Baltimore during the recent war. His ability as an executive having been brought to the attention of Mayor Broening and other Baltimore officials through his successful administration of Terminal affairs, Mr. McCleary was prevailed upon to accept the position of Commissioner of Street Cleaning for the City of Baltimore, and he entered this office on April 27, 1920.

Mr. McCleary is prominent in fraternal circles, as a member of the following organizations and orders: Grafton Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., Grafton, West Virginia; Baltimore Council No. 18, Q. D.; St. John's Royal Arch, Chapter No. 19; Beausant Commandery No. 8, K. T.; Bonaï Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Baltimore; Fredonia Council No. 76, Junior O. U. A. M.; Patapsco Lodge No. 127, K. of P.; Patapsco Council No. 1, U. R. K. P.; Hagerstown Lodge No. 378, B. P. O. Elks; Good Intent Lodge No. 447, B. of R. R. T.; member of the Sixth Ward Republican Club and of the Advertising Club of Baltimore.

Mr. McCleary and Miss Minnie Baldauf, of Baltimore, were married on February 28, 1895. His residence is in 2711 Jefferson Street, and Mr. McCleary's offices are in the City Hall Annex No. 2, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. McCleary died December 14, 1920, after an illness of several months.



REVEREND PHILIP J. WALSH.

The recent death of Father Philip J. Walsh, pastor of St. Ambrose's Catholic Church, Baltimore, was lamented by hundreds of citizens of Baltimore, Catholics and Protestants alike.

Father Walsh was the first and only pastor of St. Ambrose's Church, having there been assigned when the parish was created about thirteen years ago. He had been responsible for the growth of the church from a small congregation to one of the largest suburban congregations of Baltimore, to which he had devoted so many years of his life.

On Sunday, May 30, (1920), Father Walsh announced from the pulpit that the church had purchased the old Suburban Hotel for use as a parochial school. Workmen had already started to remodel the building, and Father Walsh looked forward to presiding at the opening of the school in the fall of the year.

Father Walsh was a native of Baltimore, born on February 9, 1870, a son of J. J. and Emma (Gardner) Walsh. He attended parochial schools, St. Charles College, and St. Mary's Seminary, being ordained on March 9, 1895. He was assistant at St. Gregory's for twelve years prior to assuming the St. Ambrose's Church charge.



JOHN F. LEONARD.

John F. Leonard, late Warden of the Maryland State Penitentiary, was born in Baltimore in 1857, son of John and Susan (Lynch) Leonard.

He began life as a carpenter and house-builder; was a member of the City Council from the Ninth Ward, 1888-1897; superintendent of the Baltimore County Court House for two years. He became guard of the Penitentiary in 1904, and Warden in 1912, which position he held until his death.

As Warden he was instrumental in the abolishment of striped uniforms and of "cropping" prisoners' hair; established the first prison schools in the State of Maryland (non-vocational) requiring illiterate prisoners to study the "Three R's" for a given number of hours daily.

Upon his death, on Thursday, August 5, 1920, the prisoners at this great institution united in sincere expressions of regret in their loss of a kind and just friend and benefactor.

Mr. Leonard married Miss Catherine Murray, of Baltimore, on November 27, 1882, (whose death occurred September 23, 1918). Two children survive, Mildred A. and Catherine P. Leonard.

JAMES E. HOOPER—Continued from page 294.
four floors of the building, and its electrically driven machinery has been operated night and day for a number of years, the products turned out by hundreds of skilled operatives being marketed in every part of the world. Being under the guidance of members of the Hooper family who have since early youth been studying the needs of cotton manufacturing, and who combine their ability as executives with a spirit of just dealing with their employees, it is not difficult to understand the basic reasons for this success, against all competition, in the international distribution of their goods.

WILLIAM SWINDELL—Continued from page 296.
was held by the people of Baltimore generally. Appreciating his sterling worth, a great Baltimore daily newspaper devoted a wonderful editorial to his memory at the time of his death, which is given in part as follows:

"The death of William Swindell takes away one of the best-known citizens and successful business men of Baltimore. . . . By enterprise, integrity and wise management he built up one of the largest glass manufacturing plants in the South. . . . His loss will be sincerely mourned."

JOHN E. HURST—Continued from page 298.
sented to him a handsome silver punch bowl as an evidence of their personal love for a kind and just employer.
Mr. Hurst married Mary R. S., daughter of Dr. Ephraim Bell, of Baltimore county, Maryland. In the sketch of William E. Hurst, his son, are mentioned the names of members of his family who survived his death on January 6, 1904, and who mourned his loss in accord with countless friends and acquaintances throughout the city, state and country.

*A brief review of some of
the great Industrial and
Educational Institutions
of Baltimore and Mary-
land.*

THE BALTIMORE DRY DOCKS & SHIP BUILDING CO.

From the beginning of the war between Germany and the allied nations, the latter became more and more dependent upon American resources for munitions, articles of military necessity, and food, as the ravages of the submarines against allied and neutral vessels reduced the amount of ships available for the vastly increased overseas commerce of the United States. American ocean-going ships were but few, and the American shipyards became engaged in building for both American and foreign account. The United States entered the war, and thus created such an enormous demand for additional ships that the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation was organized to remedy the shortage of ships which threatened the safety of the country. New shipyards were built, and every possible method was used to carry out the most ambitious programme in the history of shipbuilding. This was done not only to meet the existing military needs, but also that the United States might retain in time of peace the enormous foreign trade obtained by the abnormal conditions, and this shipbuilding continues, with the view of creating an American Merchant Marine worthy of the country's industrial, commercial and financial greatness and to insure the precedence of the Flag on the Seven Seas.

Of the great shipbuilding organizations taking a leading part in the furtherance of this object, one of the largest and most efficient is that of the Baltimore Dry Docks and Ship Building Company, which has the advantage of location and the benefit of able and experienced management. There was in Baltimore a large ship building enterprise known as the Skinner Ship Building & Dry Dock Company, of which, in 1914, Mr. Holden A. Evans became vice-president and general manager. It was absorbed in 1916 by a new organization, the Baltimore Dry Docks & Ship Building Company, of which Mr. Evans became president, and which was doing a large and increasing business when called upon by the Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, to further expand its capacity. It was necessary to create a large modern plant to carry out the Government contracts, and this was done during the latter part of 1917 and the early part of 1918. The new plant is a permanent improvement, and, a tribute to Baltimore's prominence in this industry, and is known as the South Plant of the Baltimore Dry Dock & Ship Building Company. It is one of the most modern and complete ship building plants in the country and occupies an area of 36.5 acres. There are two other plants, one of which, the Lower Plant, is separated from the South Plant by Fort Avenue, and is a well established ship building and repair plant, comprising 13.5 acres. The Upper Plant, a mile farther up the harbor, comprises 9.6 acres and has facilities for handling repairs to ships with unusual dispatch.

The great South Plant contains four massive concrete building slips, two of which are 70 by 500 feet and two 60 by 500 feet in size. Their capacity is eight 10,300 ton ships per year, but vessels up to 12,500 tons deadweight may be constructed upon them. The ships were constructed with a view to future extension, so that ships up to 15,000 tons dead weight could be built upon them without strengthening the present structure. The slips rest on 3,000 concrete piles, and each pile is capable of bearing safely a load of 27 tons.

The South Plant also includes a large layout shop, fabricating shop, and assembly shop, 260 by 480 feet; the material used in the various shops being handled by electric and locomotive cranes. There are at the plant a three-story office building, storehouse, heating plant, boiler shop (110 feet by 360 feet), outfitting shops (70 feet by 400 feet), and pier 1,100 feet long, equipped with modern electric cranes. The joiner, carpenter and outfitting shops are on this pier, and together with the crane facilities, insure the fitting out of ships in minimum time after launching. At the end of this pier is a giant derrick, capable, at a 60-foot radius, of lifting 85 tons, used in placing the boilers and engines in the hulls of vessels. As this plant is operated by individual motor-driven machinery, requiring 4,500 kilowatts, and as the material handled by cranes is almost entirely of steel, all wiring is underground. There are in the plant approximately fifteen miles of duct lines and many miles of water, air, oil, heating, and sewer lines.

The completeness of the plant, its great capacity, its modern and comprehensive equipment, representative of the best ideas of efficiency in the handling of materials and all the operations of ship building, reveal an almost unbelievable mastery in achievement. The work of a few months intensive operation, it constitutes one of the most valuable permanent contributions to the ship building resources of the country.

The Lower Plant, close to the South Plant, has two building slips on which ships up to 340 feet in length may be constructed, these slips being served by two elevated 15-ton locomotive cranes on one runway, one shear leg, capable of lifting 100 tons, and six regular locomotive cranes. There is also a complete plant equipment necessary to serve the dry dock and care for repairs to merchant vessels. The dry dock is 437 feet long and is at all times in readiness for vessels requiring repairs.

One of the distinctive features of the third, or Upper Plant, is its 610-foot dry dock, which, because of its size, is able to accommodate the largest ship entering Baltimore harbor. There are also two marine railways upon which smaller vessels may be hauled out for repairs, and a building slip on which ships up to 200 feet in length may be constructed.

During the war five mine sweepers were constructed here for the United States Navy.

The South and Lower Plants were prominent factors in carrying out the program of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation for the rapid building of vessels adapted first to war-winning purposes and afterwards to the creation of a Merchant Marine to accommodate the greatly increased foreign commerce.

During 1918 the Baltimore Dry Docks & Ship Building Company built eight 6,200-ton ships and two 8,800-ton vessels for the Emergency Fleet Corporation and two mine sweepers of 700 gross tons each for the Navy. The 6,200-ton vessels, five of which were equipped as refrigerators, were all constructed at the Lower Plant, the 8,800-ton ships at the South Plant and the mine sweepers at the Upper Plant.

During the period from January 1, 1918, to date (August 1st, 1920), twenty-nine vessels have been launched from the three plants. Twenty-two of these have been delivered to and accepted by the Emergency Fleet Corporation and five have been accepted by the Navy Department.

The company is now building 6,000-ton oil tankers at the Lower Plant and 10,300-ton oil tankers at the South Plant for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

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LOWER PLANT
 DIMENSIONS OF DRY DOCK
 LENGTH OF OFF. BLOCK 43 FEET
 WIDTH OF DOCK IN FLOOR 58 FEET
 DEPTH OF WATER OVER DECK AT LOW WATER 22 FEET

THE BALTIMORE DRY DOCKS & SHIP BUILDING CO.
 THREE PLANTS,
 UPPER PLANT LOWER PLANT AND SOUTH PLANT.
 BALTIMORE, MD., U.S.A.



UPPER PLANT
 DIMENSIONS OF THE DOCK
 LENGTH OF DOCK 100 FEET
 WIDTH OF DOCK 24 FEET
 DEPTH OF WATER OVER DECK AT LOW WATER 22 FEET

SOUTH PLANT OF
THE BALTIMORE DRY DOCKS & SHIP BUILDING CO.
 LOCUST POINT,
 BALTIMORE MD., U.S.A.



W. F. ROBERTS, GENERAL MANAGER

Maryland Plant of Bethlehem Steel Company

Sparrows Point, Maryland

The plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., at Sparrows Point, Md., is the largest size tidewater steel plant in this country. It is so situated that it can receive at its own piers and docks all the iron ore needed for its operation from its own mines in Cuba and Chile. A certain percentage of ore from Sweden and Spain is also received when transportation conditions are favorable, which is the case at present, due to lack of other return cargoes from Europe.

Coal and other raw materials are delivered directly by any one of the three railroads, and coal can also be delivered by barges from Newport News when required.

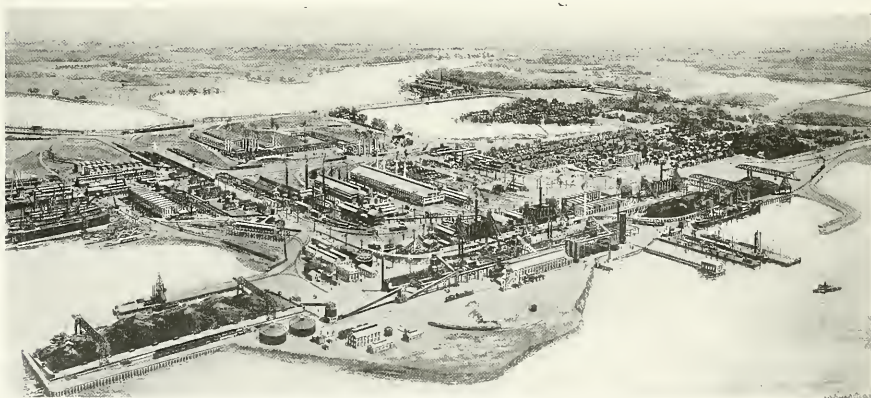
Both the ore and the coal are unloaded from the ships and barges by electrically operated unloading bridges, the ore unloaders having a capacity sufficient to unload one of the 12,000 ton ore boats in ten hours. This ore is at present being delivered from Cuba in the Company's fleet of five 11,000 ton steel ore steamers, this fleet to be increased next year by the addition of two 20,000 ton ore steamers, which are now under construction at the Sparrows Point Shipyard. These two steamers will be the largest of this type of ocean boats afloat. It is intended to increase this to a fleet of ten 20,000 ton vessels within the next few years. The Company has a private thirty-five foot channel a mile long leading from the main Baltimore channel. The ore storage yards have a capacity for storing 1,000,000 tons of ore, and each unloader has a capacity for picking up seventeen tons of ore in one of its grab buckets.

At the coal unloading and handling plant, there is a storage capacity of 300,000 tons of coal. The coal is received either by rail or by water, from the company's mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and also on long-term contracts with other large coal producing companies.

This coal is charged into coke ovens by means of belt conveyors. The coke oven plant consists of 360 ovens with a daily consumption of 6,000 tons of coal. The daily by-products from these coke ovens consists, when operated at full capacity, of 25,000,000 cubic feet of excess gas, which is pumped to the city of Baltimore and is practically sufficient to take care of the city's needs; also 44,000 gallons of tar; 12,000 gallons of motor benzol fuel; and 150,000 pounds of ammonia sulphate, used principally for the manufacture of fertilizer.

The blast furnace department consists of six blast furnaces with a total daily capacity of 2,600 tons of pig iron. Two more 500 ton furnaces will be built next year. This complete plant will then produce 3,600 tons of iron, and will consume 6,500 tons of iron ore, 2,000 tons of limestone and 4,000 tons of coke. The compressed air for blowing these furnaces is furnished by gas-driven blowing engines, using the by-product gas from the blast furnaces themselves for power. These engines are of 2,000 horse power each. This blast furnace gas is also used for operating gas engine driven generators of 4,500 horse power each, furnishing electric power throughout the plant. Five of these units are now in operation. Additional power is also being supplied by the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company from their hydro-electric station. On the total electrical system, there are 2,169 motors representing 117,850 horse power.

The molten iron from the blast furnaces is either sent to the casting machine for casting into pigs, or direct in the molten condition to the Bessemer and Open Hearth plants. In these steel making plants



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

are four converters of 25 tons capacity each and four of 15 tons capacity each; also five 60 ton tilting furnaces and four 200-ton tilting open hearth furnaces. These steel making plants have a total capacity of 1,250,000 tons of ingots annually. The furnaces are equipped to use producer gas, oil or tar, as conditions may require.

The hot steel ingots from the steel making plants are transferred either to the 36" Blooming Mill (which serves the Rail Mill), or to the new 40" Blooming Mill. The Rail Mill has a capacity of 35,000 tons of rails per month, rolling rail sections up to 150 pounds per yard, and is equipped to harden rails by the so-called Sorbitic process. The new 40" Blooming Mill has a capacity of 60,000 tons per month and furnishes slabs to the Plate Mills, or blooms to the Continuous Mills which roll billets and sheet bar. All of these mills are electrically operated, the 40" Mill being driven by a 5,000 H. P. motor. The sheet bar and billets are either sold to outside customers, or transferred to other finishing mills of the Company.

There are two Plate Mills in operation, the 110" Plate Mill and the 60" Universal Plate Mill, the latter which is the largest two-high plate mill in the country, is driven by a 17,500 H. P. motor. The weight of this mill alone, without its auxiliaries, is 966 tons. These Plate Mills are electrically driven throughout and have a combined capacity of 35,000 tons of plates per month.

The sheet bar from the Continuous Mill is sent to the Sheet and Tin Plate Department of the Company. There are in operation 24 Tin Plate Mills, producing 9,200 tons of tin plate per month, and employing over 2,000 people. Immediately adjacent to this Tin Plate Mill is the new Sheet Mill extension, consisting of eight sheet mills and two jobbing mills, producing about 8,000 tons of sheets per month.

These mills, like all the other additions made to the plant during the last few years, are entirely electrically driven. In general all new building construction consists of steel, brick and concrete, including steel sashes and concrete roofs, no wood whatever being used in any of these new departments. Each of these new departments are the very latest and most economical type.

William Frank Roberts, General Manager of this plant, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on January 25, 1879. He was educated at Lehigh University, there receiving the degree of Mechanical Engineer.

Mr. Roberts started with the Bethlehem Steel Company in June, 1902. He became Master Mechanic in two years, and was successively Assistant General Superintendent, General Superintendent and Vice-President, until assuming the position of General Manager of the Maryland Plant, Bethlehem Steel Company.

He is a member of the Maryland, Baltimore Country and the American Flying Clubs of Baltimore, also the Bethlehem Club, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Mr. Roberts married, in September, 1904. He has three daughters. His residence is at 21 Somerset road, Roland Park, Baltimore.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.

Sparrow's Point Plant, Sparrow's Point, Md.



BETHLEHEM SHIPBUILDING CORP., LTD. SPARROW'S POINT PLANT, SPARROW'S POINT, MD.

BETHLEHEM SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION, LTD.

(Continued)

Situated on the Chesapeake Bay, about eight miles from Baltimore, Md., the Sparrow's Point Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., occupies an unsurpassed water front and includes an area of 109 acres and has 8,000 employees. A full 35 ft. channel permits the building of the largest merchant vessels and floating docks.

The plant was established in 1890 as the Marine Department of the Maryland Steel Company, at that time a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. In July, 1916, the plant was acquired by the Bethlehem Steel Company and operated under the name of the Maryland Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company until the time of the incorporation of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., in November, 1917, when the plant became the Sparrow's Point Plant of the big shipbuilding corporation. An uninterrupted production of high-grade steel merchant ships has been carried on at this shipyard and over 200 sea-going vessels have been delivered.

The plant has nine large building slips, which are modern in every respect. Vessels of over 20,000 tons deadweight may be constructed and the equipment is such that vessels may be built complete with all appurtenances.

The machine shop, which was built in 1915, is one of the best equipped and up-to-date industrial buildings in the country, in which can be manufactured marine reciprocating engines. This shop is also particularly equipped for handling repair work.

The boiler shop is of large capacity and is devoted entirely to the construction of Scotch Boilers.

A large blacksmith shop, equipped with modern

machinery, including a 500 ton press, enables this yard to do much work usually contracted for outside of the shipyards. Drop forgings of ship fittings are a specialty of this shop.

The fabricating shop is also unusually well equipped, which accounts for the large tonnage turned out by the yard.

During the year 1919 a large floating dry dock, 600 ft. in length and 100 ft. wide, with 20,000 tons lifting capacity, was placed in operation. This is one of the largest floating docks on the Atlantic Coast

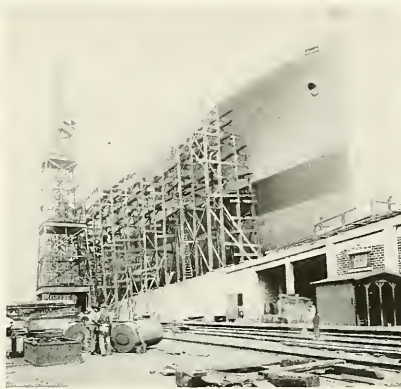
and enables the Sparrow's Point Plant to do extensive repairs. In the fall of 1920 a second floating dry dock of 6,000 tons capacity will also be in operation, which will further enhance the repair facilities of this up-to-date plant.

A 125 ton shear legs and a 25 ton hammerhead crane also greatly facilitate fitting out, as well as engine and boiler repair work.

It was at this yard that the floating dry dock "Dewey" was built and the memorable trip of the dock to the Philippine Islands demonstrated most conclusively the thoroughness of the builders' work.

Although large merchant work has been the principle undertaking of this plant, Government contracts have also been successfully completed and a number of torpedo boat destroyers and giant colliers have been built and delivered to the Government at various periods.

At present there are under construction two large combination ore and oil vessels, this type of vessel being a new undertaking in the shipbuilding trade.



THE BLUE BELL IN MARYLAND.

City, or State, or entire country—the progress, expansion and commercial and industrial activity of a people depends largely on the perfection of those enterprises which have come to be known as public utilities. Their weakness vitiates—their strength provides a driving energy that means growth and success. Of the first magnitude in the list of public utilities is the *telephone*.

From the standpoint of both service and facilities, Maryland enjoys excellent telephone advantages. The lines of the Chesapeake and Potomac Company, an associate of the Bell System, form a network over the entire state, a territory of 9,941 square miles. Approximately 130,000 telephones in Maryland supply the requirements of a population of 1,385,000, an average of one telephone for every 10 persons.

This average is well maintained throughout all parts of the State. In Baltimore, there are 82,455 telephones serving a population of 734,000 or one telephone for every 9 people.

This Company's property in Maryland represents an investment of more than \$17,000,000. One hundred and thirty-two central offices, more than 249 miles of underground conduit cable lines, and wires and cables that would reach 280,356 miles are some of the plant items that make up the telephone system.

This plant carries a volume of 600,000 telephone calls every day. Thirty-one hundred men and women, employees of this Company, keep the lines of communication open and handle the traffic. Day and night, every hour in the twenty-four, the central offices are open.

In the city of Baltimore alone, 400,000 telephone calls are placed every day. Fourteen central offices handle the city's traffic and a force of 1300 operators is required.

St. Paul exchange, the busiest central office in Maryland, is located in the downtown section of Baltimore. Three hundred operators handle the 105,000 calls which pass through this exchange daily. During the rush business hours, which are from 9 A. M. till noon, as many as 14,000 calls are handled in an hour at the St. Paul office.

Rates for telephone service compare very favorably with those in effect in any other district comparable in Maryland.

In some sections, extraordinary difficulties have handicapped the Company in its work of supplying and extending telephone service.

Reserve plant equipment and facilities, which are ordinarily maintained far in advance of existing needs were completely exhausted during the war. Two causes were responsible. Government needs made it impossible to secure new materials and an abnormal demand for telephone service used up the plant reserves.

The end of the war found the Telephone Company facing a veritable avalanche of service demands with forces sadly depleted, with stock and plant reserves exhausted, with wages and material prices out of all proportion, and with it impossible to secure necessary new equipment from manufacturers even at the high prices. Strikes, labor troubles, railroad embargoes and manufacturing difficulties made it, and are still making it impossible to secure the equipment we need today.

In the face of these obstacles the lines were kept open. There were times when it required superhuman efforts to keep the telephone service from collapsing under the pressure of adverse circumstances. Such did not happen, and the same energies are now being devoted to the task of improving the service. In spite of all difficulties, the telephone service has been maintained at a high degree of efficiency.

We of the Telephone Company take pride in the work we perform and in the importance and value of the service we render. We feel that it is a little different from many other human activities. So many people and so many enterprises are affected and are dependent upon the service of the telephone.

And we feel that we can take pride in the high standard of service we have been able to maintain.



HOMWOOD EXCHANGE - BALTIMORE



CENTRAL OFFICE AT CAMBRIDGE

**TELEPHONE EXCHANGES
IN
MARYLAND**



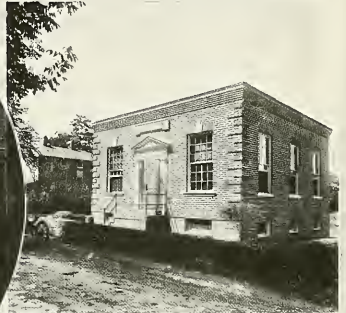
FREDERICK TELEPHONE BLDG.



MT. VERNON EXCHANGE - BALTIMORE



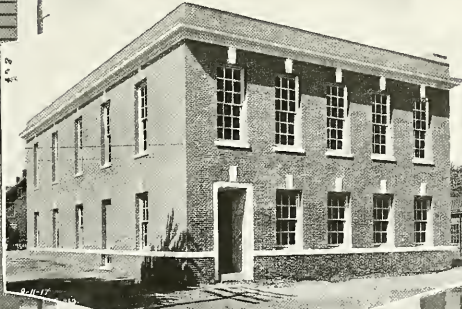
INTERIOR OF A CENTRAL OFFICE



TELEPHONE BLDG. AT PIKESVILLE



MADISON EXCHANGE - BALTIMORE



ELKTON TELEPHONE BLDG.



ST. PAUL EXCHANGE - BALTIMORE

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN GROWING PEACHES. PEACH ORCHARD SERVES DOUBLE PURPOSE.



These trees were planted in a commercial orchard, and at once a demand for peach trees from neighbors was developed. The planting was increased from year to year until a maximum of four million peach trees were grown annually. Then came the inquiry from large planters, where do you get your peach trees from the fruiting orchard?

It was in 1898 when they planted additional varieties of peach trees for commercial orchards to cut buds from the trees and still being cultivated and fruiting. In 1905 a test orchard of peach trees was planted for testing varieties of 100 varieties, six trees of each variety, and ten thousand peach trees in commercial orchard consisting of Carman, Ray, Belle of Ga., Elberta, Crawford Late. This orchard has furnished eight successful crops of fruit. In 1913, 2,000 peach—Elberta and Brackett—were planted. In 1914, they planted 48,000 peach trees at Berlin consisting of Greensboro, Carman, Slappey, Hiley, Ray, Belle of Ga., Elberta. All have produced two full crops. In 1915, they planted 1,000 Hale—(J. H. Hale peach). In 1916, they planted 8,000 peach consisting of Slappey, Belle of Georgia, Elberta. In 1919, they planted 8,000 peach—Hiley, Ray, Belle of Ga., Elberta and Brackett—this commercial orchard being planted from year to year has furnished buds direct from the fruiting orchard, and nursery commentaries on the fruiting orchard. They cut buds from trees with fruit on the tree through the season with perfect safety of being true to name. The orchards have produced fruit that has sold at the highest market prices. At times they averaged \$1.00 per bushel carrier above market quotations on Boston and New York markets. The present season, the peaches were distributed to all of the principal markets of the East, many of them going to Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and many small places.

Shipments were as follows: 1910, 10 cars; 1911, crop failure from "brown rot"; 1912, 30 cars; 1913, 62 cars; 1914, 50 cars; 1915, 52 cars; 1916, 60 cars; 1917, 101 cars; 1918, 50 cars; 1919, 146 cars, and several thousand bushels to canning houses. All cars were handled by refrigerator cars, averaging 300 bushels for express cars and 400 bushels for freight.

Crop failure in 1911 was due to "brown rot" and not knowing how to control same. Since 1912, they have controlled "brown rot" with self-boiled lime sulphur, 8 lbs. lime, 8 lbs. sulphur and 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead with four to five summer sprayings.

They experimented with dust this season, 1919, and find the liquid is preferable, yet the dust has many advantages on wet land where heavy power sprays cannot be pulled over during a wet period.

All orchards are sprayed during the winter with concentrated lime-sulphur to prevent "leaf-curl." They do not find any trace of scale, nor any trace of yellows. They consider the peach borer the greatest nuisance, but can be successfully controlled. The orchards are gone over twice each season for "borers" and dirt banked at the trunk, about six inches during the fall and left during the winter months, taking it away early spring with the extension cultivator as shown in illustration.

Clean cultivation is practiced from March till the last of July when cow peas, or soy beans, are sown for a cover crop. When the orchards are young, the hay is mowed. When trees are older, the vines are left for cover and feed for trees. They use raw bone meal, or dissolved bone when planting, 1 lb. per tree well-mixed with the soil, and from 3 to 5 lbs. per tree when they are 5 years old or more. Nitrate of soda is a good stimulant for weak-growing trees. One pound per tree for five years old and 3 to 5 lbs. per tree seven years old.

Over 100 mules are used on the farms for cultivation and feed is grown for them. Several tractors used for pulling large disks, several makes of trucks used on the improved concrete and macadam roads for hauling peaches from orchards to packing sheds, a distance of from one to five miles to a center packing house on the railroad at Berlin.

Today they own over 5,000 acres of land around Berlin, Md., and over 3,000 acres of land in one acre intense cultivation.

In orchards and nurseries growing potatoes, tomatoes, corn as inner crops, or in preparing the land for rotation of crops. In 1901, Orlando Harrison met with E. P. Cobill at Baltimore, Md. They looked over orchard land at Hancock, Md., and selected land for the Tonoloway Orchard Company, selected varieties of apple trees and planted the most successful large apple orchard in the East now owned by the American Fruit Co.

In 1906 and 1907, they with O'Neal Brothers and other business men, Keyser, W. Va., selected land and planted about 400 acres of apple orchard, principally Grimes' Golden, Jonathon, York Imperial, Stayman's, Rome Beauty, Baldwin's, Winesap, Ben Davis and Gano, now producing good crops.

In 1905 and 1906, Orlando Harrison with Wilbur H. Thomas purchased 82 acres of land near Martinsburg, W. Va., and planted it to apples. Organizing the Grimes' Golden Orchard Company. This has produced six successive crops without a single miss consisting of Grimes' Golden, York Imperial, Gano, Ben Davis, Winesap and probably has netted more profit per acre than any orchard in West Virginia.

In 1910, the Elberta Fruit Farm was incorporated by Orlando Harrison, A. W. Sisk, Frisby Smith and others and 350 acres of peach and apple planted near Hancock, Md. Orchard now producing good crops.

In 1911, Orlando Harrison, with John G. Townsend, now Governor of Delaware, selected and planted several farms in Sussex county, Delaware, to early and late apples, principally Yellow Transparent, William's Early Red and Stayman's Winesap and York Imperial, all of which are now in fruiting, most of which were sold to Philadelphia capital before the advance in orchard values.

In 1910, Orlando Harrison, O. W. Hubbard, Emerson C. Harrington, now Governor of Maryland, planted 350 acres of peach, 17,000 apple trees, 3,000 sour cherry trees in Dorchester county. Peaches were Carman, Hiley, Ray, Belle of Ga., Elberta. Peaches have produced four crops. Apples planted were Yellow Transparent, Williams', Jonathon, Gano, Staymans. Cherries, Early Richmond and Montmorency which have given three crops.

In 1911, the Mulberry Hill Orchard Company was organized, land selected by Orlando Harrison, General Joseph B. Seth, Edwin G. Cover, Mason Sheehan and other business men of Easton, Md. when about 400 acres of orchard was planted on three different farms, consisting principally of Elberta, Ray, Belle of Ga. peach. Principal apples planted were Yellow Transparent, Williams' Early Red, York Imperial, Staymans, Wealthy, Delicious, McIntosh Red, York Imperial, Rome Beauty.

Oak Knob Orchard Company organized in 1912 of 75 acres to apple orchard by General Jos. B. Seth, Orlando Harrison and others. Organized in 1913, Sheehan's Orchard Company of 100 acres, that has produced three successful crops. In 1913, the Castle Hill Orchard Company was organized at Snow Hill by Orlando Harrison, John W. Stanton and others. 150 acres planted to apple orchard, principally of Wealthy, N. W. Greening, Stayman's, York Imperial and Gano. Now in a good state of cultivation sold to Philadelphia capital.

In 1913, the Bay View Orchard Company was organized by Orlando Harrison and W. B. S. Powell and others and 200 acres of trees planted, principally York Imperial, Stayman's and Fargon, since sold to Philadelphia capital.

In 1914, the Pomona Orchard Company was organized by Orlando Harrison, Robert Fulton Powell and George A. Harrison and planted 7,000 peach, 7,000 apple. Carman, Rav. Belle of Ga., Elberta peach; Williams', Grimes' Golden, Stayman's apple—produced full crop of peaches in 1918. Sold to G. Hale Harrison and Henry L. Harrison, sons of Orlando Harrison, on January, 1919, and produces 10,000 bushels of peaches in 1919.

In 1913 the Stayman's Winesap (at Berlin, Md.) Orchard Company was organized by George Hale Harrison, and others and planted 10,000 Stayman's Winesap apple trees, now in a flourishing condition.

The Harrisons have about 40,000 apple trees, planted in orchards near Berlin in addition to their peach orchards. Orlando Harrison, senior member of the Harrisons' Nurseries, is 52 years of age, has four sons, G. Hale Harrison, 25; Henry L. Harrison, 23; Orlando Harrison, Jr., 17 and John L. Harrison, 17. All are owners of fruit farms. The two younger sons are still in school, but spend their summer months in their orchards at Berlin with their parents.

The Harrisons are visited by thousands of the best fruit growers in the United States each year and have had wide experiences in selecting soil and location for orchards and have visited many of the largest and most successful orchards in this country. Every member of the family is interested in fruit growing.



RIVERVIEW PARK. WILLIAM J. FITZSIMMONS, MANAGER.

Riverview Park, with its many new improvements, gives to Baltimoreans a summer resort which compares favorably with any amusement resort in the East. The management maintains a large concert band which is a source of delight to the music-loving population of the city, in addition to the many amusements provided for old and young.

The management of Riverview Park was taken over some twenty-five years ago by Michael J. Fitzsimmons, father of the present manager, and was developed by the former from a small park, boasting of nothing in the way of amusements with the exception of a "merry-go-round" and a dining-room, to one of the leading amusement parks in the country.

Bay Shore Park, which is also operated by Mr. William J. Fitzsimmons, is ideally located on the Chesapeake Bay, and is the only bathing beach in close proximity to Baltimore. On a warm Sunday one may see thousands of Baltimoreans engaging in a "dip in the Bay." Bay Shore Park was developed by the late General Hood, then president of the United Rail-

ways Company. It is without question the most beautiful amusement park in the United States.

In March, 1920, Gwynn Oak and Bay Shore parks were leased from the United Railways Company by the Amusement Parks Corporation, of which Mr. William J. Fitzsimmons is president.

William J. Fitzsimmons, son of Michael J. and Mary T. Fitzsimmons, was born in Baltimore in 1895, and was educated at Calvert Hall School and Mt. St. Marys College.

Mr. Fitzsimmons is regarded as one of the most capable of Baltimore's younger business executives, and is active in all movements for the betterment of his native city. Socially he is known as a member of the Maryland Country Club the Baltimore Athletic Club and the Hagerstown Country

Club. He married, in November, 1916, Mary Elizabeth Rogers, and has one daughter, Mary Jean, aged 2.

Offices, 339 Courtland street, Baltimore.

Residence, 3603 Fairview avenue, Baltimore.



WILLIAM J. FITZSIMMONS

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

The second oldest among the Catholic collegiate institutions in the United States, is located at Emmitsburg, Maryland, within the limits of the Archdiocese of Baltimore. Its situation on high ground at the foot of the Maryland range of the Blue Ridge Mountains is remarkable for beauty and healthfulness while it affords ample opportunity for physical exercise. Mount St. Mary's Theological Seminary has been maintained in connection with the college since the foundation of the latter. The instruction is directed by an association of secular clergymen who, with several lay professors, compose its faculty. Its material interests are controlled by a board of directors of which the Archbishop of Baltimore is, ex-officio, the president. For the academic year, 1919-20, the teaching corps includes sixteen professors, besides assistant instructors in the various branches, with 475 students in the college and 90 in the seminary. Instruction is given in six departments: collegiate, academic, commercial, scientific, pre-medical and modern languages. The degrees conferred are those of bachelor of arts, master of arts and bachelor of science.



Mount St. Mary's College was founded in 1808 when the preparatory seminary established by the Sulpicians at Pigeon Hill, Pa., was transferred to Emmitsburg. Eight students formed the nucleus from which the college developed. Its first president was Rev. John Dubois, who had been labouring for some years in the neighbouring missions and had built a brick church on the slope above the present site of the college. He had been led to secure this site by Father (afterwards Bishop) Dubourg, who directed Mother Seton also to Emmitsburg for the establishment of St. Joseph's Academy. Father Dubois had as his assistant Father Bruce, who was consecrated first Bishop of Vincennes in 1834. Father Dubois himself became in 1826 Bishop of New York and was succeeded in the presidency by Rev. Michael de Burgo Egan (1826-28), Rev. J. F. McGerry (1828-29), and Rev. John B. Purcell (1830-33), later Archbishop of Cincinnati. In January, 1830, Father Purcell obtained from the General Assembly of Maryland a charter of incorporation for the college. This document prohibited the requiring of any religious test from students or professors, and limited the tenure of land to 1,000 acres and the total value of the college property to \$25,000, all gifts or revenues in excess of this amount, after the payment of necessary debts were to be held for the use of the State of Maryland. After the brief (five months) incumbency of Rev. F. Jamison during the latter half of 1833, Rev. Thomas R. Butler was chosen president (1834-38). During his administration, a new charter, still in force, was granted on 4 April, 1836, wherein the college authorities are empowered to confer for all collegiate honours and degrees except that of doctor of medicine. Father Butler's successor was Rev. John J. McCaffrey, a man of great energy and zeal, whose long term as president (1838-72) was marked on one hand by the growth and prosperity of the college, on the other by reverses that threatened its very existence. He was the builder of the new church at Emmitsburg, which was dedicated in June, 1842. The corner-stone of Bruce Hall, for which \$12,000 had been appropriated, was laid on 2 May, 1843, and, in 1852, the foundation of McCaffrey Hall. On 25 June, 1857, Archbishop Purcell laid the corner-stone of the church which was to replace the structure on the hill. In 1858 the college celebrated its semi-centennial with appropriate exercises in which many distinguished alumni took part. The "Mountain" already counted among its graduates such men as John Hughes, later Archbishop of New York; William Quarter, first Bishop of Chicago; John McCloskey, afterwards Archbishop of New York and Cardinal; William Henry Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati; William George McCloskey, president of the American College, Rome, and later Bishop of Louisville; Francis S. Chatard, president of the American College, Rome, and later Bishop of Vincennes; Michael Augustine Corrigan, later Archbishop of New York; Richard N. Whelan, first Bishop of Wheeling; Francis J. Byrne, first Bishop of Savannah; Francis P. McFarland, third Bishop of Hartford.

Within three years after the celebration of its golden jubilee, the college was confronted by difficulties due to the outbreak of the war between the States. Though both North and South had strong partisans in the faculty as well as in the student body, the college as a whole remained neutral. But shortly after the beginning of hostilities, an exodus of students representing each section took place in such numbers that only seven were left for the graduating class of 1863, and only two for that of 1864. Moreover as parents were unable to meet tuition fees and other expenses of the pupils whom the college maintained during the four years of war, the financial standing of the institution was seriously compromised, and as a result the college at the end of the conflict was overwhelmed with debt. In June, 1872, Dr. J. J. McCaffrey, in consequence of failing health, withdrew from the presidency after thirty-four years of arduous and devoted service. Father John McCloskey was elected to the office with Rev. H. S. McCurdie, as vice-president. Under their administration, the student body varied from 130-165. In 1877 Rev. John A. Watterson became president and retained the office until his promotion to the See of Columbus (1880). He introduced a thorough system of retrenchment in all departments; but the bulk of the debt remained. After his departure, Father John McCloskey once more took up the burden of the presidency, but only for a short time, as he died towards the close of 1880. In January, 1881, Rev. Wm. J. Hill, of Brooklyne, came to the college and petitioned to have a receiver appointed. The appointee was James McSherry, later Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. He turned over the affairs of the institution, in June, 1881, to Very Rev. Wm. M. Byrne, Vicar-General of Boston, whose firmness, prudence, and wise economy restored prosperity to the college. His policy was continued by Rev. Edward P. Allen who held office from 1884 until he became Bishop of Mobile in 1897. During his administration, McCaffrey Hall was completed (1894); and under his successor, Rev. Wm. L. O'Hara (1897-1905), Dubois Hall was completed, improvements were continued to accommodate the increasing number of students.

The presidency of his successor, Very Rev. Dean J. Flynn (1905-1911), has been marked by the celebration, in October, 1908, of the centenary of the college. This occasion brought to the "Mountain" a large number of men prominent in ecclesiastical, professional, and public life who claim the college as their Alma Mater. It may indeed be said that the highest tribute to the college and the best proof of its efficiency is found in the careers of those whom it educated. Its service to the Church is shown by the fact that five archbishops—hence its well deserved title, "Mother of Bishops." But it has also given to the State and to every department of useful citizenship a large number of men distinguished by ability and integrity. Among the causes which explain this success, the most important is doubtless the united work of clergy and laity in building up the college, controlling its discipline, and conducting its courses. Scarcely less efficacious have been the relations between clerical and lay students which, continued beyond the years at college, have resulted in hearty co-operation for the highest civic, moral and religious purposes, and have bound all the alumni in loyal devotion to the venerable institution which gave them their early training. This harmonious spirit found its latest expression at the dedication of the new college church, on 12 Oct., 1910, which called together former graduates, both lay and clerical, from all parts of the United States.

The present head of "The Mountain" is Rt. Rev. Monsignor O. J. Eradley, under whose direction the institution has shown most remarkable progress. To the already stately group of buildings he has added the magnificent College church and the modern Minim Hall, now nearing completion. This year (1920-21) marks the highest point of greatness touched as yet by this venerable Catholic college. Faced to capacity and sustaining a waiting list of great numbers anxious to sit at her feet and learn the lessons that go to make men truly great, she finds that many more buildings will be required to house and provide instructive space for this ever-increasing line of "Mountaineers."



THIS INSTITUTION WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE ON APRIL 24, 1919. HELP IT TO REBUILD.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

for boys of the City of Baltimore was incorporated in 1866. The aim of the institution is to care for homeless and wayward boys, and to fit them for good citizenship.

SINCE ITS INCORPORATION St. Mary's has cared for more than 14,000 boys, with an average population of 750. These boys are committed by the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore, and by parents as boarders. These boarders come from more than thirty states. Boys are received between the ages of 8 and 21. Boarders are required to pay from \$15 to \$25 per month.

The boys are divided into nine distinct classes, according to age and size.

A FULL COURSE IN CLASS WORK, including all the grammar grades, and commercial work is given, and instructions in various trades: teaching boys how to work, is one of the features of the School.

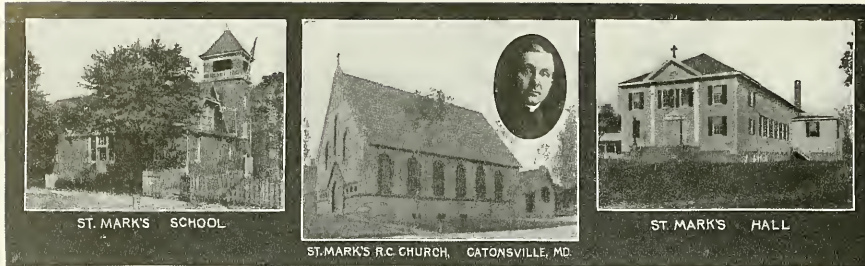
REGULAR MILITARY DRILL, including target practice, is given and the true spirit of patriotism is fostered. More than 4,000 boys of the School have enlisted voluntarily in the United States Marine, Navy and other branches of the service, since the war started in Europe. Many of these boys, because of their knowledge of music, have become most useful in the bands of the Navy, and other departments. One of the creditable features of this work is the fact that the recruiting officers of the Navy and the Marines have reported that 95 per cent of the boys who have applied for service have passed successfully.

As a proof that athletics are not side-tracked, "Babe" Ruth, of the New York Americans, is an evidence.

During the first year after the fire more than 1,000 boys were refused for lack of accommodation. 500 boys are being cared for in temporary quarters.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President		Vice-President		Secretary
James Gibbons		James F. Donahue		Adam Dempert
	Treasurer		Superintendent	
	O. B. Corrigan		Brother Paul	
Talbot W. Jenkins		William J. Donnelly		William K. Boone
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P. J. McEvoy		Brother Patrick		Charles J. Heusler
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John B. A. Whittle		John C. Muth		P. L. Ireton
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William P. Ryan		Charles F. Evans		Harry M. Benzinger
John T. Daily		Bernard J. Barrett		John T. O'Mara
Edward Shriver				Louis O'Donovan
		City Trustees		
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		State Trustees		
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		Counselor		
		Thomas Foley Hisky		



SAINT MARK'S CHURCH

The corner-stone of St. Mark's Church, Catonsville, Maryland, was laid October 7, 1888, by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, and the building dedicated by the Cardinal December 8, 1889.

The parish is one of the largest and most important of the suburbs. Its school, established by Rev. J. E. Dunn, founder of the church, was established the same year as the dedication of the church building. It is now numbered among the best, and over two hundred pupils benefit each term by its educational facilities. The pupils are trained by the Sisters of Notre Dame.

The church grounds are of about five acres, their possession being largely due to the late George L. Math. The church interior is of rare beauty; the altars and imported windows were donated by another former parishioner, the late Mrs. C. M. Crowle.

Under the administration of Rev. E. A. Williams, who took charge November 1, 1908, a school building and hall have been added to the church property. The school will accommodate five hundred children. The hall embraces a large auditorium, bowling alleys, billiard, basketball and bath-rooms. It was erected in the autumn of 1914.

The following young men of the parish served during the World War: (Captain) Dr. J. C. Mommonier; (Lieutenant) Henry F. Wilson, Albert E. Meyer, Leonard J. Meyer and Elbridge G. Hall; Privates John Abel, Edward H. A. Brown, Harry Bloom, John J. Cusack, Edward Cusack, James A. Collins, William A. Doyle, William B. Dooley, Louis Drayer, William J. Drayer, William French, William W. Golder, Edwin C. Golder, George L. Golder, Jr., Anthony W. Harmon, John R. Harmon, John G. Hisky, C. J. Hoerl, Francis S. Kemp, O'Furt William Kemp, Richard C. Kemp, Thomas J. Roache, John F. Roache, William Holtzner, Augustus Miller, William J. Moxley, Joseph A. Martin, T. Denton Miller, Emil R. Mohler, Frank L. Mohler, Donald I. Mohler, Rene E. DeKussey, Leo C. Read, Joseph J. Scannell, John J. Scannell, Cornelius J. Scannell, George Frank Schatz, Charles R. Schmidt, Cornelius M. Scannell, William C. Wehrauch, Cornelius Moxley, Philip Clements, George Nugent, Henry Hoffman, Charles L. Heiner and Martin J. Doyle and Joseph McCormick. The two latter young men were killed in action during the great war.

St. Mark's Church has the societies and devotions of city parishes, and its rector and his assistant, Rev. J. F. Fannon, enjoy the devotion and loyalty due them for their unceasing labors.

SAINT JOSEPH'S SEMINARY

Saint Joseph's Seminary, situated at Pennsylvania Avenue and Saint Mary Street, Baltimore, is the headquarters of Saint Joseph's Society for Colored Missions. This organization was created out of the Councils of the American Catholic Bishops of Baltimore, held after the Civil War, and it is the only body of Catholic priests devoted exclusively to the welfare of the Negroes in this country.

Saint Joseph's Seminary began with four students in the building known as the old Western Maryland Hotel, which stood on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Saint Mary Street. This building is still in existence as an adjunct to the larger structure erected a few years later.

In 1871 priests from the English Society of Saint Joseph came to America to work for the colored people. They began their efforts at Saint Francis Xavier's Church on Calvert Street, Baltimore. It was later decided to establish a distinctly American organization, the administration of which would be in the hands of authorities on the field and the members of which would be trained close to the conditions in which they would work. It was then that Saint Joseph's Seminary was opened. The present building was erected in 1893.

Saint Joseph's Seminary has sent out ninety-five priests to work among the colored in various parts of the South.

Saint Joseph's Society has foundations in thirteen States, including every Southern State but Georgia and South Carolina. In Baltimore alone there are four churches, with the prospect of another, responsible to this Society. All told there are 43 colored parishes, with 20 missions attached, that owe their origin to this Society.

An important part of the Society's policy is that which has to do with the establishing of colored schools throughout the South. So far 51 schools have been opened for colored children. Last year these schools had an enrollment of 8,229 children. An industrial school that is doing efficient work has been in operation for many years at Clayton, Delaware. Within a few years it is hoped to do something substantial in the way of secondary education on a broad scale. As a preliminary four high schools have already been opened in connection with parish schools.

Seventy-seven priests constitute the membership of Saint Joseph's Society. Saint Joseph's Seminary has an average attendance of thirty students. The preparatory school of this institution is located at Walbrook, Baltimore. It is known as Epiphany Apostolic College and has an average attendance of sixty students.

Saint Joseph's Seminary is planning further a department of general information regarding the Negro, for the purpose of assisting Catholics to understand the Negro situation.



THE SACRED HEART CHURCH.

REV. FRANCIS EDWARD CRAIG, Pastor.

The village of Mt. Washington, Maryland, was known as Washingtonville from the year 1800 to about 1850, during which time it was distinctly a mill town, its entire population and interests centering about the cotton mills started by the Cotton Manufacturing Company about the year 1810.

The little wooden church in which the Catholics of this section worshipped for fifty years was first the property of the Lutherans who moved to Lutherville about the year 1860.

In 1867, the entire property, including the church, and the adjoining college (which served as a boarding school for young ladies), together with 27 acres of land, was put up at auction and purchased by Archbishop Bailey for the Sisters of Mercy for the Baltimore Diocese. The Sisters in turn deeded to the Archbishop of Baltimore the property at the foot of the hill and one acre of ground, and Archbishop Bailey directed that the edifice be blessed and opened to the public under the name of the "Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus."

Prior to the appointment of its present pastor, Rev. Francis Edward Craig, the Rev. Dr. Peter Tarro had been in charge of the parish from 1908 to 1915. Dr. Tarro gave the first real impetus to the new church by inaugurating the annual lawn fetes and suppers and by purchasing from the Boyden estate the beautiful Rectory and grounds upon which the new church was built. In 1915, Dr. Tarro was impelled by ill health to retire and his departure was regretted by all Mt. Washington, Catholics and Protestants alike.

The Rev. Francis Edward Craig, who was appointed pastor in July, 1915, was born in Washington, D. C., on November 28, 1864, son of William and Mary C. Craig. He was educated at Georgetown College, St. Charles' College, and made his theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., being ordained by His Eminence at the Cathedral, Baltimore, on June 21, 1902, and assigned to St. John's Church, Frederick, Md. Father Craig then became a professor at St. Charles College, when he became treasurer at St. John's Seminary, Boston, which office he retained from 1904 until 1911. In the latter year Father Craig became treasurer of St. Charles' College, and built the new college at Catonsville, beginning in 1911 and completing the institution in 1916. He was then assigned to Mt. Washington to build the "New Shrine of the Sacred Heart Church," becoming its pastor upon completion of the edifice.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY.

The story of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, like the story of the Sulpician Fathers, is essentially a story of peace and loyal work, and therefore, as the world's history is the story of war and bloodshed, historians have not found in the oldest seminary in the United States a profitable and attractive theme. But Catholic laymen and Catholic priests, who can delve beneath the surface, will recognize the merits of the followers of Jean Jacques Olier, founder of the Society of St. Sulpice, and will conclude that the Sulpician Fathers whose special vocation is to form young men for the priesthood and not for secular professions, and who have trained for a century and a quarter upwards of 2,000 of the American clergy, who have given through St. Mary's to the United States a succession of holy and zealous Bishops and Archbishops, and who have a devoted Alumnus of St. Mary's and friend none other than His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, are indeed a living source of countless blessings to the Archdiocese of Baltimore and to the Church in the United States.

The Sulpicians of Baltimore have constructed a branch Seminary opposite the Catholic University, Washington, D. C. This branch provides accommodations for the fourth year theologians, and for those who early desire to study for degrees or to pursue some extra course outside the regular Seminary curriculum. The priest-alumni of the Seminary and the members of the laity are helping the Sulpicians to finance the half of a million dollar construction work.



THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH,
Corner Mosher and Division Streets, Baltimore, Md.

One of the oldest churches in the city—original foundation (1850)—was in the building now used for the Girls' School on Mosher Street and Druid Hill Avenue; present church dedicated in 1876.

Attached to the church are schools for the boys and girls, a well-equipped parochial hall and auditorium, and clubhouse for the working boys. The parish is under the direction of the Priest of the Congregation of the Mission. Numbered in its lists of pastors are well-known and prominent priests. Father Marc Anthony, the founder, 1850-1854; Father Gustiniani, 1854-1886; Father McHale, former Visitor of the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission in Eastern United States, and present Assistant to the Superior General, with residence at Paris; Fathers Haire, Laundry, P. V. Kavanagh, Frank O'Donoghue, Hartnett and Thomas O'Donoghue; the last named a pioneer missionary, at one time known throughout the United States. The clergy at present in charge are Rev. Geo. V. McKinney, C. M.; Rev. Alonzo C. Baldwin, C. M.; Rev. Hulett V. Piper, C. M.; Rev. James V. Farrel, C. M.



ST. ADELBERT'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,

Rev. Charles Kolarz, pastor of St. Adelbert's Catholic Church, Wagner's Point, Md., was born in German Poland, studied in Germany and Italy, and finished his theological studies at Louvain, Belgium, being there ordained in 1900.

In Baltimore he was first assigned to St. Stanislaus' Church, and in 1904, to St. Casimir's. In January, 1905, he went to Cumberland to look after the Slavs of Allegany. In September of that year, until 1907, he had charge of St. Thomas', Baltimore, as assistant, then being appointed in the spring of 1907 to organize the parish, the boundaries of which are Wagner's Point and Fairfield, Md.



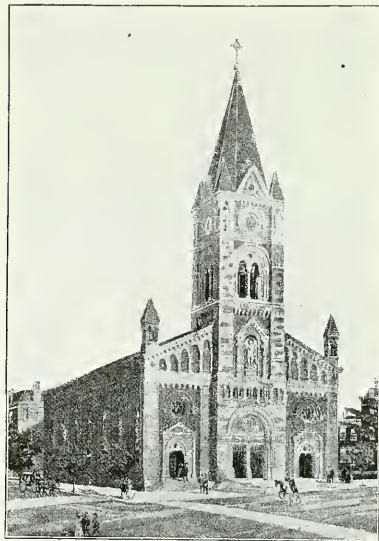
ST. CHARLES COLLEGE,

St. Charles College, Catonsville, Maryland, was founded on July 11, 1831; the object of its founding being "the education of pious young men of the Catholic persuasion for the ministry of the Gospel."

The College is strictly ecclesiastical. It takes promising boys, from the age of twelve, and no pains are spared to give them a thorough and enlightened classical education. That its mission is fulfilled is amply proven by the fact that among its distinguished sons, St. Charles counts thirteen bishops, five archbishops and a cardinal.

St. Charles College forms the classical department of St. Mary's University and Theological Seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore. The six years' course gives young men an exceptionally thorough preparation for the study of philosophy. The students receive instructions in the varied branches under the supervision of an efficient and learned faculty, and their physical well being is advanced by ample opportunity to indulge in athletics.

The Rev. Charles D. Hogue, S.S., Ph.D., is now president of the College, and the faculty numbers 16 members.



ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,

St. Michael's Catholic Church, once one of the largest parishes in Baltimore, with 2200 families, now has but 820 families within its confines. The decrease was caused by the influx of persons of other creeds into the parish district. There were once 1600 boys and girls in the Boys' and Girls' School; now there are but 600 children in attendance.

The present rector of St. Michael's, Henry J. Otterbein, C.S.S.R., was born at Reading, Pa., November 12, 1850, ordained January 28, 1887, and was appointed to St. Michael's on June 20, 1918.



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, Baltimore, is one of the largest and most modern institutions of its kind in the East, including, as it does, every device and requirement necessary for the medical and surgical treatment of its patients.

Commodious private rooms and wards, so situated that the maximum light and pure air may enter, are incorporated with various special wards and rooms for the occupancy of patients requiring attention. A notable feature is the children's department, a large concrete structure located on the Oliver street side of the building, which accommodates both pay and charity cases. It includes two floors of the latterly erected building, is well lighted and ventilated, and to each floor is attached a large concrete porch capable of accommodating if necessary all the children of each respective floor.

St. Joseph's Hospital is in charge of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, and the physicians and surgeons in attendance are among the most noted in the medical profession.

Maryland Trust Company

N. W. Cor. Calvert and Redwood Streets

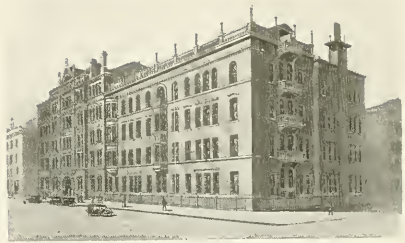
BALTIMORE

Capital \$1,000,000.00

*Banking Department
Savings Department
Trust Department
Safe Deposit Department*

Your Business Solicited

L. S. Zimmerman, President
Carroll Van Ness, Vice-President
Jervis Spencer, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer
James B. Bird, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
Geo. W. Collars, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.



MERCY HOSPITAL.

The founding of Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, dates back to the city's early history, but its records show that not even the giant strides of Greater Baltimore have outdistanced the progress made by this institution under the supervision of the Sisters of Mercy, working in intelligent co-operation of heart and mind with the devoted staff of eminent men whose lives are spent in the alleviation of the disorders of humanity.

Located in the crowded business section, the hospital is a recognized boon to victims of fire, accident and diseases caused by congested accommodations.

The private apartments are steadily occupied, and their arrangement is of the highest standard. The long, well-lighted wards contribute to the general air of sanitation. Patients are comfortable in beds of latest design, capable of any desired adjustment. Each ward is extended by broad sheltered verandas affording convalescents enjoyment of required air in extreme weather.

All departments known to modern medical science are included, and the institution has upon its staff the most skilled physicians and surgeons in the State of Maryland.

Merchants - Mechanics First National Bank

General Banking
and
Exchange Business

Depository of

United States State of Maryland

City of Baltimore

Capital and Surplus \$4,000,000
Total Resources \$49,000,000

THE LARGEST BANK IN BALTIMORE

AIDING A CITY'S GROWTH

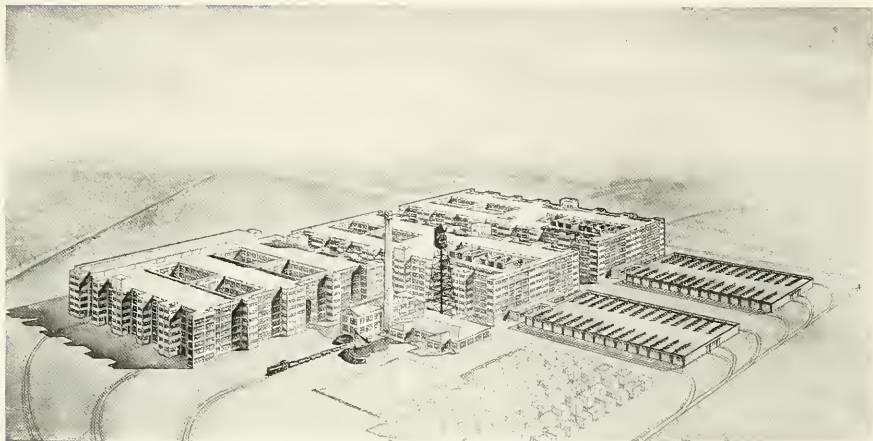
Street railway lines are the arteries of the city, pulsating with its life's blood, sustaining it, and developing its growth.

Without an efficient railway system there can be little growth and no legitimate extension of boundaries. Lack of facilities for necessary suburban residence means congestion and stagnation of population in overcrowded homes in the central section.

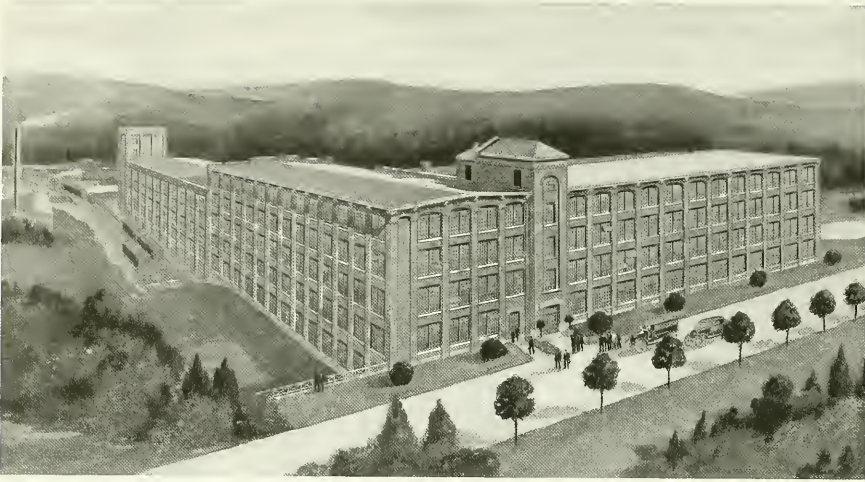
Baltimore City has grown rapidly in population and area.

			1880	1900	1920
Area in Square Miles	-	-	13	31	91
Population	-	-	332,313	508,957	734,205

In the development of Baltimore City the United Railways & Electric Company has played an invaluable part by providing ready communication between desirable and delightful residential sections and the business and working districts.



COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE FACTORIES CORPORATION.



W. J. DICKEY & SONS, Incorporated

The business of W. J. Dickey & Sons, Incorporated, manufacturers of woolen fabrics for men's wear, was established by William J. Dickey in 1838.

William J. Dickey was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and was born in Ballymena County, Antrim, Ireland, in 1814. He was brought to this country by his parents when but an infant. He started for himself as a manufacturer in Baltimore, and later on commenced manufacturing in Philadelphia.

In 1870 he established and organized the Ashland Manufacturing Co., and purchased the mills at Wetheredsville, Md., which was later known as Dickeyville.

In 1882 he also established and organized the Manufacturers' National Bank, of which he was president until his death in 1896.

In 1887 he bought the mills at Oella, Md., which his sons, Geo. A. and Wm. A. Dickey, continued to operate after his death.

Wm. A. Dickey, Jr., Allen Dickey and Harry S. Dickey, who represent the third generation, entered the business in 1906, 1911, and 1912, respectively.

Allen Dickey, however, after seven years of important service in the business, was killed in action at Montfaucon, September 29th, 1918.

In January, 1918, while running about 60 per cent. of its production on blankets for the United States Government, the mill was completely destroyed by fire. Despite the many discouragements of attempting to rebuild under wartime conditions, steps were immediately taken to replace the old structure with a plant of the most modern design and equipment. After many unavoidable delays, manufacturing operations were finally started in the new plant in June, 1919.

The celebrated Dickey Kerseys, manufactured for three generations, have long enjoyed a national reputation, and the new plant and equipment will enable the present management to attain an even higher standard in the perfecting of its output.

BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP Co., INC.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND OPERATORS

REGULAR LINE SERVICES

BALTIMORE-GLASGOW

BALTIMORE-BELFAST

BALTIMORE-AVONMOUTH

BALTIMORE-PORTO RICO

BALTIMORE-CUBA

SAILINGS TO OTHER PORTS UPON APPLICATION

LEXINGTON BUILDING

BALTIMORE, MD.

TELEPHONE ST. P. 3525

CHICAGO OFFICE

ROOM 517, WEBSTER BUILDING

TELEPHONE HARRISON 8430

NEW YORK OFFICE:

ROOM 416, 52 BROADWAY

TELEPHONE BROAD 399

JOHN J. BUFFINGTON & COMPANY



John J. Buffington & Company, one of the largest and most important wholesale seed concerns in the East, is located in the Buffington Building on Light Street, near Lombard Street, Baltimore.

The company was founded by Mr. John J. Buffington in 1902, at Number 104 South Charles Street. In 1904, Mr. Buffington's brother, Howard O. Buffington, was taken into the business, becoming in 1908 a partner in the firm. The same year the business was removed to No. 5-7 West Lombard Street. Owing to the constantly and rapidly increasing business of this firm, they were forced to seek even larger quarters, and in the spring of 1920 purchased their present location at Numbers 108-110-112-114-116-118 Light Street.

The house of John J. Buffington & Company enjoys a reputation for strict business integrity and just dealing with its patrons which is unsurpassed by that bestowed upon any other business concern in the city of Baltimore. Both Mr. John J. Buffington and Howard O. Buffington are of the type of business executives to whom the patronage of a steadily expanding and permanent trade is more desirable than profitable single sales to customers whose orders are not repeated; therefore, their business is yearly growing in volume, with the reputation of their firm reaching far beyond the territorial limits formerly acquired.



Home of the World
Renowned Headache
Remedy

Bromo- Seltzer

Baltimore, Maryland

DATA IN REGARD TO BROMO - SELTZER TOWER

Total height of tower, 357 feet. The bottle on top, a fac-simile of the regular ten cent Bromo-Seltzer bottle, but about 10,000,000 times larger, is 51 feet high, 20½ feet in diameter, weighs 17 tons, and revolves at the rate of 107 feet per minute. There are 596 electric lights in Bottle and Crown surmounting it, which can be seen at a distance of 20 miles. The Bromo-Seltzer clock is the largest four dial gravity clock in the world. The dial is 24 feet in diameter. The minute hand is 12 feet 7 inches long, and weighs 175 pounds. The hour hand is 9 feet 8 inches long and weighs 145 pounds. The pendulum is 15 feet long and weighs 475 pounds. The clock is automatically wound by an electric motor every six hours.

Green Star Line

BALTIMORE TO

Antwerp, Rotterdam; Far East; Havre, Bordeaux
East Coast of South America

New York to Mediterranean Ports

Regular Sailings

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Executive Office
115 Broadway
Tel. Rector 5760

Freight Office
5-7 Beaver St.
Tel. Broad 7545

BALTIMORE
17 South Street
Tel. St. Paul 240

PHILADELPHIA
Drexel Building
Tel. Lombard 5104

PHONE CALVERT 119

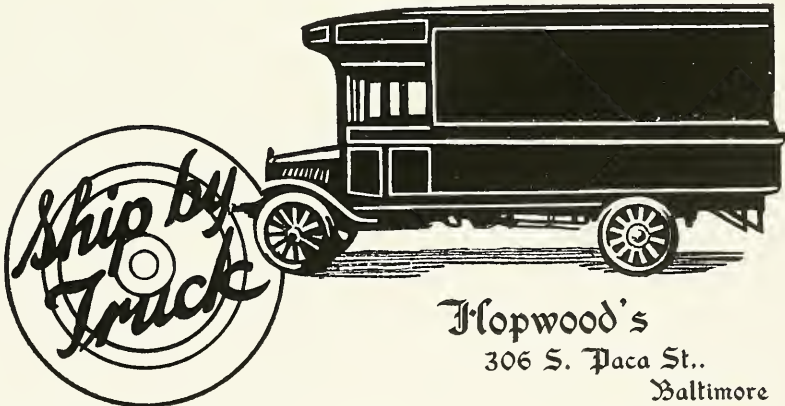


CHARLES E. HOPWOOD

Hopwood
Express
Company

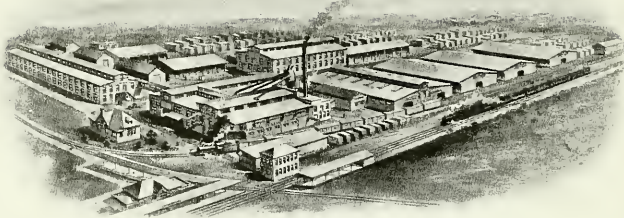
CITY AND
SUBURBAN EXPRESS

Light and Heavy Transfer
Long Distance Hauling



Hopwood's
306 S. Paca St.,
Baltimore

Phone Calvert 119



E. S. Adkins & Company, Salisbury, Maryland

No industry has played in the development of our country a greater part than has the lumber and building business. As the country has grown, so has this business, from the little water-power saw-mills of early days to the modern electric-driven plants as typified by that of the E. S. Adkins & Company at Salisbury, Maryland.

In 1861 Stanton Adkins purchased an old saw-mill at Powellville, then Worcester county, Maryland, and began the manufacture of lumber. The mill was run solely by water-power and the operations were slow and tedious. Two thousand feet of sawed lumber in a day, reckoned from sunrise to sunset, was considered a big output.

Stanton Adkins, the founder of the present company, was born in Worcester county, Maryland, on October 18, 1826. After purchasing the mill at Powellville, he managed it for ten years. Upon his death, his eldest son, Elijah Stanton Adkins, assumed active management of the mill which he continued to operate by water-power until 1883 at which time he installed a steam circular saw-mill. Additional improvements were made and the manufacture of a general line of building materials was begun.

Since Powellville was several miles from the railroad, Elijah Stanton Adkins soon realized that he was seriously handicapped by the lack of adequate transportation facilities, and that in order to serve his customers as fully as was his ambition he would have to locate on a railroad. In 1892, therefore, a complete new plant was built at Salisbury, Maryland, on the site of the present mill. The business developed rapidly under skilful management and no opportunity was lost to discover improved methods of production, to lower costs, to render better service, and to give better values to buyers of building materials.

Alterations, improvements and additions have been added steadily since that time until today the plant at Salisbury is one of the largest, most modern, and most completely equipped in the country. Being at the junction of the N. Y. P. & N. and the B. C. & A. Railroads, the plant has half a mile of railroad sidings. Five hundred feet of wharfage on the Wicomico river provide ample facilities for shipping and receiving by vessel and railway with exceptional dispatch. The company owns and operates a fleet of motor trucks for the delivery of building materials to those who may best be reached by this medium. To serve better its patrons in Southern Maryland and the tidewater counties of Virginia, the company operates two large schooners and several power boats that ply the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, carrying finished products to water-side customers. This fleet also transfers the rough lumber from the company's saw-mills to the great "Adkins-Salisbury" plant. The business extends throughout the peninsula of Delaware, Maryland, and the southeastern counties of Virginia.

"Everything Needed for Building" is the slogan which E. S. Adkins & Company has long espoused and consistently maintained, and which it welcomes every opportunity to make good. For each work-day in the year, "Adkins-Salisbury" turns out sufficient building materials for one complete house, and in addition a car load of box shooks. A band saw-mill at the Salisbury factory permits the filling of special orders on very short notice. Free plans and specifications are furnished to builders by the Architectural Department. All building supplies required by farmers for the erection of barns, corn-cribs, silos, or homes can be delivered on the shortest notice, and farmers form about 80 per cent of the company's patrons.

An industry is no stronger than its service to the people. Through adequate service, "Adkins-Salisbury" has won its reputation and through adequate service that reputation is being maintained. For those considering the building of a home, this company is able to demonstrate a genuine ability to supply all requirements at a very reasonable cost. Materials for churches, including all inside furniture, constitute another specialty of E. S. Adkins & Company.

F. P. Adkins, president of the company, is a director in the Peoples National Bank and in the Peninsula General Hospital, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is closely identified with every forward movement of the community in which he makes his home. E. Dale Adkins, general manager, is treasurer of the North Carolina Pine & Box Shook Manufacturers Association and is connected with several other businesses. Both stand high in Masonic circles. Having been reared on the farm, both are still to some extent farmers, a fact which makes their advice and management of the company of inestimable value to the farmers of the peninsula.

In order to render the most complete service possible, E. S. Adkins & Company has established at a number of points the following branch yards: Berlin, Md., The Adkins Company; Hurlock, Md., Adkins & Douglas Company; Chestertown, Md., E. S. Adkins & Company; Huntingtown, Md., Lyons & Gibson, Agents; and Marbury, Md., C. T. Jenkins, Agent. Patrons of the company are urged to call on that branch which is most convenient to them. While all branch yards carry a well assorted stock, all are so closely in touch with the home plant that any special orders can be filled without delay.

For a business to live and grow in one family through three generations for nearly sixty years is something of which to be justly proud. When that business is so managed that each year finds it with an increased number of real friends, the proprietors may well consider that they are giving worth while service to their patrons. Such growth also proves that the business was founded upon, and is conducted on, a solid foundation. That the progressive policy of service followed by the company throughout all these years is appreciated by the people of the peninsula, is manifested by the fact that "Adkins-Salisbury" is one of the most widely known and liked firms in the State. People on the peninsula "think Adkins when they think building."

The photographic reproduction of the home plant at Salisbury is more or less tangible proof that the slogan, "Everything Needed for Building," is not merely a business motto, but an unquestionably concrete fact.



MR. HERMAN (BLACKHAWK)
GOLDMAN.

Mr. Herman (Blackhawk) Goldman, president and founder of the Blackhawk Remedy Co., was born February 18th, 1879, in Newark, N. J., of Austrain parents.

At the age of 15 he became attached to a Wild West Show with which he traveled for several years. His travels carried him into the far west where, in 1904, he joined an Indian Tribe and Medicine Show where he became so familiar with the remedies which Nature supplied the Aborigines that he was called their White Medicine Man.

Owing to his popularity and good work in their behalf and, through the good fellowship of Oghema Niagara (Chief Thunderwater), he was presented with an honorary life membership in the Councils of the Tribes of the United States and Canada, attaching him to the White Nation.

He made an exhaustive study of the Indian methods of treating their ailments with the remedies which Nature supplied them, such as the fat extracted from the rattlesnake which they used for rheumatism and other aches and pains, also roots, herbs, barks and flowers which they used as a blood purifier, and his efforts were rewarded as he realized the wonderful curative qualities contained therein, so, therefore, he set out to give to the world some of the most wonderful remedies made by man, namely, Blackhawk's Rattlesnake Oil (Liniment), Blackhawk's Eczema Salve, containing the pure Oil refined from the fat of the rattlesnake and a blood purifier compounded from the roots, herbs, barks and flowers.

These remedies became so popular on account of the astonishing results from their use that he could not supply the great demand made on him, so that on November 14, 1919, he organized the company known as The Blackhawk Remedy Co., with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, and with the home offices and laboratories in the city of Baltimore, Md., in order that the whole world could be supplied with these wonderful Nature's remedies.

On account of his tremendous energy and thorough understanding of these methods he is peculiarly fitted to lead this company to the highest pinnacle of success.

His name is destined to go down in the history of the proprietary medical profession as a great benefactor of all mankind.



BLACKHAWK REMEDY CO. BUILDING

THE CENTURY COAL COMPANY

Miners and Shippers of

CENTURY COAL

Mines: Century, W. Va.

Main Office:

10 SOUTH STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE JOHN HOOS COMPANY

The John Hoos Company was originally established by Mr. John Hoos in the year 1870; it was incorporated in 1910 as the John Hoos Company. Mr. John Hoos held the presidency from the time of its incorporation until 1918, when he retired and was succeeded by Mr. George W. Hoos as president, Mr. John T. Hoos, vice-president and Mr. Bernard Hoos, secretary; the present officers are the same.

This business was originally started as a China, Glass Housefurnishing Jobbing establishment; for the last two years this business has been discontinued and their main business at this time is wholesaling of china and glass and the manufacturing of hotel kitchen equipment, such as steam tables, coffee urns, ranges and other metal kitchen furnishings.

Their present plant covers an area of 30,000 square feet and is one of the largest south of New York City. They employ about forty persons and are now in a position to compete with the largest houses in the country. At the present time they are installing in the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the most complete kitchens to be installed in a Government Hospital.



Metropolitan Stevedoring Co.

Telephone St. Paul 3551-3552

16 COMMERCE STREET

Baltimore, Md.

GENERAL STEVEDORES

Royal Granite Enameled Ware

The Standard Grey Enameled
Ware For More Than
Forty Years

It is made under a patented process with REAL GRANITE, that
makes the surface non-porous and durable. Acids do not affect it.

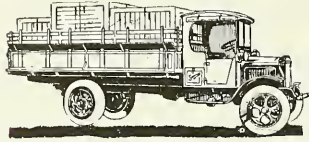
**EACH PIECE BEARS THE NOW
FAMILIAR NESCO BOY LABEL**

Made Only By The

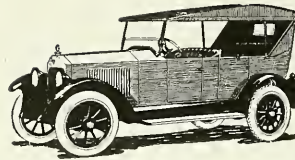
NATIONAL ENAMELING AND STAMPING COMPANY

St. Louis Mo. Granite City, Ill. New York Milwaukee, Wis.
Baltimore, Md. Chicago, Ill. New Orleans, La. Philadelphia, Pa.

SERVICE TRUCKS



VELIE CARS



The above cuts show the products which are solely responsible for the success of the SEITZ AUTO COMPANY IN MARYLAND. They have paved the way to make this concern the leaders in the motor truck and passenger car business.

These products combined with its present location, together with every facility in the way of a full line of repair parts and a floor space of 53,000 square feet fully equipped with the very latest machinery to build either the SERVICE MOTOR TRUCK OR THE VELIE PASSENGER CAR from start to finish.

Another important feature of the Seitz organization is the perfect working combination of the various departments. We have men financially interested heading each branch of this institution. This naturally gives our patrons 100% Service. EVERY SERVICE OR VELIE OWNER knows the value of our efficiency and are always ready to back us up.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL COMPANY

manufacturers of pure and denatured alcohols for industrial purposes. Plants located at Boston, Brooklyn, New Orleans, Peoria and Baltimore. The Baltimore Plant, the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Industrial Alcohol is located at Curtis Bay, So. Baltimore, Md., and covers about 60 acres; 1,000 feet of water front; storage tanks for 18,000,000 gallons of molasses and operated under the subsidiary company known as the Cuba Distilling Company, a line of steam ships between Cuba and Porto Rico and Atlantic and Gulf Coast points for the transportation of molasses and fuel oil.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, a subsidiary of the Alcohol Company, manufacturers of Alcohol products, refined chemicals and by-products from the wastes of the alcohol plant.

THE CURTIS BAY COPPER & IRON WORKS, a subsidiary of the Alcohol Company maintained and operated for the maintenance of the Company's plants, tank cars, ships, and physical properties.

THE CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY and the **ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT** for the entire Company are also located at Baltimore.

In other words, the manufacturing and operating center for this corporation is located at Baltimore.

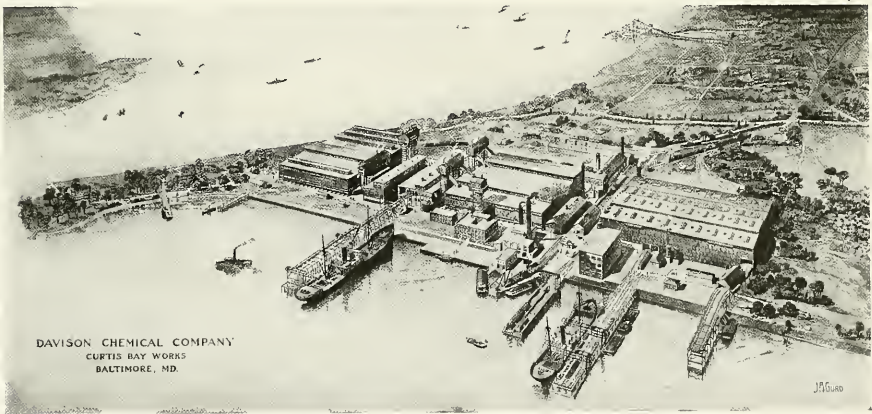
M. C. WHITAKER, Vice-President

Partial View of Canton Terminals

PIERS AND WAREHOUSES AND TERMINAL RAILROAD YARDS

Canton Company of Baltimore
and Canton Railroad Company

Canton, Baltimore, Md.



**Birdseye View of Curtis Bay Works, Davison Chemical Company,
One of Baltimore's Largest Industries**

CHARTERED 1864
SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
 13 SOUTH STREET

Capital \$1,200,000

Surplus and Profits over \$3,000,000

Acts as Trustee of Corporation Mortgages. Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals, Transfer Agent and Registrar. Depository under plans of reorganization.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Attorney and Agent, being especially organized for careful management and settlement of estates of every character.

Fireproof building with latest and best equipment for safety of contents.

Safes for rent in its large fire and burglar proof vaults, with spacious and well-lighted coupon rooms for use of patrons.

Securities held on deposit for Out of Town Corporations and Persons.

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 WALDO NEWCOMER
 NORMAN JAMES
 SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER

BLANCHARD RANDALL
 ELISHA H. PERKINS
 ISAAC M. CATE
 JOHN W. MARSHALL

JOHN J. NELLIGAN
 ROBERT GARRETT
 GEORGE C. JENKINS

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 JOHN J. NELLIGAN, President
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 JOHN W. BOSLEY Asst. Treas.
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 GEORGE R. TUDOR Cashier
 ROLAND L. MILLER Asst. Cashier
 GEORGE PAUSCH Auditor



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 and prosperous, too, if you wear the famous
SCHLOSS BALTIMORE
 Good Clothes
 Made By
Schloss Bros. & Co.
Master Tailors and Designers
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SERVICE
 in
Cylinder Oils and Greases

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 Phones Mt. Vernon 3400-3401

Theo. Mottu & Company

LUMBER

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Branch Yard, Arlington, Md.

Asbestos Metallic

Tape, Gaskets and Sheet

**G. A. Peters &
Company, Inc.**

Engineer's Supplies

Semi-Metallic Packings

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Thos. H. O'Connor W. Harvey O'Connor

Telephone Connections

Thomas H. O'Connor Co.

Largest Dealers South of New York

ALL GRADES OF
PAPER STOCK

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Greenmount Iron & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of

Machine Castings, Stove
Repairs

Fire Bricks a Specialty

883-889 GREENMOUNT AVE.
Mount Vernon 1337

A Southern Roller Factory



Owing to its exceptional transportation facilities both by land and sea Baltimore is known as "The Gateway to the South." As there are always two shipments to consider in having Rollers cast, the Roller factory should be located in a convenient shipping center. Our factory in Baltimore is conveniently located, completely equipped, under efficient management, we have an excellent

and, within the City limits, call and delivery service.

"Fibrous" Rollers distribute the ink perfectly, and give continuous service on long runs. Order from our Baltimore factory.

Bingham Brothers Company
(Founded 1849)
Roller Makers

131 Colvin Street Baltimore, Md.
New York, Philadelphia, Rochester

Wilcox and Ziegler, Inc.



Wilcox and Ziegler, Incorporated, of Baltimore, dealers in anthracite and bituminous coal, was organized in 1896 as a partnership, and in April, 1918, incorporated, with Louis C. Wilcox and Robert C. Ziegler, respectively President and Vice-President and treasurer.

The main offices are located at Monument and Aisquith Streets, and branch offices and railroad storage yards are located at Chester and Eager Streets, and at 1530-1532 Maryland Avenue, the total capacity of the various storage yards aggregating over ten thousand tons of fuel.

Seventy people are employed in different capacities at the yards and offices, and fourteen two-ton and two four-ton auto trucks, in addition to five horse-drawn teams, are required to distribute coal to purchasers in all parts of Baltimore.

John T. Bramble

BUILDER

Phone St. Paul 4068

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The Salisbury National Bank, oldest bank on the Maryland Peninsula, south of the Delaware line, was organized in 1884 by the late Governor E. E. Jackson and John H. White, the former serving as its first president and Mr. White as its cashier.

This bank has shared and played a prominent part in the remarkable development of the peninsula during the last several decades and always has led in every movement which fostered the growth of the industrial and agricultural operations. Starting with a capital of \$50,000, the bank has increased its capitalization to \$100,000; its surplus and undivided profits have reached \$174,000; the deposits have passed the \$1,250,000 mark, and the total resources of the institution are in excess of \$1,750,000.

But three presidents, Governor Jackson, William B. Tilghman and Senator William P. Jackson and two cashiers, Mr. White and William S. Gordy, Jr., have served the institution. Senator Jackson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, is the present president. Mr. Gordy first formed a connection with the bank in 1896. He served in various positions until January of 1912, when he was selected for his present executive post. He has served one term as president of the Maryland Bankers Association.

The bank has operated upon the same site during its entire existence, one building having been burned and two others giving way to more modern structures. The bank is one of the most modern in Maryland and has well established domestic and foreign connections.

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